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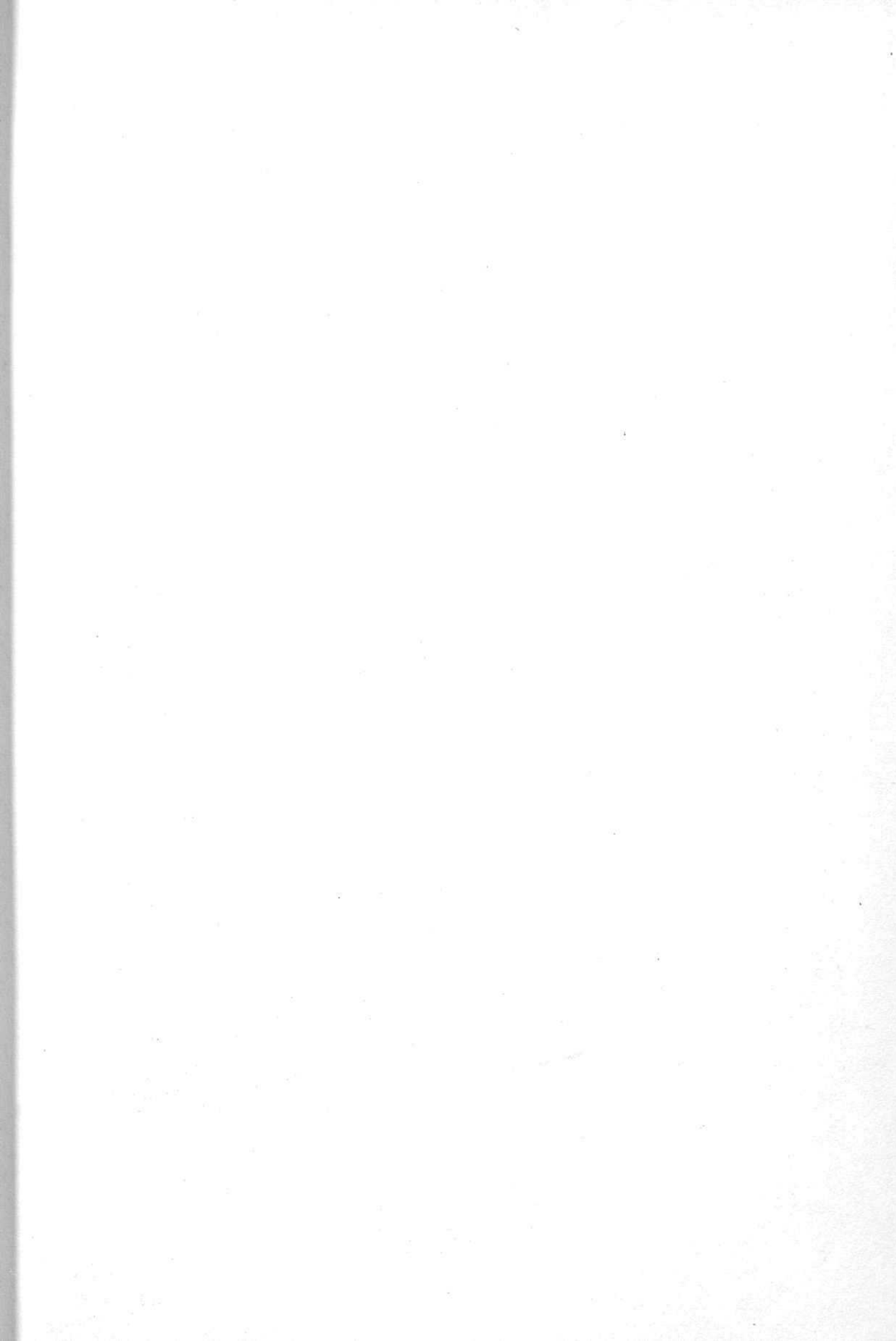
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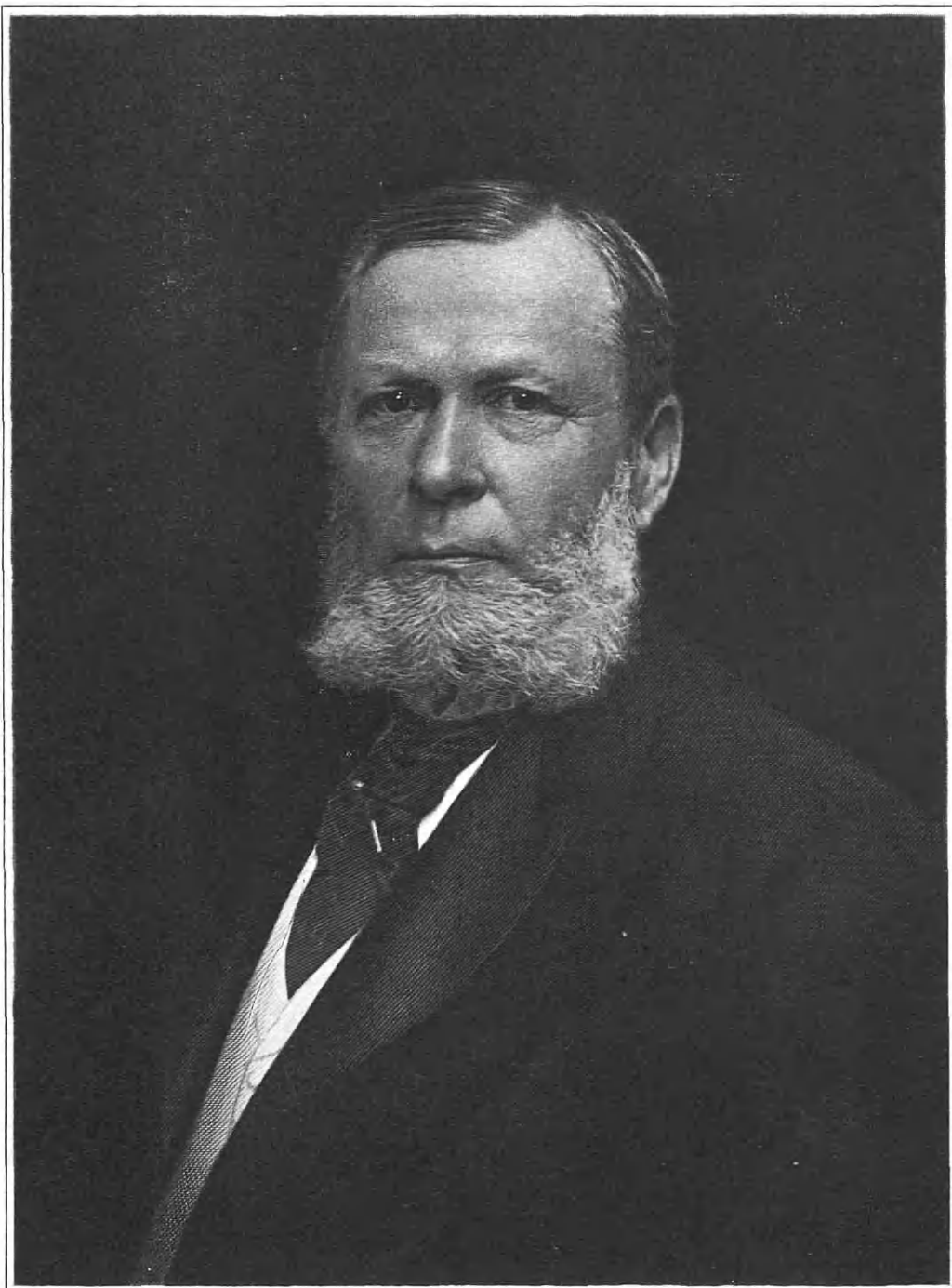
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BIOGRAPHICAL





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Amos B Oliver

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

OLIVER, David Brown,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Through productive industrial activity of high order David B. Oliver has place among Pennsylvania's men of affairs, but that chapter of his life-story which attracts public attention and commands admiration is not the telling of his business accomplishments, but rather that which outlines his distinguished contributions to the cause of education in Pittsburgh and in the State of Pennsylvania. Great length of years prove a beneficial gift only when there exists a plentitude of mental and physical power to cover them, and the fact that Mr. Oliver has held to his arduous tasks through his eighty-eighth year with undiminished vigor and enthusiasm makes it not at all difficult to believe that he was chosen and spared for an appointed labor.

Mr. Oliver is a member of a generation of his line that has given to the city of Pittsburgh four brothers who have made remarkable record in her affairs, the others being the late Henry W. Oliver, James Brown Oliver, United States Senator George Tener Oliver, sons of Henry W. and Margaret (Brown) Oliver. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent, resident in later generations in Ireland, and there, in County Tyrone, David Brown Oliver was born October 31, 1834. In 1842 his parents came to the United States, settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the son obtained his education in the public schools, enjoying advantages which, multiplied many times, he has

been a leading instrument in securing for thousands of children in the city and State.

Mr. Oliver's business career began at a youthful age, and with the notable career of his father as inspiration and guide, he addressed himself to the hewing of a worthy record. In 1866, in association with his brother, James Brown Oliver, Mr. Oliver was admitted to the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Philips, manufacturers of bolts and nuts, with factory in South Pittsburgh. When Mr. Lewis disposed of his holdings in the concern in 1880, reorganization was effected as Oliver Brothers & Philips, Mr. Oliver entering upon the duties of general manager. In 1888 incorporation was made as the Oliver Iron & Steel Company, Mr. Oliver continuing in the general managership until 1899, when he withdrew from the manufacturing field. He had been a prime factor in the progress and growth that placed the company in its responsible position in the industrial world, and he had borne a full share of the burdens entailed by this development. The demand of large affairs found him always in command of the situation, cool and collected, resourceful in surmounting difficulties, but constant in his adherence to rigid rules of business conduct. His business interests outside the organization bearing the family name have been as director of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, director of the National Union Fire Insurance Company, and in numerous other capacities.

Mr. Oliver is a trustee of the Carnegie

Institute, director of St. John's General Hospital, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order. His club is the Duquesne. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is a warden in both Christ Church (North Side) and All Saints' Church (North Side).

For the closing paragraph of this review of Mr. Oliver's long and conspicuously useful life there has been reserved the interesting and inspiring account of his participation in educational work, an association that has been a lifelong interest and through which he has given over a half-century of unsalaried service to the public schools of old Allegheny and greater Pittsburgh. In 1872 Mr. Oliver was appointed a member of the McClure Township School Board, this township later becoming a part of the Eleventh Ward of old Allegheny, now the Twenty-seventh Ward of Pittsburgh. Throughout these changes and many others, Mr. Oliver has been continuously a member of some school board, and for twenty-six years prior to 1911, he was president of the Board of School Controllers of old Allegheny. No matter what the pressure of his private business he always gave generously of his private time and energy to school affairs, and long ago he became recognized as one of the foremost authorities of Pennsylvania on the subject of popular education. This standing was responsible for Governor Edwin S. Stuart's selection of him in 1907 as a member of a commission of seven to draft a new school code for the State. The new code, constituting a great step forward, became law in 1911, its framing involving the repeal of more than 3,000 acts of Legislature bearing on public schools. The School Code Commission became the first State Board of Education, and after serv-

ing several years on this body, Mr. Oliver resigned. With Pittsburgh, including the North Side, made one school district of the first-class by the operation of the new code, Mr. Oliver became the head of the appointive board of this city, this board having a membership of fifteen appointed by the Common Pleas Court judges. Having filled this office continuously from the latter part of 1911, Mr. Oliver resigned in November, 1922, this being an action that he had been desirous of taking for several years, during which no opportunity had offered that his colleagues would accept. In accepting his resignation his fellow-members of the board conferred special honors upon him by making him a member ex-officio of all standing committees and authorizing him to sign its documents. Marcus Aaron, former vice-president of the board, succeeded Mr. Oliver in the presidency, and in assuming office paid the following tribute to his associate and friend:

Not to pass a few idle compliments to you, sir, but rather to give simple expression to a feeling of very deep and sincere appreciation of the very unusual privilege that has been ours—a close and intimate association with you in recent years, would I ask your indulgence.

Unselfish public service is a rare thing; to labor and achieve for others than self in one field for an unbroken 50 years is a glorious and inspiring thing. The foundations of the school system of Pennsylvania were laid the year of your birth. Why, you are twins! And for a full half-century you have given of yourself from out of the time that others devote to their families, their pleasures and their business, the best that was in you to its direction and development. In that time "many have done valiantly, but thou excellest them all."

Full of years of experience and wisdom after you had passed the traditional three score years and ten, instead of planning for a contemplative, restful and peaceful evening of your very useful and busy life, you undertook to capitalize in behalf of the children of Pennsylvania your experience.

It was not an easy task that you set for yourself, but you overcame the difficulties and discouragement that met you at every hand, and in 1911 you saw completed by legislative enactment the thing that you set out to do some four years earlier. The school code of 1911 was the greatest piece of forward-looking legislation ever enacted in Pennsylvania or in any other State, but it was not self-starting or self-operating. It became the vehicle, but only the vehicle by which educational opportunities might be assured to all of the children of the commonwealth.

Your contribution had been made, and it was well done. You might have been content to rest upon your record. The one task finished you were immediately called upon to assume another and yet another. Here in Pittsburgh there had been two central boards and 61 district boards. Some of these were good, some bad, some indifferent and some rotten. Our new board came into being. It had to create, to recreate and to destroy. We naturally looked to you for leadership. Fortunate, indeed, were we in that leadership, characterized not by the strong arm nor by virtue of any office, but by power of example. Endowed with the wisdom of age and inspired with a vision not affected by years, you became a tower of strength to your associates.

Neither factionalism, partisanship nor sectionalism had a place in our councils. We had a serious business to do, and we attended to that business. We set a standard for public work, recognized from Maine to California. We established a relationship between school board and teacher unequalled anywhere for its cordiality and its co-operation. We did not encroach upon the prerogative of those whom we had selected to administer the affairs of the district—a very common mistake. We recognized that without the co-operation of the public we could not go very far. We won the public's confidence and respect, and we have kept it. The public has learned that they who whole-heartedly serve the children best serve it.

The path has been blazed; the landmarks have been fixed. So long as your spirit obtains we cannot go wrong. Contrary to your wishes you have graciously deferred retirement from the presidency of the board from year to year, and if you are at last permitted to have your way it is only because we can no longer, in justice to you, do otherwise. It is consoling to know and to feel that our association is to continue, and that we are still to have your co-operation and counsel.

The following editorial is quoted from the "Pittsburgh Press":

It is the fortune of few men to be able to give such long service to any public institution as David B. Oliver has given to public education in Pittsburgh. At the age of 88 he is entitled to shift his burden to younger shoulders, and his resignation of the presidency of the Board of Public Education is due entirely to his advanced years and the right to a rest which it gives to him.

Mr Oliver has been president of the board for 11 years. This fact, however, affords no indication of the length and value of the labors that he has gratuitously devoted to the public schools of the community. For 50 years his devotion to their interests has been unceasing, beginning with his election to the McClure township board in 1872. Probably no man who ever lived in Pittsburgh has equaled this record of continuous service, the recognition of which long ago became state-wide and resulted in his appointment by Governor Stuart as a member of the commission of seven to draft a new school code. The public has appreciated him, and joins in the regret of the board itself that he feels the time has come when somebody else must carry on the work to which he has long been so faithful.

Mr. Oliver married, in 1861, Rebecca Beall Cunningham, daughter of Dr. John and Maria (Beall) Cunningham, member of an old Washington county family, granddaughter of General Rezin Beall, of Wooster, Ohio, and great-granddaughter of John Scott, the first member of Congress elected from the district on its original formation in 1798.

NEGLEY Family,

Ancestral History.

Pennsylvania is richer in the records of its pioneers than any of the original colonies, and these riches have been enhanced by the records of the descendants of these pioneers. The cosmopolitanism of these pioneers adds increased value to the history of the State. The Swedes

and Finns, the English, Scotch and Irish, the Germans, French and Swiss, in turn brought their households and their domestic goods with them and made their homes and established their respective businesses from the Delaware to the Ohio, and from Delaware Bay to Lake Erie in these days of organization, formation and experiment in the new continent. They came, they saw and they conquered, but victory came by compulsion, because the Indian was a loathful loser. The conquests of the forests followed that over the Red Man and it was late in the lifetime of most of these pioneers ere they were permitted to know the "comforts of home."

It was, therefore, in virtue of this cosmopolitanism that the society, the church, the State, the commercialism, the financial affairs, and most of all the manufacturing, were established, diversified and set going in Pennsylvania, and a slight scrutiny of present day conduct of affairs shows that the departure from the original order of things has not been great.

This determination of affairs was logical because it is obvious that the civilization of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as they were, no matter the Nation or the tongue, would not sit idly and indifferently by and amiably and amicably witness the development of a nascent, crescent continent, whose riches were already partially uncovered, without asserting interest and intention therein. The Latins, the Saxons, the Swedes and Finns, the Dutch, the Germans, the Scandinavians, each and all tried their hands and exerted their efforts, planted their colonies, staked their claims, and either ably or feebly tried to count in this new continental contest, but in the

end, so far as authority went, the Saxon subsisted, although the cosmopolitanism continued, each to the advantage of the new continent.

Pennsylvania was the greatest beneficiary of this early mixture of races and tongues as the personnel of her population then will show. It is with assurance that the biographer and historian can make this claim. The names themselves, however, furnish the concrete testimony, and history shows it as in a looking glass. The Germans swarmed into Philadelphia, founded their own town of Germantown in the suburbs in one case, and others chose to push themselves farther into the interior in order to individually develop the fine farms in the Schuylkill Valley, the Lehigh and Susquehanna valleys, and spread themselves, as they did over that splendid county, that soon grew to be the first county in the State, Lancaster. These were largely responsible for the entire eastern settlement and development of Pennsylvania, and their enterprise, energy and genius subsist in even greater measure in the number of their descendants in these counties to this day.

Prominent among these pioneers of the first half of the eighteenth century were the Negleys, who settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. This family traces its origin from that cradle of great Europeans, Switzerland, which has contributed so largely to the literature, the science, the economic, the finance and the wealth of the world. The Reformation brought into prominence John Nageli, Canton Berne, as a contemporary and co-worker with the great Zwingli in their joint missionary work in Germany in the sixteenth century, that epoch-making period in which not only was the map of the world

changed but, what is more to the purpose, the thought of the world, and permanently changed.

The name "Nägeli" means a "little pink," one of those beautiful figures so frequent in the patronymics of Europe. The crest, in use by one branch of the Swiss cult, shows a carnation as the emblem of the Swiss family. The Germans and Swiss alike revere the name because of the culture and accomplishments of many of the scions of respective branches of this great family, but more particularly because of the distinction of Hans George Nägeli, doctor of philosophy, composer, lecturer and author of many valuable works on the theory and practice of music. He was at the same time member of Congress, and president of the Swiss Association of Music. Dr. Nägeli was born in Canton, Zurich, March 27, 1773, and died in the city of Zurich, December 26, 1836. He was popularly known as "Fater Nägeli," "Father of the folk songs of Switzerland," and founder of the national choral societies. In his honor a bust was erected and stands in a prominent place in the city park of Zurich. The distinguished Swiss naturalist, Carl Wilhelm Nägeli, born near Zurich in 1817, was successively professor of botany at Zurich and Munich. Dr. Nägeli's individual researches in botany, his advanced thought in that science, his descriptive brochures, his text books, his lectures, his vast collection of the flora of his own and other countries, are among the treasures of his country, all preserved in the museum erected for that purpose in one of the suburban parks of Zurich. Professor Nägeli, of the German side of this family, was long identified with Heidelberg University in the chair of medicine, having succeeded his great

father-in-law, Professor Mai, great-uncle of Mrs. Matthew Brown Riddle, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The pioneers of the American Negleys arrived in Pennsylvania in the year 1739, when Jacob Negley's family and his two brothers arrived in Philadelphia from Germany.

(I) Jacob Negley, direct descendant of the distinguished John Nägeli, of Switzerland, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He grew to manhood, married, and was the father of three children when he determined to try his fortune in America. He explained his purpose to his brothers, and they consented to accompany him. The voyage, in those days of sailing vessels was long and tempestuous, and en route Jacob Negley sickened, died and was buried at sea. Dismayed, but not discouraged by this deprivation, his widow and children arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Negley, her children, Alexander, Casper and Elizabeth, removed to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, not far from the Delaware River. Her brothers-in-law settled respectively in Maryland and near Philadelphia, the latter on what is still known as "Negley's Hill," now in the suburban section of that city.

(II) Alexander Negley, founder of the Pittsburgh branch, eldest son of Jacob Negley, was born in Frankfort, Germany, in 1734, and was only five years of age when his mother, his brother and his sister came to America. The American Revolution fired his patriotism and enlisted his services, and he served faithfully in that memorable struggle. At its conclusion, while still in the prime of life, he determined to "go West." He had gone as far as Ligonier, where he heard of the troublous times at the "Head of

the Ohio," and determining that it would not be wise to try to settle there at that time took up a farm between Ligonier and New Florence, and hereon began his earliest experiences in the West. This farm is now a part of the estate of his great-grandson, James Ross Mellon, known as "Rachelwood."

Mr. Negley's wife, Mary Ann (Berkstresser) Negley, was a woman of fine intelligence and initiative, and was one of the foremost of her sex in that frontier settlement. Their son, John Negley, was born in 1778 in the old Fort Ligonier during their stay at this fort while awaiting the defeat or departure of the Indian besiegers who were ravaging the country at the feet of the Alleghany Mountains, and infesting the several forts in this territory. Later, in 1778, the Negleys concluded that they would carry out their original intention and settle near Pittsburgh, and in furtherance of this idea they took the trail to the "fork of the Ohio." The family then consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Negley and their five children. When they arrived at a point five miles east of the confluence of the rivers, Mr. Negley found a tract of land containing three hundred acres in what is now East Liberty, running from near Penn Avenue to a fine front on the Allegheny River. A large portion of this farm is included in Highland Park. His first dwelling was a commodious log house, but as his family grew up and his means and local pride in his new surroundings increased he constructed a brick-kiln on his farm and burned the bricks for his permanent home, "a red brick mansion," which he erected.

Alexander Negley was the first permanent white settler in the beautiful East Liberty Valley, his house and its sur-

roundings being known for a half century as Negleystown. Negley's Run, in that day a run of considerable volume and strength, he made valuable and useful to himself and the rapidly growing community by erecting a grist mill and later a fulling mill. In the latter instance he did much for his neighborhood, because even in that early day it had been found that sheep were easily raised and were needed both for the food and raiment of the frontiersmen and their families, and in this mill were found the facilities for the preparation of the fleeces for the manufacture of the clothing and the making of the other domestic essentials. Mr. Negley soon sensed the measure of his responsibility both as a citizen and as a neighbor, and addressed himself to meet the necessities that confronted him. He bought a farm for each of his children and, having thus provided for his family, he had larger leisure to give to the call of citizenship. He was a soldier of the Revolution, the records showing that he was a member of Captain Samuel Moorehead's Independent Company of Pennsylvania Troops "which was annexed to the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment," October 9, 1779, and his name is on the list of the men of that company present at Pittsburgh, June 15, 1777. His name appears also on the petition presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February 15, 1787, for the erection of Allegheny County. Mr. Negley's religious convictions had all the strength of heredity, his ancestors having been prominent, active and eloquent in the inceptive work of the Lutheran and Zwinglian Reformation. He aligned himself with the pioneers of the vicinity (this means all of the territory west of the mountains) in their efforts to establish

congregations of the German United Evangelical Protestant denomination, especially that so long in occupancy of the church at Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh. Mr. Negley's name is one of the forty-two recorded as the founders of this congregation. The grant of the site of this church was made by the Penn family, anxious and willing to contribute of land and money for such establishment, well aware that churches, then as now, are the substantial nucleus of all communities that count in civilization. The pioneer pastor of this great denomination in this new West was the Rev. John William Weber, who, in defiance of the dangers of the wilderness and of the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage, rode and walked the deer tracks through these primeval forests unafraid and mostly unattended year in and year out.

In these same days and years these same savages were plentiful and menacing between the Point and Negley's Run, at times so much so that it was at the risk of life that the Christian attempted to reach the little sanctuary whose imposing successor gives no intimation of the importance and meaning of the "shrine at the same corner." To furnish himself, his wife and children and their wives and children, together with his neighbors, the spiritual refreshments and comforts he assumed they were entitled to enjoy, and that he considered it incumbent upon himself to provide, Mr. Negley asked Mr. Weber and other itinerants of that day to come to his home to hold service, at least once a month. It was at one of these meetings that Jacob Negley, his son, met his future wife, Barbara Anna Winebiddle, herself the daughter of a fellow pioneer, John Conrad

Winebiddle, who was born at Bernzabern, Germany, March 11, 1741, and had come to America in his early manhood and established himself in the tanning business upon a site now the property of the United States on the bank of the Allegheny River known as the Arsenal. Mr. Winebiddle was very successful in his business, and invested his profits in the purchase of five hundred and fifty acres of land extending from the Allegheny River, near his tannery, to the border of Negleystown.

Alexander Negley died November 3, 1809, at his home, his wife surviving until 1829. Their children were: 1. Felix, born September 22, 1764, died April 19, 1836. 2. Jacob, of whom further. 3. Peter, died in infancy, 1768. 4. Elizabeth, born February 15, 1772, died November 15, 1855; she was married to John Powell. 5. Peter, born February 6, 1774, died 1791. 6. Margaret, born June 10, 1776, died March 11, 1857; her husband was Philip Burtner. 7. John, born April 6, 1778, died August 11, 1870. 8. Alexander, born August 1, 1781, died August 2, 1807. 9. Casper, born March 17, 1784, died May 23, 1877. 10. Mary Ann, born August 20, 1786, died December 4, 1833; she was married to Samuel Byington. 11. Henry, born October 20, 1790, died 1791.

(III) Jacob Negley, second son of Alexander and Mary A. (Berkstresser) Negley, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1766. He came to the East Liberty district in 1778 with his parents in his twelfth year. He complemented his paternal inheritance by the purchase of large tracts adjoining and in the immediate vicinity, his aggregate holdings totaling about fifteen hundred acres. Upon a portion of these he sur-

veyed and laid out a town at the junction of the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike and Frankstown Road, earliest known as Negleystown, subsequently named by him East Liberty. In addition to his own realty, his wife had inherited a large estate from her father, and Mr. Negley was very much engaged in the development and management of the joint properties. His administration of these elicited the admiration and commendation of the business men, bankers and realty dealers of his day. He was an accomplished civil engineer, and he was otherwise a man of fine education and mental equipment. He was from his youth aware of the advantages of his environments, and gave of his time and his great resources of wisdom and advice, and not a little of his means, towards the founding, the promotion and improvement of the lands and properties he was disposing of in this new community that has proved itself so valuable an adjunct to the activities of the city of Pittsburgh. His father had erected and operated the first grist mill in this valley, building others as the necessity arose, and these his son soon discovered would be insufficient for the wants of the neighborhood, and he thereupon erected the first steam mill to grind flour west of the Alleghany Mountains. This mill was a very expensive proposition as the parts had to be brought from the East in wagons. As a civil engineer he had much to do with the construction of the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Turnpike, and was for a long time in charge of its operation. He laid out Penn Avenue through his own properties at a width of one hundred feet, and urged the property holders west of him to make the avenue of equal width towards the city, but could

not convince them that the great width was necessary. Nearly a hundred years afterwards the city of Pittsburgh widened portions of this avenue to the width that Mr. Negley's pre-vision had justified.

Mr. Negley built, in 1808, at what is now North Negley and Stanton avenues, what was then regarded as the most complete and handsome house in Western Pennsylvania, about the same time laying out Negley Avenue to its intersection with Penn Avenue. His residence was in the midst of his farm of one hundred acres which was in the highest condition and upon which he had planted orchards bearing the finest of fruits. Recognizing the inevitable trend of civilization towards the western part of his State, and the very obvious necessity of anticipating the religious and educational needs of his growing community, Mr. Negley in the middle of the 1810-20 decade had erected upon his property at Highland and Penn avenues a school house adequate to the purposes of this community. This building was erected upon the present site of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, and the school was provided for his own children and "the youth of the growing neighborhood." Prior to 1819 the religious services of the community had been held in this school house, and before it was erected, in the homes of the people. Mr. and Mrs. Negley, with their broad vision, soon realized that it was necessary to build a place of worship for the "benefit of the community and the good of the people." Thus it was that in this year the school house came down and the church went up. This building was erected upon one and a half acres of ground, which Mrs. Negley conveyed to certain trustees to be

held in trust for the East Liberty Congregation, the conveyance bearing date of April 12, 1819. The first building was of brick, forty-four feet square, "with one corner toward the Greensburg Pike," now Penn Avenue. The first Sabbath school was organized with two teachers and nine pupils, but the formal organization of the church did not occur until September 28, 1828. When the members of this congregation petitioned the local Presbytery for authority to organize this church, the authorities and members of Beulah Church, a small organization far out of the suburbs of Pittsburgh, as it still is, opposed the petition because of their allegation that the new church would "infringe upon their congregational boundaries." Later on, after the death of Mr. Negley, his widow added to her grant of land another piece of property eastward of her former gift, which proved a wise addition, and this congregation is to-day one of the finest outstanding Presbyterian organizations of this country.

Jacob Negley died March 18, 1827, his wife surviving him forty years. Before her death she added to her already long list of splendid benefactions to the church a bell for the tower, which still is used to call "its people to prayer and service."

Mr. Negley married, June 19, 1795, Barbara Anna Winebiddle, and their children were: 1. John, born June 28, 1796, died February 20, 1802. 2. Elizabeth, born June 23, 1798, died November 11, 1799. 3. Jacob, Jr., born February 16, 1800, died January 30, 1830. 4. Daniel, born April 10, 1802, died December 4, 1867. 5. Mary Ann, born October 4, 1805, died in October, 1829; married Daniel Berlin, and had two children, one dying in infancy. 6. George Gibson, of whom

further. 7. Catherine R., born February 13, 1810, died August 11, 1897. 8. Margaret, born February 7, 1812, died May 3, 1815. 9. William, born June 25, 1814, died September 14, 1816. 10. Sarah Jane, born February 3, 1817; married Judge Thomas Mellon; died January 19, 1909. 11. Alexander, born March 2, 1819, died February 12, 1864. 12. Isabella M., born October 25, 1821, died March 3, 1849; married Richard C. Beatty, M. D., and they had three children.

It is very natural that the descendants of a couple of this prominence and distinction should become active and successful in the various affairs of their community. Alexander Negley had accurately and clearly pre-visioned the future of the West before he left the flourishing, rapidly developing eastern section of Pennsylvania, and when he adventured into the forests of the western slope, taking stock of the country as he toilsomely traversed it, he daily found evidence to substantiate his confidence and to stimulate exertion. His selection, too, of his farm site, that upon which the most valuable section of the eastern district of Pittsburgh is situated, his subsequent addition to his purchase, and his calculating development of this estate attest not only his rare judgment of his own day, but his clear vision of its future in its relation to the extension of the municipal lines in the direction of this property.

The vision of his son, Jacob Negley, included even more in its scope than that of his father in that he grasped the relation of the western to the eastern section of the State almost in the development of things as they are today. In the incident of his laying out the Pittsburgh and Greensburg Pike through the properties of himself and wife to a width of

one hundred feet, at the same time assuring his fellow realty owners that it would be good business to continue this width to the Pittsburgh beginning of the State Highway through their several holdings, was real clarity of vision, and what is more, profitable foresight.

The Lincoln Highway of today, simply a sample of what it will be in its larger, realistic relation to what it will ultimately be, is only one instance of the genius of this great pioneer. The erection of what was actually the first public school in this region, the building of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, the erection of his dwelling, the finest in the West, none of these enterprises conceived in pride or brought into being as expressions of wealth, and others of equal value, all show the interest and intelligence, as well as the rare initiative of this man. The quality, too, of the descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Negley, as expressed in their domestic relations, their citizenship, their positions in their community, education, City, State, Nation, indeed in the World, all attest the fine results of heredity, courage, ability, and vision.

Of the descendants of this worthy couple, two grandsons have served with distinction under the Federal Government at Washington, D. C., Major-General James S. Negley, who for many years represented his district in Congress with great efficiency, and Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, the present eminent Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of the late President Warren G. Harding. The descendants of Jacob Negley have very largely and numerous remained in Allegheny County, very many residing within the vicinity of Pittsburgh at this time. Those of George Gibson Negley, who was born in Pittsburgh, April 27,

1808, are perhaps the most numerous, quite a few still living on the ancestral acres.

(IV) George Gibson Negley, fourth son of Jacob and Barbara A. (Winebiddle) Negley, was born April 27, 1808. He was educated by private tutors in the East Liberty school established by his father, and in the academies of the community. His father's death, before Mr. Negley attained his eighteenth year, served to impair his health, and he sought the more equable climate of Georgia, where he remained for a season. While at Milledgeville he engaged in teaching in a private school, and after the restoration of his health he came again to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to be the counsellor of his widowed mother.

Early in his manhood Mr. Negley identified himself with his brother, Daniel, in the management and operation of a large merchandising establishment in East Liberty, the business corresponding to the department store of the present day. The rapid building up of the East Liberty District, in which the realty holdings of Mr. Negley were very large, soon required his entire personal attention, and he withdrew from this business to take care of these and those of his mother. He also became, each year of his life, more and more interested in the civic and in the moral growth of his developing district, and was always active in every measure that made for its enlargement and improvement. He was a working, interested member of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society as well as a highly educated member, because in his youth he had given intense study and thought to agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, all theoretically and practically, and was a distinguished authority on

all of these subjects. He was also very active in the development of the city transportation measures that began to multiply in the middle and latter years of the last century. He was a director in the Birmingham Street Railway Company for some time. Mr. Negley was a potent factor in the establishment of the public school system, and in the advancement of its efficiency.

Mr. Negley, aware of the fitness of things, because of his familiarity with local history and traditions, was active in laying out and naming the streets of his neighborhood, and many of the classic names of streets therein were given them by him. His home on Highland Avenue, East Liberty, two squares north of Penn Avenue, for many years was a noted landmark and a place of beauty. The name, "Rural Home," was appropriate, because it was a home in the then fine rurality of the city, and was the pleasant resort for his relatives, friends, and of the many guests whom he delighted from time to time to entertain. Mr. Negley's fine education, his literary trend and accomplishments, and his splendid library, combined to give his family, himself and his friends and neighbors, the real pleasures of his time. In his day and in the three-quarters of a century that he had the good fortune and happiness to pass in the community of his birth, he was able to know and to be sensibly proud of his own contributions to the conditions that obtained at the time of his passing. He had been with and of this community from his infancy until his death, and he had always been actually aware of the responsibilities that he felt birth had imposed upon him, and these he never evaded, never declined. He met these in home, in educational endeavor, in

public and private service, in his civic work, in his official and private relations, in his devotion to family, church and State, anticipating always rather than awaiting the time of action in every particular. Politically he was attached to the Republican party and its antecedent political organizations, and his service therein was advisory, contributing and working in every branch of requisition. Denominationally he served the church that the genius and generosity of his parents had provided for his community, the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, which in a large degree has expressed the meaning and measure and value of the Presbyterian faith, ever adhering to the Scriptural standards. The superior quality of his citizenship cannot be adequately measured. He has been mentioned as a "Gentleman of the Old School" by many of his biographers and by many of the writers of the scenes and incidents of his busy, eventful career. This attribute is accurate because it is deserved.

Mr. Negley married (first), October 25, 1832, Eleanor Boyd, daughter of Rev. Abraham Boyd, of Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Negley died May 10, 1854. Their children were: 1. Jacob B. 2. William McIlvaine. 3. Olive N., who passed away in childhood. 4. Henry Hillis. 5. Theodore Shields. 6. Mary E. Mr. Negley married (second), February 21, 1856, Eliza J. Johnson, of the North Side, Pittsburgh. She was born in Coleraine, County Antrim, Ireland, March 25, 1835. Their children are: 7. Sarah J. Mellon. 8. Anna Barbara. 9. Alice M. 10. Georgina G. 11. Alexander Johnson. Mrs. Negley died May 12, 1883, and her husband's death occurred on March 26, 1884.

Mrs. Negley's parents were James and

Sallie (Boyd) Johnson, descendants of Scotch-Irish Covenanters. Her father was a fine civil engineer of his day. His brother, David Johnson, was one of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of Glasgow, Scotland. The ancestral home of Mrs. Negley, which still stands, sloping down to the beautiful River Bann, is an interesting specimen of the older school of architecture in Ireland. Her father's death, grief of her mother, and the importunities of American relatives eventually induced Mrs. Johnson to come to America, where, in the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, she found solace among these friends and kinfolk. Her father was the maternal grandson of that distinguished clergyman, Rev. Dr. Patton, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Rev. Oliver Cameron, minister and author of Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland, was the grandfather of Mrs. Johnson. The Hon. Dr. John Boyd, M. P., of Dunduan House, County Londonderry, Ireland, who for many terms represented it in the Imperial Parliament, was a cousin of Mrs. Negley's mother.

(V) Jacob B. Negley, eldest son of George Gibson and Eleanor (Boyd) Negley, was born September 30, 1833, died January 15, 1898; was educated privately in Pittsburgh, and graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; became a banker in Muscatine, Iowa, subsequently coming to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1874, where he was cashier of the City Deposit Bank for many years; he was an active member of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church; his wife, Cynthia (Trull) Negley, whom he married in 1874, died May 12, 1901.

(V) William McIlvaine Negley, son of George Gibson and Eleanor (Boyd)

Negley, died November 27, 1915. He was an alumnus of Saltsburg Academy of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania; for years he was engaged in the coal business in this vicinity; he enlisted in the Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, in command of Dr. A. H. Gross, in the Civil War, and was a member of Alexander Hays Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic; he was also an active member of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church; he married, September 28, 1865, Isabella Douglass, who died August 16, 1914; their children were: Annie B.; Sadie Bell; William Douglass; George Gibson; Eleanor Johnson, all deceased; Harvey B., mechanical draftsman; Walter, died in infancy; Oliver James, associated for a long time with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, married Cornelia Elliott, and they have one child, Florence E. Negley, and reside in Pittsburgh.

(V) Henry Hillis Negley, son of George Gibson and Eleanor (Boyd) Negley, was born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1843, and died May 7, 1912. After elementary courses in private schools and in Moore's Academy, Pittsburgh, Mr. Negley matriculated in Pennsylvania State College to graduate in the class of 1862, but the supervention of the War of the Rebellion broke up the class and sent many of its members into military service. Mr. Negley was for a long time associated with Captain Mahan in the construction of Davis Island Dam, the pioneer structure of this nature in the Upper Ohio river. Twenty years before his death he was an investor in and seller of real estate, being estimated as one of rare judgment by the realtors of his city and county. He was an original member and director of the

Pittsburgh Board of Trade, and one of the most intelligent and efficient members of this organization that has done so much to advance the interests of the East End, Pittsburgh. He was also a member and director of the Allegheny Cemetery and the Oakdale Boys' Home and School. He was for years an active member of the Civic Club of Pittsburgh, of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, of the latter a trustee and for nineteen years president of this board. He was a faithful, interested teacher of the young men of the Sunday school of this church, in which he had an hereditary and personal interest and affection. He was also a charter member of the Young Men's Christian Association of East Liberty. He was a botanist of rare taste and accomplishment. On November 9, 1897, he married Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson (deceased). Mrs. Negley died January 22, 1922.

(V) Rev. Theodore Shields Negley, son of George Gibson and Eleanor (Boyd) Negley, was born June 17, 1846, and died May 18, 1911. He was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, and was graduated from Princeton University in 1873, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1876. His pastorates of East Brady and Wilcox Presbyterian churches (both Pennsylvania organizations) were precursors to his permanent and pleasant pastorate of the "Little Redstone Presbyterian Church" of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, one of the most historic of all the many famous frontier churches west of the Alleghany Mountains. Therein he wrought and thought for twenty-two years, in one of which he had the pleasure and distinction of conducting the ceremonies incidental to the celebration of the centen-

nial of this "original Shrine in the Wilderness." He was for years stated clerk of his Presbytery, and was loved and respected throughout all of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Negley married, October 25, 1876, Susan C. Todd, of Stamford, Connecticut. They had three children: Mary Hunter, died June 17, 1890; George D., who married Angeline Wallace in 1911; they reside in Boston, Massachusetts; Jeannette B., who resides at Belle Vernon, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, with her mother.

(V) Mary E. Negley, eldest daughter of George Gibson and Eleanor (Boyd) Negley, was a student in several of the schools of Pittsburgh and of the Pittsburgh Female College, and passed her life in civic and domestic usefulness until her death, December 22, 1894.

(V) Sarah J. Mellon Negley, daughter of George Gibson and Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley, resides at the family home on North Negley Avenue. She is an alumna of Vassar College, and for ten years subsequent to her graduation was in charge of the Department of Literature at the Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh. She filled this position with rare efficiency and dignity.

(V) Anna Barbara Negley, daughter of George Gibson and Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley, was educated at the Pennsylvania College for Women. She married, October 16, 1879, Joseph K. Brick, of Philadelphia, where she spent the remainder of her useful life, her death occurring June 22, 1909. Her husband died July 16, 1912. She was a member and an efficient worker in the West Walnut Street Presbyterian Church during her long residence in Philadelphia.

(V) Alice M. Negley, daughter of George Gibson and Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley, who resides in the North Neg-

ley Avenue home of the family, was educated in private schools and the Pennsylvania College for Women. She, with her sisters, are members of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, in which they have done great varieties of efficient work.

(V) Georgina G. Negley, youngest daughter of George Gibson and Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley, is an alumna of the Pittsburgh College for Women. She is very interested in local and general history, and is an authority upon city and county traditions and lore. She was in charge of the history and literature of the Centennial of the celebration of the anniversary of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church founded by her grandparents in 1819, and her history of the occasion, which has been published, is a classic of the community. By official appointment, she is now serving as Church Historian. She resides in the Negley Homestead on North Negley Avenue, Pittsburgh.

(V) Alexander Johnson Negley, fourth in line of descent from his distinguished great-grandfather, Alexander Negley, Sr., founder of the name and family in Pennsylvania and in Pittsburgh, is the youngest son of George Gibson and Eliza J. (Johnson) Negley. He was elementarily educated in private schools, and in Newell's Classical Academy, and the University of Pittsburgh. He was in his young manhood, first with the City Deposit Bank of East Liberty, and afterwards with the National Bank of Commerce in the old city of Pittsburgh, subsequently absorbed by the Mellon National Bank. Later on Mr. Negley was engaged in mining and lumber affairs in the West. He is a naturalist, and for some years specialized successfully in

the private cultivation of orchids. He married, October 12, 1893, Elizabeth Grayson Wishart, daughter of the late Dr. John W. and Mary (McClurg) Wishart, and they reside at the Negley homestead on North Negley Avenue.

Major General James Scott Negley, son of Jacob Negley, Jr., and nephew of George Gibson Negley, is another distinguished member of this pioneer family. General Negley was born in East Liberty, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1826. He was educated in the public schools of the East End, and took his collegiate course in the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He became a member of the Duquesne Greys, a fine pioneer local military organization, before he attained his majority, and a little later, when the Mexican War came on, his company became a part of the First Pennsylvania Regiment and was sent to Mexico. This regiment took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Las Vegas, and La Perete, and in the sieges of Vera Cruz and Puebla, young Negley winning fine commendations because of conspicuous gallantry. Mr. Negley returned to Pittsburgh, Pa., and was engaged for a time in manufacturing, later turning his attention to scientific and intensive horticulture in which he attracted the notice of the schools and of the great horticulturists of his day. Farming upon a scientific basis also was carried on concurrently with his horticultural pursuits. Maintaining his interest in military affairs he was, before the secession of the Southern States, a Brigadier-General of the Eighteenth Division of the Pennsylvania State Militia. General Negley perceived the inevitable in the trend of affairs, and proffered his services to the

Governor of Pennsylvania, offering to organize and drill a brigade ready for the coming emergency. The Governor thanked him, but delayed acceptance until the break came, when he invited him to Harrisburg to confer with him, and soon after authorized him to raise, recruit, and organize volunteers under the call of President Lincoln. General Negley was given command of the State Encampment at Lancaster, where he was instrumental in organizing and getting ready many recruits for the early service, all of which were hurried to the front. General Negley was appointed by General Robert Patterson to command a brigade that was sent into the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and was prominent in the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia. The term of the three months' enlistment having expired, General Negley again placed himself at the orders of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and was given charge and command of the volunteer camp at Harrisburg until, with his brigade, he was sent to join General William T. Sherman in Kentucky. Thence he was sent to serve with General W. S. Rosecrans in his operations in Tennessee, wherein he won fame because of his bravery as well as his fine exhibition of military strategy. He fought Morgan, the Confederate leader, at Shelbyville, and at the battle of Laverne, October 7, 1862, and under great difficulties defeated the combined Confederate forces of Anderson and Forrest. At the battle of Stone River, in front of Murfreesboro, he was in command of the Eighth Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and by sheer bravery and fine leadership earned the praise of his commander and of his Government. His engagement with the Con-

federate Commander Breckinridge, in which he drove the latter from his intrenchments and sent him in flight out of the vicinity, was one of the great incidents of that memorable Southwestern campaign that was the basis of the successes that ultimately led to the winning of the war. General Negley also led the advance at Lookout Mountain that drove the Rebels from their supposedly impregnable position and thus saved Thomas' Army from overwhelming defeat at Davis' Cross Roads. His intrepidity in leadership and in action at Chickamauga, Rossville, and Chattanooga increased his reputation splendidly in each instance.

General Negley, soon after the close of the foregoing campaign, retired from the service and returned to Pittsburgh to look after his own business affairs. He became active in the politics of his County and State, and in 1868 was constantly upon the stump for "Grant and Colfax and Peace." He was elected to a seat from the Twentieth Pennsylvania District in the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, in which bodies he was conspicuous for his fidelity to the interests of his district, then as now the largest manufacturing center in the World. He retired from politics until 1874, when he was elected again and finally to the Forty-ninth Congress, when he left Pittsburgh to engage in business in New York City, where his death took place, August 7, 1901. While a member of Congress, in his early service, General Negley became convinced that because of the importance of the harbor of Pittsburgh, the source of the greatest tonnage in the world, it should be made a deep water harbor and addressed himself to accomplishing this objective. He was able to obtain the

appropriation for the preliminary work. Later he was successful in procuring appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio River in necessary localities. He was active in the organization of railroad companies that were built in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and others in Mexico. Fraternally he was a member and president of the Union National League of America; member of the Grand Army of the Republic; Masonic fraternity; National Board of Steam Navigation; Shipping League; and many others. His initiative, industry, and accomplishment in behalf of the location and construction of the Davis Island Dam will forever keep him in the memory and in the gratitude of the people of Western Pennsylvania, and of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, because it was this enterprise that was the start of the damming and locking of these two great internal rivers that made them possible and ultimately successful.

General Negley was twice married, his first wife being Kate Losey, by whom he had three sons: Clifford, James S., and George, all of whom have passed away. Subsequently he was married to Grace Ashton, and their children are: Grace, who married Enoch S. Farson, their children being two sons, James Negley Farson, and Enoch S. Farson, Jr., who, married, September 15, 1917, Louise de Camp Butler, of Baltimore, Maryland, where they reside; and two daughters, Edith and Mabel, who reside with their mother in New York City.

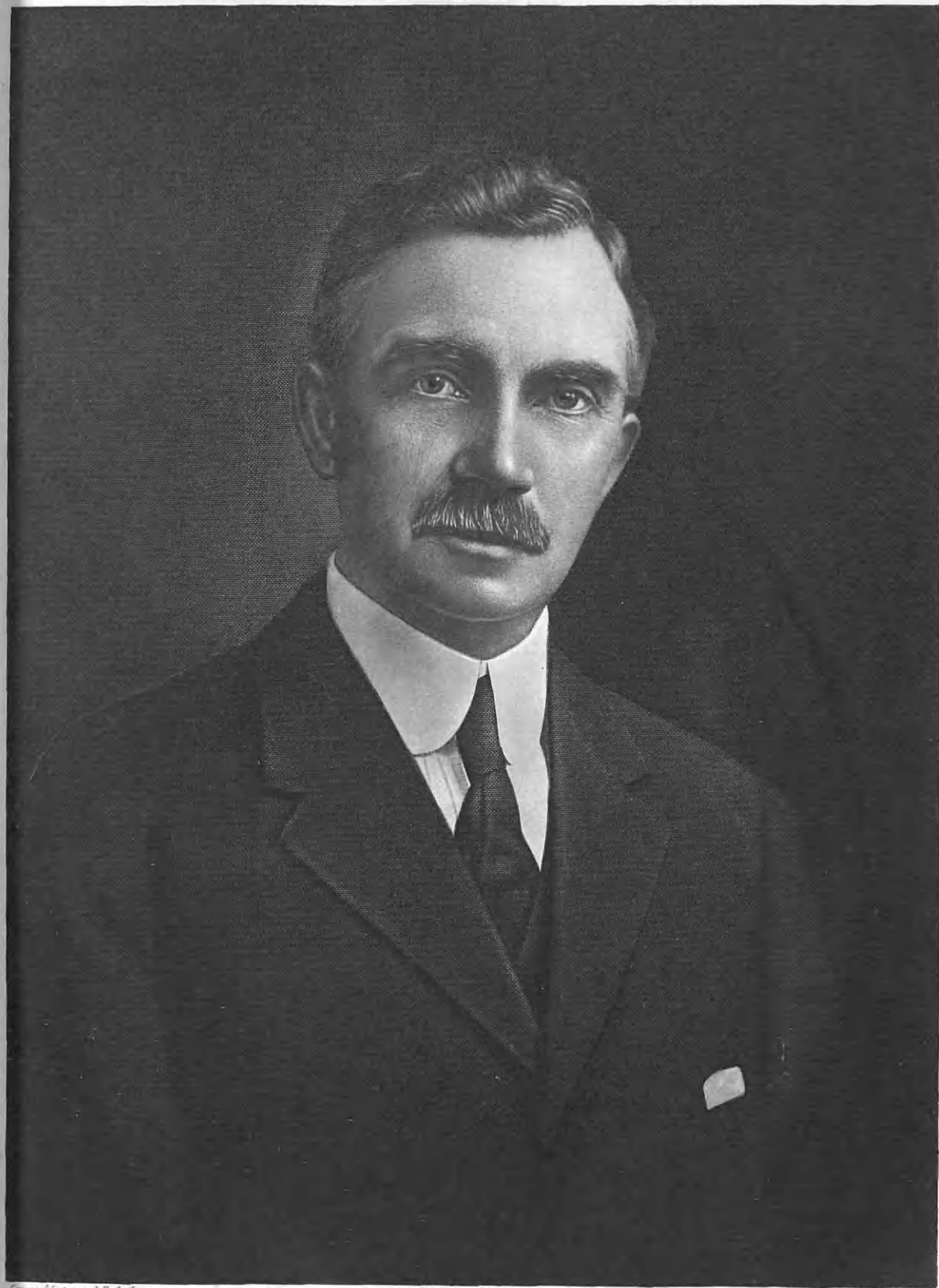
Such, in epitome, is the record of one of Pittsburgh's most prominent and distinguished pioneer families. The character upon which the career of this family has been constructed and carried for many recorded centuries is the sole

secret of its success and fame. This career had its foundations laid hundreds of years ago in Switzerland, Germany, and in others of the mid-continental countries of Europe, in which still live and prosper scions of the name. Pioneers of the name, with but little but the name and character as their assets, came into America in its formative, struggling Colonial years, delved and wrought with all of the energy and enterprise of their brain and blood, taking part in the War of the Revolution, backing their confidence in the present and future of the new Republic by pushing with their families to the very frontier of this Republic, and winning in every effort they exerted in this new field of adventure, certainly deserve the name and fame they have acquired.

BAILEY, Charles,

Captain of Industry and Commerce.

The late Charles Bailey, whose name in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is still closely associated with one of the important phases of the greatly ramified steel industry, possessed to an unusual degree that priceless attribute of leadership. This quality of leadership, this genius of Mr. Bailey's, was wisely directed into the channels of industry and commerce, and was as self-evident and more constructive in this capacity than had it been applied to political or military endeavor. In organizing and directing the destinies of industrial projects, Mr. Bailey's achievements were on a parity with those of the first protagonists in the steel industry. In addition to this innate gift of leadership, Mr. Bailey possessed many other qualities which made for honored success, and which included, among others, a pro-



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W. C. Dailey

nounced ability and efficiency, and a strict code of business ethics made up of probity, industry, integrity, and resourcefulness. Added to this was the genial personality which brought him scores of friends, all of whom experienced personal and irreparable loss when death stilled for all time his seemingly indefatigable activities. Of Mr. Bailey, the following has been written: "Honorable and upright, public-spirited and progressive, kindly-hearted and genial, he was a true type of business gentleman, and in every particular he left to posterity the record of the blameless life."

Charles Bailey was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1854, and died in the city of his birth, April 20, 1914. He was a son of George and Elizabeth (Murphy) Bailey. The father, George Bailey, was for many years a prominent lace manufacturer of Nottingham, England. During the early fifties of the nineteenth century he decided to come to America, settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which city was his residence and the scene of his activities until his death, December 3, 1912, two years before the demise of his son.

Charles Bailey, a member of the second generation to bear the patronymic Bailey in the United States, was educated in the public schools of his natal city, and upon the completion of his scholastic work he at once engaged in the business in which he was destined to become an important figure—that of steel casting. He was a nephew of William Hainsworth, who instituted the steel casting industry in Pittsburgh, and in his uncle's plant did Charles Bailey find his first employment. He started in of his own accord at the bottom of the

ladder, realizing even as a youth that future success depended upon a thorough knowledge and well-grounded familiarity with every diverse phase of the industry. Slowly he rose to increasingly important positions, mastering every detail and technicality as he went. From the mills he went into the recording department, and from there through several office positions before his well-merited appointment to the sales-managership. As general sales agent he remained until the year 1889, when he resigned, his uncle disposing of his interests in the Pittsburgh Steel Casting Company, of which he was the principal owner, during the same year.

Charles Bailey at this time was a young man of thirty-five, and unusually well equipped to enter into any branch of the steel casting industry. In 1889, with his friend, Joseph A. Kelly, he organized the Reliance Steel Casting Company, serving as president and wisely discharging the duties of his office until 1902, when the company was merged with the American Foundries Company. For a time Mr. Bailey remained with the new organization in the capacity of manager of the Pittsburgh works at Thirty-sixth Street, and of those at Franklin, Pennsylvania; but his years as an independent executive would not permit of his contentment in any subordinate position, so after a few months, and again with his life-long friend and business associate, Joseph A. Kelly, he organized and established the Reliance Tube Company, with a modern plant at Brackenridge, Pennsylvania, and until 1909 he served ably and wisely as the president of that company.

In 1909 the Reliance Tube Company was consolidated with the Allegheny

Steel Company, which once again left Mr. Bailey free to exert his organizing and promoting powers. In 1910, and again with the assistance of Mr. Kelly, he organized the second Reliance Steel Casting Company, with a plant at Twenty-eighth and Smallman streets, Pittsburgh. To this new company he gave great service as president and the benefit of his full experience until his death four years later. During his four years' incumbency of the firm's presidency, however, he had the satisfaction of seeing the new organization become firmly established and increasingly successful. At his death, in addition to being president of the Reliance Steel Casting Company, he was also a director of the First National Bank of Oakmont, of which he was a founder and first president. Mr. Bailey's influence for good, for progressive change and advanced improvements in the world of steel casting is too widespread to be calculated. He was a pioneer in the industry, one of the oldest men engaged in the industry in years of service, and one of the most widely respected men whom it has been that industry's good fortune to harbor since its very inception.

Politically, Mr. Bailey was an Independent Republican. Fraternally, he was prominently identified with the ancient Masonic fraternity, having been for many years a member in good standing of Crescent Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; also holding the sublime thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. His club membership was limited to the Oakmont Club, in which he was a well known and valued member. His religious affiliation was given to St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was a

vestryman and a sincere communicant, attending all the meetings of the vestry and rarely missing a regular church service. Mr. Bailey gave his wholehearted support and pecuniary assistance to numberless worthy charities, and always without the slightest tract of ostentation. In every philanthropic and public welfare project he was a willing worker and a generous contributor.

Charles Bailey married, June 26, 1894, Clara Chester, a daughter of Oliver P. and Mary (Severn) Chester. To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bailey were born four children, as follows: 1. Ruth Elizabeth, a graduate of the National Cathedral School, Washington, District of Columbia, class of 1916; married Major John Traylor McLane, born in South Carolina, now a major of cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, and they are the parents of a daughter, Jean Bailey McLane, and a son, John Traylor McLane, Jr. 2. Jean Dithridge, a graduate of Wellesley College, class of 1919. 3. Charles Chester, a graduate of Cornell University, class of 1921, now identified with the Duraloy Steel Company. 4. Wilson Shaw, a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1924.

Charles Bailey's death occurred at his home in Oakmont, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1914, during his fifty-ninth year, and lost to the city of Pittsburgh and the State of Pennsylvania one of the most prominent and influential men ever connected with the important steel industries of that City and State. Mrs. Clara (Chester) Bailey survives her husband, and maintains the family residence at Oakmont, beautifully situated on the banks of the Allegheny River. In concluding the record of this well-spent, noble life, it is fitting to quote from an

appreciation of Charles Bailey published in a "History of Pittsburgh and Environs," which says, in part:

Mr. Bailey was very fond of his home, his quiet, genial nature and social disposition delighting in its beauties, its freedom, and the opportunity it gave him to extend a gracious hospitality to his many friends. His was a most friendly nature, and his home and friendship ties bound him strongly. He was a manly man, yet gentle, kind and loving, high-minded and truly honorable.

VOGELEY, Theodore,

Man of Varied Activities.

The family of which Theodore Vogeley, who at his passing was president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company of Butler, Pennsylvania, was a member, is traced in this review to his grandfather, George Vogeley, who came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1836. Theodore Vogeley's father was William Vogeley, who settled in Butler, Pennsylvania, in 1842, and there became a leader in public spirit and in business. He was a man of genial, friendly disposition, making friends easily and retaining them by a charm of personality and integrity of character.

George Vogeley was born in 1793, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and came to the United States in 1836, first settling in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he worked at his trade, shoemaking, for three years. He then removed to Butler County, Pennsylvania, there opening a general store at Saxonburg. At a later date he became proprietor of a hotel in that village, which he conducted for twenty-five years. In 1866 he retired from active business and removed to Butler, where he died, February 22, 1871. He was for many years a leading citizen of Saxonburg, and though at first

a member of the Evangelical Church, after locating in Butler County he united with the Reformed Church, of which he became an active member. In politics he was at first a Whig and later a Republican. He married, in Germany, Anna E. Mardorf, and they were the parents of eleven children.

William Vogeley, fourth son of George and Anna E. (Mardorf) Vogeley, was born in Germany, December 10, 1822. After the family settled in Saxonburg, Butler County, Pennsylvania, he worked for his father until 1842, in which year he came to Butler, Pennsylvania, where soon after he purchased the Rising Sun Tavern, a structure built of logs which stood upon the site of the Vogeley House, afterward the Arlington. He erected the last-named house and conducted it up to the time of his retirement in 1867. In addition to his hotel interests he was largely interested in the real estate business, also in farming, and operated a coal mine located on his farm. He was a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in local affairs, and exercising a strong influence for good in the community. He was one of the original members of the Reformed Church in Butler, and contributed liberally toward the erection of the old church building on Mifflin Street, Butler, later occupied by the Baptist congregation. He was one of the first directors of the Butler Savings Bank, and was identified with that institution for many years.

William Vogeley married Mary E. Oesterling, daughter of John Oesterling, of Summit Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, but a native of Germany. They were the parents of eleven children, six of whom died in youth, the

others as follows: David E., died in 1875; Annie, wife of William H. Ensinger; Mary, wife of William F. Metzger; Amelia, wife of W. A. Stein; and Theodore, all reaching years of maturity. William Vogeley died October 5, 1873, his widow surviving him until December, 1899.

Theodore Vogeley, youngest of the children of William and Mary E. (Oesterling) Vogeley, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1868, and died at his residence in the town of his birth, January 10, 1922. He obtained his education in the Butler public schools, Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, and in Capital University, Columbus, Ohio. He began his business life as a bookkeeper for the Fisher Oil Company, and was later promoted to the position of superintendent. Later he was identified with the oil industry of the Butler district, but in 1890 he opened a real estate and insurance office in Butler, which is still continued under his name, at No. 247 South Main Street. He was for many years a director and vice-president and for the year preceding his death the president of the Butler Savings and Trust Company, having been elected to the latter position after the death of John S. Campbell. He was president and manager of the Vogeley Coal Company, of Butler, and a director of the Cottage Hill Land Company. Politically, Mr. Vogeley was a Republican, but he never sought public office, and in church relation was a member of St. Mark's Lutheran Church. His clubs were the Butler Country Club, the Butler Automobile Club, and the Butler Chamber of Commerce. He was a liberal contributor to all worthy philanthropies.

Mr. Vogeley married, January 16, 1895, Minnie Gumper, born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, who survives him, a resident of Butler. To Mr. and Mrs. Vogeley three children were born: 1. Theodore K., graduate of the Butler High School, class of 1917, and of the School of Mines, Lehigh University, class of 1921; president of the Vogeley Coal Company, and director of the Cottage Hill Land Company. 2. Raymond A., graduate of Butler High School, class of 1924. 3. Dorothy, married Dr. Chauncey Loutzenhiser, of Butler.

COOLIDGE, Calvin,

President of the United States.

Even the most severe critics of the United States and its institutions must admit that it has ever been the greatest land of opportunity for the aspiring youth that history has as yet recorded. It is therefore fitting and characteristic of such a land that many of its chief executives should have had a lowly origin and that its citizens take pride in this as being entirely consistent in a self-governing nation. The thirtieth president of the United States, the subject of this sketch, lives up to the finest traditions in this respect. He was born among the rugged hills of Vermont, and his early youth was spent in wresting a living from that soil. He has known what poverty means, in fact, he has never been a man of more than very moderate income, and in his home and social life he has not been essentially different from millions of other Americans. But from the very outset of his career, after leaving school, he has devoted himself to public service, and in his case the



Calvin Coolidge

presidential chair seems but a natural culmination of the sequence of public offices which he has held which have advanced him steadily upwards.

John Calvin Coolidge was born in Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872 ("John" was dropped from his signature at an early age). He was the son of John C. and Victoria Josephine (Moor) Coolidge. The Coolidge family originally settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630. John C. Coolidge, Sr., has had seats in the State Legislature, both House and Senate. He has also been constable, collector, superintendent of schools, selectman and State assessor. When young Calvin was born his father kept the village store, shod horses and collected insurance premiums. Calvin Coolidge was born in a room in the rear of the store. His mother died March 14, 1885, when he was twelve years old. Later, his father married Carrie G. Brown, who died in 1920. President Coolidge has always spoken of her with the greatest of affection and respect, and she is said to have been as much of a mother to him in his mature years as any step-mother could be.

Young Coolidge proved to be a very industrious youth, as the farmer boys of Vermont of that day had to be, and his boyhood days had more work than play. He has always been noted for being a worker, and his aggressiveness is fully up to the usual standard of those possessing red hair. (He has the distinction of being the first red-haired President of the United States.) His hair was of a very brilliant hue in his youth and he was, as might be expected, known as "Red" by his boyhood friends. His other distinguishing characteristic at this time, which has continued throughout his life,

was his extreme fondness for books. He prepared for college at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont, graduating from that institution in 1890. He also studied for a year at the Academy of St. Johnsbury. On September 20, 1891, he entered Amherst and became a member of the class of '95. In his senior year he won a prize of \$100 for an essay, "The Principles of the Revolutionary War." He was also awarded the distinction of being selected to deliver the Grove Oration (a much coveted honor) at the graduation of his class. At college he was reported not to have been a good mixer, although he was well liked by those who came to know him well. At the outset of his course he did not join any college fraternity, but when he was an upper class man he became a charter member of the Amherst Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. The college records show that he did excellent work in mathematics, English and French. He graduated from Amherst with the degree of A. B. in 1895. (Later he was to receive LL. D. from Amherst, Tufts, Williams, Bates, and Wesleyan University, of Vermont.)

On September 23, 1895, he entered the law office of Hammond & Field, Northampton, Massachusetts, to study law. He had no funds available to attend a law school, but he entered so heartily into his studies in this office that he was admitted to the bar on July 2, 1897. Later he established the law firm of Coolidge & Hemenway. He was elected a councilman of Northampton in 1899; was city solicitor, 1900-1; clerk of courts, 1903; chairman of the Republican City Committee, 1904; and a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, 1907-8. During the years 1910-11 he was

mayor of Northampton, and was a member of the State Senate, 1912-15. He was made president of the Senate in 1914-15. During the first year that he was a member of the Senate he was made a chairman of the Special Legislative Committee on Reconciliation to take jurisdiction of the Lawrence strike, and the situation was met with tact and efficiency, industry and peace being re-established. In 1913 he was made chairman of the Committee on Railroads. He was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the Republican Convention, October 3, 1914, which nominated Samuel W. McCall for governor.

Mr. Coolidge was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in the years 1916-17-18, and was elected governor of Massachusetts by a large majority, serving two terms, 1919-20. During his first term occurred the incident which did much to bring him into the notice of the nation and was a striking evidence of the calibre of the man this former Vermont farmer boy had become. On September 9, 1919, Edwin Upton Curtis, who was police commissioner of Boston, Massachusetts, under appointment of Samuel W. McCall, the former governor, was faced with a serious situation in his department. Efforts were being made to unionize the police force of that city and, fearing the results of such organization in the ranks of those sworn to preserve law and order, Mr. Curtis dismissed several of the most active leaders of the movement from the force. This precipitated a general strike among the members of the police force of the entire city of Boston. Governor Coolidge supported Mr. Curtis in the stand that he had taken, called the military forces of the State into action to preserve law and or-

der, issuing one order and two proclamations. He wired the labor leader, Samuel Gompers, two messages, to one of which was appended these historic words: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime."

The strike was completely broken and, although there was some slight rioting on the night of the police walk-out, law and order were soon re-established. The members who left posts were not reinstated on the force, and a practically new organization was formed. The firm stand taken by Governor Coolidge killed similar movements to organize the police in other parts of the country, and his action, generally, had the approval of public sentiment everywhere.

In 1920 there was strong sentiment to make Governor Coolidge President but, from the start, he discouraged the movement. Headquarters, which friends had opened for him in Washington, he closed. He was nominated for Vice-President at the Chicago Republican Convention on June 12, 1920. On March 4, 1921, he became the presiding officer of the Senate of the United States. Upon the death of President Harding, while in office, he became the thirtieth president of the United States. He took the oath of office at the modest home of his father in Plymouth, Massachusetts, at 2:47 A. M., August 3, 1923. His father is a local notary public and had the distinction of administering the oath of office to his son.

The President continues to vote at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he has one-half of a double house (for which he pays a very modest rental) at No. 21 Massasoit street. He is a member of the

Vermont Association, of Boston, and his club affiliations are: University, Union, Algonquin, Corinthian, Yacht, Belmont Country, and Union League, of New York; Metropolitan, Army and Navy, University, Tennis and Racquet, Chevy Chase, Columbian, and Washington Country of Washington, District of Columbia. He and his family are members of the Edwards Congregational Church, of Northampton. Early in his public career he became known as "Silent Cal," and this quality, which amounts almost to taciturnity, has often been commented upon. This side of his nature is perhaps best explained by his statement, "I have never been hurt by what I have not said." He is not fond of social life and takes no interest in sports. For years he has spent his vacations working on his father's farm in Vermont. His father is a "dirt farmer," not a possessor of a gentleman's estate, and the President, while in office, has shown a keen appreciation of the farmer's needs. His State papers have shown much clearness and simplicity of style, and some of them, such as his Lincoln Day proclamation, issued in 1919, while he was governor of Massachusetts, seem destined to become classics of their kind.

President Coolidge's wife, Grace Anne Goodhue, was a teacher in the Clark School for the Deaf in Northampton. They were married on October 4, 1905. She was the daughter of Andrew J. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vermont, who died April 25, 1923, leaving a widow, Elmira Goodhue. The President and Mrs. Coolidge have two sons: John, born September 7, 1906; and Calvin, Jr., born April 13, 1908.

NELSON, William Rockhill,

Editor, Philanthropist.

Primarily, William Rockhill Nelson was a great editor and he made everything else a side issue. His life was concentrated in "The Kansas City Star," and there he shone with a brilliancy unrivalled. But he did not enter journalism until nearly forty years of age, and those formative years fitted him for the editorship of a great newspaper from the viewpoint of the reader. He was responsible for three important innovations in newspaper-making in this country: the supplying of seven papers to subscribers for ten cents weekly; the twice a day service, with thirteen papers, with no increase in price; and the publication of a complete farm weekly at twenty-five cents a year. But his whole attitude toward the problems of the newspaper were more revolutionary than anything he did. "Always keep in mind the family that is paying us ten cents a week, and particularly its women members," was his constant admonition to his associates. He seldom wrote for "The Star" with his own hand, but the day rarely passed when he did not outline one or more articles on some topic. Almost always in these articles there would be striking sentences which could be used verbatim. He was a master of nervous epigrammatic English. These outlined articles he would have read to him, and he acquired a wonderful facility at criticism.

One of Mr. Nelson's axioms was that under all circumstances "The Star" must be a gentleman, and the private life of a person was held sacred unless court proceedings revealed it otherwise. For a long time he would not use illustrations in "The Star," because he felt a news-

paper could not do them well, but finally he decided on the use of line drawing. The editorial room furnished a complete example of Mr. Nelson's democratic ideas. It was a thorough-going democracy, without partitions or whispering galleries. Mr. Nelson's desk, at which he sat every day, being in plain view. Any man in the room could go to him, and if he didn't go, Mr. Nelson would send for him, for every worker on "The Star" was in close touch with its directing head. He knew every man in the room who had been on the paper any length of time, knew what he was doing and how well. He consulted with reporters as freely as with his chief executives and knew the capabilities of each. That he was able to personally direct the working of an organization such as "The Star" was only due to the fact of his marvelous hold on the loyalty and affection of every man in the organization—that and his equally marvelous ability to inject into their minds the spirit and ideas that animated his own.

While "The Star," in the thirty-five years of Mr. Nelson's unique editorship, grew to continental proportions, its field was primarily Kansas City and the Southwest. Wrote William Allen, on "Collier's Weekly:"

Mr. Nelson literally gave color to the life, thought and aspirations of ten millions of people living between the Missouri River and the Rio Grande in the formative years of their growth as commonwealths, part of the national commonwealth. He and they together were dreaming States and building them, each reacting upon the other. The aspirations of the people were caught by his sensitive brain and he gave these aspirations back in "The Star" policies. Kansas, Western Missouri, Oklahoma, Northern Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, form a fairly homogeneous section of our population, and that section has grown up on "The Star." Its religion, its conceptions of art, its policies, its

business, its economic state of living, reflect the influence of the indomitable mind of the man behind "The Star," just as he gathered and voiced the latent visions of these people and gave them conscious form.

The editor of the "Republican," of Anthony, Kansas, wrote that he had lived for twenty-seven years under the influence of "The Kansas City Star," saying:

"The Kansas City Star" has been the dominating influence of my life. The Great Chief whose philosophy we have tried to follow, whose opinion of right and justice as far as we have been able to comprehend it has become our own, whose valiant fight for the common people and the general good has set up for us a new hero, is gone. With thousands of men and women in the Great Middle West who have had a personal acquaintance with Mr. Nelson, yet have never seen him, we feel a personal loss.

In the same vein the Osborne "Farmer" said:

"The Star" taught the small fellows to play the game square from a business standpoint. It taught them to hew to the line and express their honest convictions. It taught them to print the news and tell the truth, and not depend on public pap for a living. That is why there are more good country newspapers in Kansas City territory than in any other territory of like area in the World.

Said "The Tribune," of Fort Scott, Kansas:

In all this territory the moral standards have been raised, the civic spirit has been promoted, and business prosperity has, in a measure, come through the activities of this one man. Though his earthly tabernacle be untenanted, Colonel Nelson lives in some measure in the lives of others who have come under the touch of his masterful, and purposeful life.

In thus identifying the newspaper and the editor, these writers were wholly right, as Mr. Nelson testified about three years prior to his death in a letter written from his summer home at Magnolia:

"I'm afraid I may be wearying you by writing so much about the details of the paper, but "The Star" is my life."

Mr. Nelson became the possessor of a large fortune, which he returned to Kansas City, which he loved, the arena of his struggles and his triumph. In his desire to leave a perpetual monument, he chose an art gallery, for he was a lover of the beautiful, appreciated its refining power, and he knew that an appreciation of art was a matter of education. So he left the income of his estate, properly guarded, to his wife and daughter during their lifetime, and then it will pass into the hands of a board of trustees to be sold and the proceeds used for the purchase of art treasures for the enjoyment of the people of Kansas City, so future generations will benefit through the life of William Rockhill Nelson.

The deeds of the man being known in part through the foregoing pages, it is of interest to know that this builder of a great newspaper and mold of the opinions of millions of his fellowmen came of a line of builders of cities and States. His American ancestry reached back almost three centuries. Two of his forefathers were named in the grants of lands for the founding of the city of Harlem, New York. Another was named on the deed from the Indians for the site of Brooklyn. Yet another founded the city of Poughkeepsie. One was the first judge chosen by popular vote in the New World. In the Provincial assemblies of the Colonial days, in the Indian wars during the century preceding the Revolutionary War, in the Revolution itself, men of his ancestral blood served with honor and distinction. They helped lay the foundations on which the colonies themselves were

reared, and they were among the builders of the Nation formed by the union of these colonies. To plan broadly and build nobly for the common good was his inheritance.

John Nelson, great-grandfather of William Rockhill Nelson, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and received five hundred acres of land in Tompkins County, New York, for heroic services in the war. His son, Leonard Nelson, a farmer, married Mary de Groff, daughter of Moses de Groff, whose family were conspicuous for their patriotism in the Revolutionary period. Isaac de Groff Nelson, the son of Leonard and Mary (de Groff) Nelson, and the father of William Rockhill Nelson, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1836, when he was thirty-six years old, he and his three sisters emigrated to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Isaac de Groff Nelson died in South Bend, Indiana, in 1891. An editorial which appeared in the "Times," of South Bend, Indiana, gives a glimpse of his character:

Isaac de Groff Nelson was one of those broad-gauged, noble hearted, public-spirited men who give prestige, stability, and fame to the Summit City and to Allen County. Governor James D. Williams appointed the senior Nelson one of the commissioners to oversee the construction of the new State House in Indianapolis. Much surprise was expressed at that time that this building was erected within the limits of the appropriation, and with even a little balance left over. Such frugal management furnished cause for amazement, even in those days, and nearly every paper in the land commented upon this marvelous achievement of Mr. Nelson and his associates on the commission. It was a splendid vindication of the "honesty and simplicity policy" espoused and practiced by the "Blue Jeans" administration. The monument erected to Isaac de Groff Nelson in Lindenwood Cemetery in Fort Wayne testifies to the regard in which he was held by the community.

The mother of William R. Nelson, Elizabeth (Rockhill) Nelson, was of Quaker family. Her father, William Rockhill, born in Jersey, removed to Indiana in 1819, bringing with him his father and mother, an invalid wife, and three daughters. He was one of the enterprising pioneers of the West, and was closely associated with the development of the new State of Indiana, serving in Congress as one of its first representatives. He was an extensive farmer, and Mr. Nelson often expressed his pride in the fact that his grandfather was probably the first man in the world to plant a thousand acres of corn. From this maternal ancestor Mr. Nelson inherited his strong love of farm life and of live stock.

William Rockhill Nelson was born March 7, 1841, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and died at his home, "Oak Hall," Kansas City, Missouri, early in the morning of April 13, 1915. As a boy he was difficult to manage, and was usually in opposition to parental or school authority. Later, the active, restless, unmanageable boy was sent to Notre Dame College, a school famous for its strictness of discipline. In after years he explained in answer to a question as to why his father, a vestryman in an Episcopal Church, sent him to a Catholic School, he said: "It was a sort of Botany Bay for bad boys." In later years Notre Dame, now a University, conferred upon Mr. Nelson the degree of LL. D., and in a letter to the president of the institution, he said in part: "Notre Dame did the best it could with such unpromising material, and I have always looked back on it with regard and affection, even though it did inform my father at the end of my second year that the instruc-

tors felt they could get along without my influence. But the fact, that in spite of such a record, the University has conferred a doctorate of laws upon me ought perhaps to afford encouragement to mischievous boys and make them feel that their case is not altogether hopeless."

Mr. Nelson then decided to study law, and because of the opportunity it gave him to study and read, he became deputy to the clerk of the Wayne County Circuit Court. Before reaching the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the Indiana Bar and began private practice in Fort Wayne. Parental opposition kept him out of the Union Army, and all through the Civil War period he remained in Fort Wayne practicing law and engaging in business ventures. After the war ended he joined a boyhood friend and they started growing sea island cotton in Georgia, each partner investing a few thousand dollars, all they had. They opened a general store in Savannah and bought a large plantation. A fall in the price of cotton wrecked the young men's fortunes and Mr. Nelson returned to Fort Wayne, his partner staying with the store to attempt to save it from complete loss.

In Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Nelson entered the contracting field and built roads, bridges and buildings. He was the instigator of the First Good Roads law passed in Indiana, and built the first piece of road under that law, and also introduced the Nicholson pavement for city streets. He became interested in politics during this period but not to the extent of neglecting his business, but on the contrary prosecuted it so vigorously that at the age of thirty-five he had accumulated a fortune of \$200,000. During the years since leaving Savannah his

partner had remained there in charge of the store which had in it some promise of success. Mr. Nelson had endorsed a great deal of paper for him, and when the partner utterly failed it swept away Mr. Nelson's entire fortune. This was the turning point in his career, for it led him into journalism and his great life-work. All that he saved from the wreck was an interest in "The Sentinel," of Fort Wayne, a paper his father once owned, and in which the son invested while managing the Samuel J. Tilden Campaign in 1876. He turned to newspaper work with great enthusiasm, and a couple of years' experience with this Fort Wayne paper convinced him that he had found his true calling. He decided, however, that he needed a wider field than Fort Wayne, and prior to 1880 he canvassed the western field and some of the eastern cities, his choice finally narrowing down to Brooklyn, New York, Seattle, Washington, and Kansas City, the last named being his final choice, and in 1880 he sold his interest in "The Sentinel," and with his partner in that paper, Samuel E. Morss, he founded "The Kansas City Evening Star," a paper of four small pages of six columns each, the first number appearing September 18, 1880. The prophetic vision which Mr. Nelson had of the future Kansas City, then a mud-hole, is expressed in the following editorial in the first issue of "The Star:"

It is the commercial center of the Great Missouri Valley, and no city in the country contains within itself greater possibilities or offers brighter prospects for the future. No city in the land is growing more rapidly or attracting more attention in all quarters. It is universally conceded that Kansas City in a very few years will be one of the largest and most important cities in America. Having entire confidence in the future of this city, "The Evening Star" enters the field without a doubt that it will achieve unqualified success, and in a very

short time become one of the recognized institutions of Kansas City.

The health of Mr. Morss failed after a year in Kansas City and he was compelled to devote years to the restoration of his physical vigor. Mr. Nelson bought his interest and became "The Star's" sole owner and editor, so continuing until his death. Mr. Morss was appointed Consul General at Paris, France, during President Cleveland's second administration, and upon his return became owner and editor of "The Indianapolis Sentinel." A warm friendship existed between the two men, that was only broken by the death of Mr. Morss.

In 1880 Kansas City was the muddiest town in the wide world. There were no pavements and only a few plank sidewalks. A few street cars bobbed along behind tired mules, the Kaw River furnished the city water; there was no grace, beauty, or utility, and everything was yet to be done to make the town into a great and beautiful city, "a good place to live in." But the people of the raw town of the New West welcomed this paper cordially, the established papers kindly admitted the "Twilight Twinkler," which began to shine from its first little office upstairs at Nos. 407-09 Delaware Street. The price of "The Star" was then two cents, the other papers charging five, a nickel being the smallest coin in general use. It was so difficult for the newsboys to get change that Mr. Nelson brought to town a keg of pennies fresh from the mint, which relieved the shortage.

"The Star" so rapidly increased its circulation that the first month the announcement was made that "The Star" had "a great many more readers in Kansas City than any other newspaper pub-

lished here." In 1889 "The Star" moved to a new building erected especially for it at Nos. 804-806 Wyandotte Street, and in 1894 moved to a new home at the corner of Eleventh Street and Grand Avenue, at that time one of the finest newspaper buildings in the country. In 1911 "The Star" again moved to a new building, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, occupying the width of an entire block between Grand Avenue and McGee Street. Here "The Star" had six sextuple presses, with a combined capacity of 420,000 newspapers, of twelve pages hourly. In two years these presses were converted into octuple presses, printing 420,000 sixteen-page newspapers. More space was provided in this office than in any other newspaper office in the world, and the builder estimated that it would be an adequate home for "The Star" for half a century to come.

The first Sunday edition of "The Star" was issued April 29, 1894. The morning edition of "The Star" appeared November 18, 1901, Mr. Nelson having purchased the morning "Times." The subscription price of "The Star" was not increased. It was ten cents weekly, delivered by carrier in the earlier years, when but a four-page paper issued each week day afternoon, and it was still ten cents weekly with a Sunday edition, and but ten cents when a morning edition was added, making thirteen papers. "The Weekly Kansas City Star" was founded by Mr. Nelson, March 6, 1890, an eight-page paper for farmers, at a subscription price of twenty-five cents yearly. At the time of Mr. Nelson's death its circulation had reached 350,000, and it was mailed into every State of the Union and to many foreign countries.

Such was the man and the monument

he raised. Some of the things they accomplished together are bright chapters in Kansas City history. Their first work was to "pull a city out of the mud." Mr. Nelson thus expressed himself editorially:

The City is its streets; the country is its roads; the Nation is its highways of rail and water. Civilization follows no dim forest trail; that is always the route of the savage. Civilization heads established thoroughfares. Everything depends upon accessibility, and in human intercourse accessibility means pathways, roads and streets. Markets are beggared when buyer and seller cannot meet. Education languishes when mud blockades the road to the little red schoolhouse. Literature must have circulation or be impotent. Art cannot ennoble nor uplift nor delight the multitude it cannot reach. Continued perpetual care is the demand upon the streets, the roads, the thoroughfares. Great as was the greatest of the Caesars, greatest was he as a road builder.

To city streets and to transportation Mr. Nelson in "The Star" devoted more space in argument, protests, information and appeal, than to any other subject. His first triumph was in preventing the gift of the city's streets to a company which had failed to furnish adequate street car service. The greatest municipal achievement which he aided—the parks—is inseparable from the interlacing and interlinking system of parkways and boulevards—streets of superfine quality demonstrating what intelligent road-making means.

Through the years of his editorship, Mr. Nelson printed, it might be said, miles of arguments in favor of good roads, not only in Jackson County but in all the Southwest. He sent members of "The Star's" staff to Good Roads conventions; sent out lecturers upon the subject of Good Roads; organized Good Roads tours; helped lay out cross-state and cross-continental highways; had

pamphlets about good roads printed by the thousand for free distribution; sent men to the Legislature to help draft and pass Good Roads laws, and in every conceivable form, preached the gospel of good roads and good streets. He knew the cost of every form of road building, and among the hardest fights he waged to guard the public interest were those against combines of road, bridge and paving contractors. County bridges were a disgrace when he began his crusade for permanent bridges. He contended the iron bridge was a mistake, and as an object lesson, he built at his own expense a beautiful arched bridge of native stone over Brush Creek at Rockhill Road, and not far from it induced the county to build an artistic bridge of concrete. Mr. Nelson used the influence of "The Star" to induce and to aid railroads to build to Kansas City, and he fought all attempts to establish freight rates that were too high. When he felt that Kansas City was discriminated against by the freight rates, he began a campaign to re-establish steamboats as freight carriers on the Missouri River, a system prevailing before the railroads came. The campaign resulted in the building of the "A. L. Mason," a large steamboat that plied between Kansas City and St. Louis. When it had accomplished its purpose of lowering freight rates, the loyalty of the merchants slackened and the boat was forced out. In a few years the rates again became oppressive and "The Star" began another campaign, with the slogan, "Navigate the River." Mr. Nelson worked at high speed to awaken the public, but for years he preached to dull ears. But at last public sentiment was ripe; a public company was organized with more than a million dollars in stock

subscribed, a line of boats and barges was bought or built, put in operation, and another chapter added to the history of the upbuilding of Kansas City.

When Mr. Nelson came to Kansas City in 1880, he was probably the only man there who saw that the bluffs, hills and ravines had elements of real beauty, but he did vision a mighty city and a city beautiful. On May 19, 1881, when "The Star" was only eight months old, he began the long, long struggle for public parks, which finally, after many reverses and delays, triumphed splendidly. It was fifteen years, however, before Kansas City had its first park, but the spirit of progress finally won and a superb system of parks and boulevards, with the noblest park of all the gift of Thomas H. Swope, became a reality. In speaking of the struggle for parks, in later days, Mr. Nelson said: "Of all the measures for which "The Star" labored, the one most despairingly blocked by the spirit of benighted non-comprehension, was the project of parks."

Long before there was a park law or a park system in Kansas City, Mr. Nelson undertook to make Warwick Avenue an object lesson to the people. Along it he planted elm trees, a specie of tree which he had found, through long investigation, the best shade tree for Kansas City. He studied methods of transplanting to the end that trees of considerable size were planted and the avenue quickly became a thing of beauty. After his death one of the many letters that came to "The Star" was from a woman living on Warwick Avenue, who wrote that "for her the monument to his memory would be the great elm tree he planted before her door." After the parks and boulevards had been acquired and built, the people

soon realized that they were one of the city's greatest assets. That feeling was expressed by the Commercial Club of Kansas City the day after Mr. Nelson's death, when it paraphrased the tribute to the Roman Emperor: "He found his city mud and left it marble."

"The Star" began its career with a single standard,—the public service; everything else was secondary. From its first issue Mr. Nelson used "The Star" to serve Kansas City with all his might, and in no way was this more effectively done than in his continuous fight through thirty-five years in the cause of good government for City, County, State and Nation. Before the first election in which "The Star" took a part, held March 10, 1881, that paper said editorially:

"The Star" has no axe to grind, no candidate to elect, no party to serve. Its only interest is in the growth and prosperity of Kansas City and the proper administration of the city government. It is for the best man, regardless of party.

This policy was strictly adhered to, and "The Star" became a mighty agent in the cause of good government.

It is to be hoped that nowhere in the land was electoral dishonesty and outrage more flagrant and obvious than in Kansas City in the years following the founding of "The Star." These culminated in 1892-94 in a series of wholesale and daring frauds. Policies in both the city and the county were dominated by men of criminal instincts, assured of immunity from punishment. "The Star" was so effective in denouncing and exposing the election frauds of 1894 that the city and county were aroused, and in spite of all crookedness the "gang" ticket was defeated at the polls. But even after the city knew they were beat-

en, the gang sought to put its nominees in office by forging election returns. "The Star" called an indignation meeting of honest citizens. A prosecution fund was raised and a committee of safety chosen with the result that twenty-one indictments for election frauds were returned. Twelve of the indicted men fled, and one committed suicide. By offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of election crooks, by employing detectives on election day, and finally by appeals to the Legislature for better election laws, Mr. Nelson continued this campaign unrelentingly the rest of his life. In his last illness he specified it as the big piece of unfinished business which "The Star" had on hand.

Mr. Nelson's interest in good government did not begin and end in Kansas City. He took a personal interest in the fullest possible development of the municipal life of every city in Kansas and Missouri. Not only did he use the columns of "The Star" daily to bring about that result, but he paid the expenses of the reporters who went out upon invitation to speak on the subject of commission government or upon other features of municipal life. At the conclusion of a successful campaign for a municipal water supply that had been conducted in Kansas City, Kansas, he sent out a reporter to visit cities having a commission form of government with instructions to find out all the facts and then tell the people of Kansas City, Kansas, all about it. As a result "The Star" became an advocate of that form of government. In the first submission of the plan to the people, it was defeated, but in less than two years commission government was carried on the Kansas side of Kansas City. It was a favorite expression of his

that "nothing was gained by a single battle." There would have to be a siege, and he had absolute, unwavering confidence that in the end the siege would be successful. The fact that policies which he believed in and deemed essential to the public welfare were sometimes defeated at the polls never caused him to lose his faith in the people, nor in the belief that eventually his cause would win.

The very essence of what Mr. Nelson himself said time and again was expressed by the New York "Evening Post" in this comment on him and his lifework:

As a result of all this the hold of the Kansas City "Star" upon its community was such that in any situation that arose in the affairs of the city—the location of a park, the undertaking of public works or what not—his voice was always potent and usually decisive. This does not by any means imply that it could decide elections. It carried no "vote" in its pocket. That is impossible for a truly independent paper; such a paper must always be ready to fight when necessary for the side that is almost sure to lose and to take defeat with equanimity after having done its best for the cause that it thinks right. That is what happened again and again to "The Kansas City Star," but its influence and standing were left quite unimpaired by the adverse count of noses.

Through his thirty-five years' residence in Kansas City, Mr. Nelson fought the franchise grabbers. From its first year of existence "The Star" took an active hand in trying to get justice for the city from the men and corporations who were seeking more than their share. The files of the paper furnish a chronology of almost unceasing attempts of franchise promoters to best the city and of "The Star's" fight for a square deal. He won many victories and met many defeats, but never lost heart. Other notable victories for the people were in the obtaining of cheaper gas; the building of pub-

lic baths; the building of a great auditorium; the building of the Twenty-third Street traffic way; the suppression of the lottery frauds, policy gambling, home co-operation frauds, loan sharks, fee grabbers and medical quacks. He advocated the building of the great Union Station, protection from floods, lessening of the smoke nuisance, the abolition of railway grade crossings, suppression of unnecessary noise, the annual clean-up of the city, the improvement of alleys, the regeneration of unsightly back yards, encouraged the planting of trees, a love of birds, the setting out of shrubbery, the bettering of public school conditions; in fact, he was a supporter of anything that promised to make the city a better place to live in. To back yard vegetable gardens and the planting of vacant lots he gave much attention. One year he arranged with expert market gardeners to report the result of work on a trial acre, to show the people the profits that might come from intensive cultivation of even a small lot. The results were printed in "The Star," also were freely distributed in pamphlet form. The agricultural development of the territory tributary to Kansas City was his especial concern, and he would go to any expense to obtain information that would help the farmers. He encouraged the farmer boys with prizes for their efforts in given directions as he did the women of the farms.

His least happy days were those he was obliged by his health to be away from Kansas City, but he kept in close touch with "The Star" by wire; wherever he went or whatever he saw, the value of his experience or the information he acquired was measured by its use to him in his work of building up Kansas City. Fine roads, pleasing architec-

ture, trees, gardens, public improvements, all stimulated his imagination. In his view nothing was too good, nothing was too big for Kansas City. "I never come back to Kansas City," he once said, "that I do not find the sun shining as it never shines in the places where I have been."

In early years he took a deep interest in politics, and was especially attracted to Samuel J. Tilden because of his reform work and his bold attack upon "Boss" Tweed and Tammany. On one of his many visits to New York, Mr. Nelson called to see Mr. Tilden, then Democratic candidate for the presidency. The visit resulted in Mr. Tilden appointing him his personal representative in Indiana in the national campaign of 1876. Mr. Nelson used to tell that Mr. Tilden jokingly said to him on that occasion: "As you are the only Democrat in Indiana who is not a candidate for the presidency I should like for you to take charge of my campaign there." Mr. Nelson always held that Mr. Tilden was elected and should have had the presidency, and because the Democratic Party failed to re-nominate him in 1880, Mr. Nelson renounced his allegiance to the Democratic Party and from that time he was consistently independent in politics. He was a strong supporter of Grover Cleveland, proclaiming his nomination "the first evidence of moral courage on the part of the Democratic leaders since the convention of 1876." He was particularly enthusiastic over President Cleveland's espousal of the cause of tariff reform and was his devoted supporter during the following twelve years that he was in public life. In 1892, while supporting Cleveland for President, "The Star" advocated the election of Major William Warner,

a Republican, for Governor of Missouri. In 1904 "The Star" supported Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Joseph W. Folk, Democrat, for Governor of Missouri. He became an admirer of Theodore Roosevelt during the campaign, and became his warm personal friend. Later, charmed by the personality of William H. Taft, he supported him for the presidency of 1908, but he did not fill the bill on the tariff question and he was again adrift. "The Star" urged the nomination of Woodrow Wilson as a progressive Democrat, and would have supported him for President in 1912 had the choice been between him and Taft.

Mr. Nelson's friendship for Theodore Roosevelt began from his early days and he watched his career with interest. After becoming his personal friend as well as his admirer, he would admit that his friend was fallible, but he never found fault, saying: "When you have a big, courageous man going your way, don't be critical." He hoped for a strong progressive leader to arise within the Republican party, but like others, he was forced to the conclusion that only Roosevelt could unite the Progressive forces. He had kept in close touch with the colonel, and was one of the men to whom the latter wrote from the Upper Nile asking for information and advice. When the course of events turned the progressives to Roosevelt in 1912, Mr. Nelson was one of those who urged the former President to accept the presidential nomination. When the Progressive Party was organized, he permitted his name to be signed to the call as representative of Missouri, thus violating one of his rules. So his support of the Progressive ticket was inevitable, but as soon as the new party was fully organized, he insis-

ted on retiring as temporary national committeeman, for he would not suffer the independence of "The Star" to be hampered by his being identified with any party. After the election and inauguration he supported the Wilson administration in its progressive policies just as vigorously as he had supported the Roosevelt policies.

Despite his importance and the fact that his support was earnestly solicited in any campaign of importance in national affairs, Mr. Nelson never accepted office. He was several times offered an embassy, and once, after a report that President Taft was to appoint him to the Paris post, he gave his position definitely in an editorial to "The Star": "The editor of 'The Star' is amply occupied, sustained and satisfied with his present job. He regards himself as holding a place of greater responsibility and usefulness than any within the gift of the President, or the electorate. Not only has he never been a candidate, active or receptive, for any office, but he never has asked for the appointment of any one else."

"The real thing," was a favorite phrase of Mr. Nelson's, and it was an index to his character, for he could not tolerate anything unsubstantial or shoddy. This was particularly noticeable in his extensive building operations, his buildings, whether large or small, having extra heavy timbers, and an extra amount of nails was ordinarily used. All his life he was a builder of houses, business blocks, and roads; "building houses," he once said, "is the greatest fun in the world." He also said that he supposed that for the past fifty years he must have built at least two miles of rock road every year. Architecture was one of his hobbies and he designed his home, "Oak

Hall," and virtually designed "The Star" office building, taking his inspiration from the McLean home in Washington, Jarvis Hunt, of Chicago, being the architect, under Mr. Nelson's supervision. He was once asked about the lasting qualities of frame houses, and replied: "I should be unhappy if I thought the frame houses I have built will not be as good fifty years from now as they are today." He had a strong personal pride in the fact that Kansas City was known as a "city of beautiful homes," and in his paper he encouraged in all ways the building of fine comfortable, country homes and their adornment.

Mr. Nelson's own home was at "Oak Hall," which stands within grounds some thirty acres in extent on the summit and slope of a hill overlooking Brush Creek Valley, in the southern part of the city. By addition and revision, each detail of which was directed by himself, that home grew from its first dimensions in 1887 to its present size, and is notable for its architectural distinction, its home-like appearance, and its admirable suitability to its location. In 1887 "Oak Hall" was two miles beyond the city limits, while at the time of Mr. Nelson's death it was two miles within. The building is of limestone, found everywhere in and around Kansas City, and supposedly unfit for building purposes. But Mr. Nelson saw its inherent beauty and adaptability for fitting into the color scheme of field and foliage and chose it for his building material. His success with limestone was so pronounced that it formed a precedent widely followed. In 1907 Mr. Nelson completed a summer residence on the seashore at Magnolia, Massachusetts, a section in which he took great delight, particularly in its architec-

ture. There he built a Colonial residence of great beauty, its long sweeping roof lines harmonizing with the slope of the ground and making possible a wonderfully attractive garden front looking out over the ocean, the gardens and grounds several feet below the street level.

Mr. Nelson was a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, and his yacht, "The Hoosier," was built by a designer and builder of Gloucester fishing yachts. But he took a hand in certain particulars himself, and disgusted his builder as much as he had his yachting friends. So he brought a carpenter from Kansas City who fixed things as he wanted them, the yacht being called by the marine writers, "the glorified fisherman." "The Hoosier" had no friends until on the first cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club, when she showed her heels to some of the fastest yachts of the Atlantic coast and sailed away with a coveted cup. This vindicated Mr. Nelson as a yacht designer, and after that he was known up and down the Massachusetts coast as the owner of "The Hoosier." "The Kansas City Star" did not exist for the fisher folk, but they knew all about the yacht designed on the lines of a Gloucester fisherman.

Another item in his career as a builder was forced upon him by the paper trust. "The Star" having in 1901 used a greater quantity of paper than was contracted for, the trust raised the price on the added quantity with no gentle hand. On the day notice of the increased price reached Mr. Nelson, who was away on a vacation, he wrote: "We must have our own paper mill." So in 1902 he built in the East Bottoms a paper mill of sufficient capacity to make all the white paper used in issuing the daily and weekly "Star." He continued the making of his

own paper until the condition of the market for ground wood pulp, of which the paper used is made, necessitated his having his own pulp mill in Canada. This additional burden he declined, owing to advancing years.

In youth he had taken an interest in his father's importations of Shorthorn cattle, and prior to 1900 he bought a farm south of "Oak Hall" and began building up a herd of Shorthorns, one of his bulls, King Edward VII, being junior champion of Shorthorns at the St. Louis World's Fair, to the great pride of the owner. He sold that when he undertook the morning edition of "The Star." But three years prior to his death he returned to his farm love by purchasing Sni-A-Bar farms near Grain Valley, about thirty miles from Kansas City. He took a deep pleasure in the building of barns and sheds and the remodeling of the farm house that stood on the place, making it a low rambling one-story building surrounded by a white picket fence. The farms were devoted to stock raising and he began once more with his old enthusiasm to build up a new herd of heavy beef cattle. He was experimenting with Shorthorns and native cows, always having white bulls at the head of his herd, for he had boyhood recollections of a prize white Shorthorn steer which his father raised. On his 1,750 acres at Grain Valley were more than five hundred cattle. Mr. Nelson provided that Sni-A-Bar farms were to be used for the benefit of the people for thirty years after his death and ultimately to go with the remainder of the estate to art for his city.

In a purely humanitarian way Mr. Nelson accomplished much. "The Star's" splendid "Cuban Starvation Fund" he inspired and carried forward until a steam-

er with eight hundred tons of supplies and \$12,000 in cash had sailed from an American port to the relief of the starving inhabitants of Mantanzas, Cuba. The poor and the insane of Kansas City and Jackson County were housed together under unspeakable conditions until Mr. Nelson discovered the condition and began the fight that ended years afterward with the insane being cared for in the State Hospitals and the poor housed in a commodious sanitary and comfortable country home. "The Santa Claus Fund," later the "Good Fellow" movement, insured Christmas joys to poor children and needy families. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Swope Settlement, the Boy's Hotel, and the Provident Association, all received notable help from his newspaper; indeed, it came to be a recognized preliminary to every important money raising campaign in Kansas City to enlist first the support of "The Star." The raising of \$50,000 as Kansas City's contribution to the Red Cross was one of the last movements of a philanthropic nature to which he contributed his time and interest. That movement he was especially concerned in, as his daughter was at the head of the Kansas City Chapter.

Mr. Nelson's private benefactions were extensive; they reached out to include the care of his mother's old household servants, a school teacher of his youth, and any number of others. In his last years, when he felt obliged to turn the administration of his benefactions over to others, he reserved the privilege of personally meeting the Sisters of the various Catholic orders who made regular visits to solicit funds; the fact that he had seen Sisters of Charity in every part

of the world gave him an especial interest in their work.

Up to the last year of his life Mr. Nelson hardly had an illness, his vitality being remarkable. On one occasion, when seventy-two years of age, he reached Kansas City after a tiresome trip from Boston, Massachusetts, drove at once to his farm, thirty miles away, spent the day inspecting it, and went to the office of "The Star" for the evening. In 1914 he went through two strenuous campaigns, one for a non-partisan government, the other for a street car franchise, he being for the first and against the second. He was worn out after the election and spent the remainder of that summer at Colorado Springs. Upon his return his friends noticed that he lacked his old-time physical vigor, but he did not complain and went to "The Star" office every day, although he shortened his hours there. His last visit to "The Star" was on Saturday, December 5, 1914. During the three months that followed he was able to be about the house and took as active a hand as ever in the direction of "The Star." He had telephones installed in various rooms and was in hourly communication with the office. By eight o'clock in the morning he usually called up to outline editorials and to make suggestions. The plight of the poor in the cold of winter distressed him and he gave liberally both of money and space in "The Star." He was absorbed too in the work of the soup kitchen which his daughter started and conducted, and desired full information concerning it.

One Saturday night, in his last illness, while "The Star" was helping to raise money for the Provident Association, Mr. Nelson called up the office. He was too weak to sit up, but he had the telephone

held to his lips while he uttered a sentiment he wanted hand-lettered and printed, across at the top of the page for Sunday morning. With some difficulty he dictated the sentences to be used;

On His Day the Lord asks only for his poor. If the people of Kansas City were as generous to the Lord as the Lord has been good to them, there would be here no hunger, no poverty, no want.

Several weeks before his death he said to a friend:

The Lord has been better to me than I deserved; I have had a long and happy life, with great opportunities for usefulness. My only regret is that I have not accomplished more. But if this is the end I am ready.

While not a communicant of any church, he was fundamentally and essentially religious. His reverence for God was as real and profound as his devotion to his fellowmen. His own religion was intensely practical. While he personally suggested the use of the Scripture lesson in "The Star" on Sundays, and followed with excerpts from great sermons, he felt that he could best show devotion to God by dealing justly and loving mercy. He was serenely confident that the universe was the expression of a religious Creator, that in the end right would triumph, and that no evil could befall a good man in death. "I have tried to do my duty and be a good man," he said, to an old friend, and that was the keynote to his character—"To be a good man." The end came at two o'clock in the morning of April 13, 1915, at "Oak Hall," all the survivors of his family, Mrs. Nelson, their only child, Mrs. Kirkwood, Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Nelson's sisters, Mrs. Henry W. Bond and Miss Eva R. Nelson, being with him.

On the day of Mr. Nelson's death a whole city went into mourning. The

flags on all the public buildings and on stores and office buildings were at half-mast. Commemorative resolutions were adopted by practically every organization in the city, more than sixty taking such action, ranging from the Carpenters' Union, the Ministerial Alliance, Jackson County Medical Society, United Jewish Charities, to both houses of city council, the City Club, the Commercial Club and the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kansas. Telegrams of sympathy came from every part of the country. President Wilson wired: "The whole country will mourn the loss of a great editor and citizen." Ex-president Taft referred to him as "a man of most exceptional ability, great power and the widest influence, which he exercised with undaunted courage for the right as he saw it." Ex-president Roosevelt said: "We have lost literally one of the foremost citizens of the United States, one of the men whom our Republic could least afford to spare."

Sentences follow from a few of the several hundred telegrams received at the office of "The Star," showing how widespread was the sense of loss in Mr. Nelson's death: Secretary McAdoo—"A high-minded, courageous and useful citizen whose death is a distinct loss to the country." President Hadley, of Yale—"The importance of work like his in the development of the United States is very great indeed." Rabbi Wise (New York)—"He was a great tribute to the American people." Governor Johnson (California)—"He typified the best in journalism, the highest citizenship, the loftiest patriotism." Ex-Governor Hodges (Kansas)—"His influence was always on the side of the man who labored for a daily wage." Dr. Washington Gladden (Ohio)—"The ideal newspaper will come the

sooner because of him." Ex-Senator Beveridge (Indiana)—"In his death the Nation loses one of its strongest, bravest and most far-seeing patriots." Norman Hapgood, editor of "Harper's Weekly"—"He was one of our bravest, most original, and most useful Americans." Frank A. Munsey (New York)—"A great constructive journalist." Secretary Daniels—"One of the ablest journalists America has produced." Frau Schumann-Heink—"One of the country's noblest citizens." Arthur Brisbane (New York)—"The people of this country have cause to mourn the death of a courageous fighter." Melville E. Stone (Associated Press)—"A dauntless fighter for the right." A. E. Van Valkenburg (Philadelphia)—"His death is a national calamity." J. S. Phillips (American Magazine)—"We shall miss Colonel Nelson's force, human sense, and right-mindedness in journalism." A. S. Ochs (New York Times)—"Journalism has lost one of its best examples of the right kind of independence, courage, ability and enterprise." William Allen White—"It is of first importance to this generation that there lived and wrought here a fine free soul, with a trained mind which fashioned out of the world about him, every day he lived, the reality of a great dream of democracy."

Six hundred newspapers and magazines were represented in periodicals that reached "The Star" office, and these included but a part of what was published. "Harper's Weekly" said:

Colonel William R. Nelson did not wait for others to set fashions. He began things himself. For more than thirty years he made "The Kansas City Star" a force, a leader, a help. He feared nobody. The forces and trenches of money and society found him undismayed and he was hard headed about it. His specialty was not hot air. The causes for which he contended were immediate, con-

crete. He dealt not in isms but in the next hard fought step ahead. He never faltered. He was big, strong and sure. "The Kansas City Star" has been the most powerful journal of light between the Mississippi and the Pacific, and Colonel Nelson "Was The Star."

"Collier's Weekly" said:

He took his place in journalism's "Hall of Fame," and it was a high place up beside Horace Greeley and Samuel Bowles,—by kicking in the door with hobnailed boots. "I've tried to be gentle and diplomatic," he once explained, "but I've never done well in my stocking feet." He was set on doing things, and if you got in his way he stepped on your neck. To describe his personality you had your choice between "dominate" and "domineering." His friends called him "Colonel," his enemies "Baron." He had no respect for labels (sometimes you found his paper supporting a Republican and sometimes a Democratic candidate for Governor), and he wasn't afraid of any man or any set of men under Heaven.

"The Outlook":

He stood sincerely and without a trace of cant for public welfare.

New York "World":

One of the ablest and most aggressive journalists of the day.

New York "Globe":

His idealism, his keen vision, his unfaltering courage, his passion was for the public good.

Boston "Transcript":

He created "The Star" into a national newspaper with a definite purpose in life and a soul patterned after that of the aggressive thinker and fighter who stood sponsor for it.

Chicago "Herald":

Compromise with any power he regarded as evil, and was for him simply unthinkable.

Such comment, praise and appreciation came from the press of the North, South, East and West, literally by the hundreds. On the afternoon of the funeral, business

in Kansas City was generally suspended. By order of the Postmaster-General, all departments of the post office were closed while the services were in progress. For five minutes at the opening of the services, not a wheel turned on the street railroad. The public schools were dismissed at noon. The courts, the public offices of Kansas City, Kansas, part of those in Kansas City, Missouri, the Live Stock Exchange and the Board of Trade were closed. Governor Capper, of Kansas, asked that every newspaper office in the State be closed during the hour of the funeral and his request was generally observed. The services at "Oak Hall" were conducted by Bishop Cameron Mann, an old-time friend, who came from Florida for the purpose. Thousands of persons thronged the grounds, unable to get inside the house. Memorial services were held first by the Rotary Club, in which all the civic organizations of the city participated, and later by a general meeting at the call of a citizen's committee at the Grand Opera House. These meetings were wonderful outpourings of love and appreciation from men of highest standing, locally and nationally, letters being read from President Wilson and ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, all expressing sorrow and deepest respect.

Mr. Nelson's will, in the disposition of his large estate, was in keeping with his life of service, his entire fortune including his newspaper properties being left to the public. His wife and daughter were to have the income during their lives, and then, through trustees, the purchase of "works and reproductions of works of the fine arts, such as paintings, engravings, sculpture, tapestries and rare books," was to be made. His extensive Sni-a-Bar farms (1,750 acres), thirty

miles from Kansas City, were for thirty years to be made models for the instruction of the people of the surrounding country in stock-raising. After that time they were to become part of the general estate to be devoted to art. The disposition of "The Star" itself was a matter of grave concern and a problem Mr. Nelson studied for years. He finally decided it would be unwise to continue the paper beyond the lifetime of his family and those who had been associated with him in building it up. He therefore placed it in charge of his wife and daughter, as trustees, with the provision that after his death it was to be disposed of, the proceeds going into the trust fund, the trustees of which were to be chosen by the presidents of the Universities of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

"It has been my wish," the will said, "to keep said trust from political influence or control, and is my desire that the presidents of these three Universities will appoint as such trustees only such men as having superior taste and good business ability will carefully and conservatively manage the trust estate for the best interests of all concerned."

It was characteristic that he should direct that all investments made for the estate must be in real estate or real estate mortgages, the property to be situated within one hundred miles of Kansas City.

Mr. Nelson's interest in art dated from his early visits to Europe, where he became fascinated with the great paintings of the old masters. He never made the slightest pretensions to being an art critic or art expert, but he had an instinct for the beautiful in every department in life. He began to acquire originals for his own home, then began planning an art gallery for Kansas City. It was not possible to have a gallery of originals as the cost was prohibitive even



Woodrow Wilson

if they could be found for sale. But he made some friends in Italy who aided him in securing copies in the size of the originals made by competent artists, and in 1896 he sent to Kansas City nineteen copies of great paintings, all of the exact size of the originals and identical even to frames. This collection, with many other art treasures, was opened to the public February 24, 1897. To it he added to from time to time until the paintings numbered sixty, each one a copy of a famous old master. It was this gallery which he sought to perpetuate and develop for the people of Kansas City by the provision of his will. It was his dread that unworthy paintings or pieces of sculpture might be admitted through friendship, therefore his will directs that the works purchased must be by artists who have been dead at least thirty years.

These are but the high lights in the career of Mr. Nelson, and volumes might be written of his other traits of character and his doings; of his dislike for the liquor business and his decision in 1905 not to accept any liquor or beer advertisements for "The Star"; of his aid in securing the great Union Depot; of his passion for the square deal; of the inability of his enemies to find a flaw in his character, although they turned upon him a flood of slander such as rarely fell on any man; of the great modesty that kept him a stranger to most of the people of Kansas City even by sight; of the humor, wit and unfailing gift of repartee; of his self-control in his relations with his associates of "The Star"; and of his peculiar interest in young men. His love for "The Star" and all "The Star" people was wonderful, and to the men who worked with him, the quotation from Browning, repeated by Bishop Mann at the funeral, seemed peculiarly appropriate:

One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,

Never doubted clouds would break,

Never dreamed though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,

Held we rise to fall, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake.

On November 29, 1881, Mr. Nelson married Ida Houston, daughter of Robert Houston, of Champaign, Illinois. To them was born a daughter, Laura, wife of Irwin R. Kirkwood, of Kansas City. During the early years of struggle to place his newspaper upon a firm foundation, and in the years of success and prosperity which followed, Mr. Nelson was sustained and encouraged by his wife, who, with her daughter, Mrs. Kirkwood, survived him, and as trustees, continued the newspaper he founded and loved. Mrs. Ida (Houston) Nelson died October 6th, 1921, the work now being carried forward by Mrs. Kirkwood.

WILSON, Woodrow.

Statesman, Educator, President.

To the People of the United States:

The death of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States from March 4, 1913, to March 4, 1921, which occurred at 11:15 o'clock today at his home at Washington, District of Columbia, deprives the country of a most distinguished citizen, and is an event which causes universal and genuine sorrow. To many of us it brings the sense of a profound personal bereavement.

His early profession as a lawyer was abandoned to enter academic life. In this chosen field he attained the highest rank as an educator, and has left his impress upon the intellectual thought of the country. From the Presidency of Princeton University he was called by his fellow citizens to be the Chief Executive of the State of New Jersey. The duties of this high office he so conducted as to win the confidence of the people of the United States, who twice elected him to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. As President of the United States he was moved by an earnest desire to promote the best

interests of the country as he conceived them. His acts were prompted by high motives and his sincerity of purpose can not be questioned. He led the nation through the terrific struggle of the world war with a lofty idealism which never failed him. He gave utterance to the aspiration of humanity with an eloquence which held the attention of all the earth and made America a new and enlarged influence in the destiny of mankind.

In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the Government and people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and of the several Departmental buildings be displayed at half staff for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy may be rendered on the day of the funeral.

DONE at the City of Washington this third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty four, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and forty-eighth.

(SEAL)

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES EYAN HUGHES
Secretary of State.

In these words the present President of the United States announced to a world which dreaded the tidings that a great American had passed, that Woodrow Wilson was no more. During the decade 1910-20 he was the storm center of American political life and for nearly the same period he was the beacon light of the world, not more because he represented a great and powerful nation that the world looked to for succor, than for his broad enlightened vision and the impress he had made upon the world's consciousness. During the eight years Woodrow Wilson sat in the Presidential chair he faced unusual problems and sailed uncharted seas. The Mexican problem, not a new one but presented in a new form by the despot Huerta; the

keeping of neutral relations between the warring nations of Europe and the United States, with a hyphenated population gone mad with rage, hatred and jealousy; a new currency law to force through an unwilling Congress; the creation of a fleet and an army of adequate proportions; the settlement of a nation-wide railroad strike; all these were extraordinary problems of his first term, as well as a program of internal development that made that term remarkable.

In the second term came the entrance of the United States into the World War and two years of titanic labor upon the part of the United States, President Wilson carrying the great load of responsibility. All the story of that war is told and being told, and never in this generation will the telling end. The war was brought to a conclusion and two millions of men were returned to their own land and the world breathed free again. Then came the making of peace and there Woodrow Wilson shone brilliantly. Against forces opposed to his gospel of universal peace through a world wide covenant he prevailed and the League of Nations is the law of the world save in the land which is responsible for it. The United States failed, but the cause for which Woodrow Wilson gave his very life to promote won and the world gains.

Three times Woodrow Wilson asked for the votes of his countrymen, first in 1910 when the response was a plurality of about 50,000 votes for Governor of New Jersey. The second time, 1912, he appealed to the Nation and was swept into the White House, the twenty-eighth President of the United States, forty-one states casting 435 electoral votes for him, his popular vote 6,286,214 against 4,126,020 for Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt,

and 3,488,922 for President William H. Taft. The third appeal was in 1916, when every "anti" and hyphenate of every kind (and their name was legion) was arrayed against him. But a new voter was in the field, the woman elector, and again he received the verdict of the polls, 277 votes being cast for him in the Electoral College to 254 cast for Charles E. Hughes, who gave up a seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court to accept the Republican nomination. Woodrow Wilson never met defeat at the polls and goes down in history as an unbeaten candidate. As was said of another distinguished Democrat, President Wilson was "loved for the enemies he has made" and if it is true that no man has more bitter enemies, so also is it true that no man was more truly loved. He was a world figure, a schoolmaster at whose feet kings and rulers learned lessons in the arts of peace.

He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his grandfather a Scotch Presbyterian minister, his father born in Ohio, a scholar and Presbyterian minister, professor at Columbia (South Carolina) Theological Seminary, but at the time of his death a professor in Southwestern Theological Seminary, Clarksville, Tennessee. His mother Jessie (Woodrow) Wilson, was born in Scotland.

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Virginia, December 28, 1856, and acquired his early education under private tutors and schools in Columbus, South Carolina, and Wilmington, North Carolina. He was a student in Davidson College (North Carolina) in 1874, entered Princeton University in 1875, was graduated thence A. B., 1879, and after a law course at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, was graduated LL.B.,

1881. He practiced law in Atlanta, Georgia, until 1883, then embraced pedagogy and added to his learning by post graduate courses at Johns Hopkins University, 1883, 84-85, receiving the degree Ph. D. He was professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania) 1885-1888, and professor of the same branches at Wesleyan University (Connecticut) 1888-1900. In the latter year he was elected professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton University; in 1895 professor of jurisprudence; in 1897 he was made McCormick professor of jurisprudence and politics, and in 1902 was elected President of Princeton University, an office he held until 1910, resigning to accept the nomination of the Democratic party for Governor of New Jersey.

Mr. Wilson made several speeches in the campaign and laid down a platform that attracted the voters. The people believed in him and elected him Governor of New Jersey over his Republican opponent, Vivian M. Lewis, by a large majority. In the same election under the senatorial preferential act, James E. Martine had been named as the Democratic choice for United States Senator to succeed John Kean. The Democrats having a majority on joint ballot, Governor Wilson, as soon as inaugurated, January 17, 1911, declared that under the law there was no alternative but to elect Mr. Martine United States Senator. The Democratic State Leader, Ex-Senator James Smith, of Newark, New Jersey, insisted on his own candidacy and after exciting weeks of party strife, Mr. Smith retired a badly whipped boss, the Governor standing squarely and unflinchingly on the law and for the primary choice, James E. Martine. This was a new kind of Gov-

error, and the result of that New Jersey fight contributed to the success of the constitutional amendment to the Federal Constitution electing United States senators by popular vote, Mr. Wilson being president when that amendment was passed. Governor Wilson at once began carrying out the reforms he had promised and put through both houses of the Legislature a program which when completed was dubbed the "Seven Sisters" acts to enforce responsibility for unlawful acts of corporations; forbidding interlocking directorates; to punish corrupt practices at election; to provide for government of cities by three or four elective rulers on the "Short Ballot" System, providing for the nomination of all elective officials from the highest to the lowest in public primaries; to reform the election system of the state; and the establishing of jury commissions.

This program brought Governor Wilson prominently into the public eye and early in 1912 states began choosing Wilson delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held in Baltimore in June, 1912. The balloting finally became a contest between Champ Clark and Woodrow Wilson, the Missourian on one ballot having more than half of the convention votes. In a Democratic convention a two-thirds vote nominates, but an unwritten law calls for the retirement of other candidates when any one receives the votes of one-half the delegates to the convention. The Governor's manager, however, refused to be bound by custom and Woodrow Wilson was finally nominated and in the three cornered campaign that followed, was the victor. It will always be a controverted point whether or not he would have won against a single opponent. The combined vote of

Roosevelt and Taft exceeded the Wilson vote, but neither Taft nor Roosevelt could have polled that vote, while the Wilson vote must be considered the measure of his strength.

Inaugurated March 4, 1913, President of the United States, the achievements of his first term were: the passage of the Underwood tariff law; the Glass-Owen Banking Reserve law, an act to forestall panics by creating assets which could quickly be realized upon and which enabled the United States to pass through the financial stress of war times without trouble; the creation of the Federal Farm Loan Board; a system of Rural Credits; the passage of an income tax law; an inheritance tax law; the forming of a Federal Trade Commission; a Federal Employment Bureau; a Board of Mediation and Conciliation; a law to devise a system of vocational education; provision for government aid for the good roads movement; provision for building 1,000 miles of railroad in Alaska; in all a wonderful program of internal development and improvement.

The problems presented by the war in Europe were many and complex. President Wilson stood for strict neutrality, but the army and navy were enlarged and preparedness was the order of the day. The resources of the Nation were ascertained and plans laid for munition works and armor plate manufacture. Just before the election of 1916, Mr. Wilson being the Democratic candidate, a general railroad strike for an eight hour day, was called by the Railroad Brotherhoods to begin August 1, 1916. Through the President's intervention the strike order was postponed until September 4. On August 29, President Wilson went before both houses of Congress, laid before

them the gravity of the situation and urged the establishment of an eight hour day as a basis for a legal day's work for all railroad men actually engaged in interstate transportation, and asked for a commission to report upon the operation of the law. Congress granted his request and at the next session other acts were passed enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and giving the executive power "in case of military necessity" to take over the railways of the country and to operate them for military purposes. In this way was averted a disastrous strike that threatened the peace and safety of the nation.

On April 2, 1917, soon after President Wilson's second inauguration, he addressed Congress in the most solemn manner and asked that war be declared against Germany. In the presence of both branches of Congress, of the Supreme Court, of the Cabinet and of the Diplomatic Corps, Mr. Wilson summoned the American people not to a war but to a crusade in words that instantaneously captivated the imagination of the Nation:

But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

This was not Woodrow Wilson, the intellectual aristocrat, who was speaking,

but Woodrow Wilson, the fervent democrat, proclaiming a new declaration of independence to the embattled peoples.

The formal declaration was made April 6, 1917, and until November 11, 1918, the conflict was fiercely waged, Germany then suing for peace. President Wilson, with the most loyal support of the officers of the Government and citizens irrespective of party, used every resource at his command and carried the nation to a height of patriotic fervor, self-denial, and generous giving of which the country had never before dreamed itself capable.

Then came the long and wearisome peace negotiations.

President Wilson left for France on the United States Transport George Washington, December 4, 1918, at the head of the United States Commission to negotiate peace, and arrived at Brest nine days later. He visited in England, Belgium, France, and Italy, and was received with the greatest demonstrations of joy by immense throngs. He visited some of the battlefields of France, delivered many addresses and received honorary degrees from various universities of the allied countries. He bore a leading part in the deliberations of the Peace Conference at Paris, returning to the United States through the port of Boston where he arrived February 24, 1919. On March 5, following, he again sailed for Europe arriving in Paris March 14. The Treaty of Versailles was signed June 28, 1919, and on July 8, 1919, President Wilson arrived in New York.

Soon after his return from France the President began a nation wide tour in support of the ratification of the treaty of Versailles which was bitterly attacked in the Senate, but on that trip he broke down completely and for a time despair

was felt for his life. He, however, recovered, performed the necessary functions of his office, and on March 4, 1921, retired after eight years of the most strenuous service ever rendered by a President of the United States. He retired to a home purchased in Washington and there for a time appeared to be slowly winning back his health.

Great stress has been laid on the fact that Mr. Wilson was a college professor and a college president, with the inference that this was a disability. That he taught, lectured and wrote upon history, jurisprudence and political economy such critics ignore and wisely, for they would demolish their own case by so doing. A close and a deep student always, his list of published books shows how deeply he delved into American history. He was the author of:

"Congressional Government," a study in American Politics (1885).

"The State" elements of historical and practical politics (1899).

"State and Federal Governments of the United States."

"Division and Reunion, 1829-1889" (1893).

"An Old Master and Other Political Essays" (1893).

"Mere Literature."

"George Washington" (1902).

"A Short History of the American People" (1902).

"Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908).

"The State" (New edition 1911).

"Free Life" (1913).

"The New Freedom" (1913).

"When A Man Comes To Himself" (1915).

"On Being Human" (1916).

His many published addresses show

the most fervent patriotism and loftiest sentiment while his eloquence is unsurpassed by any public speaker of the present day. His state papers, models of diction and careful thought, are worthy of comparison with those of any of the Presidents. In a speech at Philadelphia when the Mexican situation was acute, President Wilson uttered the famous "too proud to fight" sentence. He was speaking to 4,000 newly enfranchised citizens of foreign birth and their families, as well as a large number of spectators. In instructing them on the duties and privileges of citizenship he warned them against "bullying" and using their strength to coerce a weaker neighbor and argued that it was nobler to suffer than to rule by strength alone, saying "There is such a thing as being too proud to fight." This sentiment, which has been uttered in some form by about every minister or instructor in the land, has been so badly distorted that the exact words are given (by a hearer) as a matter of history.

Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree LL. D., from the following colleges and universities: Lake Forest, 1887; Tulane, 1898; Johns Hopkins, 1902; Harvard, 1907; Williams, 1908; Dartmouth, 1909; and Litt. D., Yale, 1901, while many foreign universities honored him in like manner.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation will ever perpetuate his name and the ideals he strove for, but he erected monuments all along his pathway that testify to the fervor of his love for his fellowmen, to his patriotism, and to his devotion to the highest conception of America's mission.

Woodrow Wilson married, (first) June 24, 1885, Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Georgia, who died in Washington,

D. C., August 6, 1914, leaving daughters: Margaret; Jessie Woodrow, married Francis Bowers Sayre, May 7, 1914, in the White House; Eleanor Randolph, married William Gibbs McAdoo. Mr. Wilson married (second) at Washington, D. C., December 18, 1915, Edith Bolling Galt.

On April 6, 1924, there took place an unusual commemorative ceremony in Paris, France, at the Trocadero, one of hundreds held since Mr. Wilson's passing, in which Paul Painlevé, former Premier, referred to "this noble figure, who, on the edge of the grave, despaired almost of the human goodness in which he believed so ardently." We quote here the words of Jan Christian Smuts, then Premier of the Union of South Africa: "Hundreds of years hence Wilson's name will be one of the greatest in history."

McCord, Colonel James Hamilton,

Man of Varied Activities.

Foremost in every enterprise that had for its object the upbuilding of his city, Colonel McCord was justly regarded as one of the most important men of St. Joseph, Missouri. A man of diversified interests, he was called upon frequently and never refused to respond to an appeal for a worthy cause, or to any demand through which he felt good might follow. Public-spirited and progressive, he was a real factor in the community, for his broad nature caused him to see things in a large and generous way. He was representative of a family noted for broad mindedness, generosity and helpfulness, and in his own life he exemplified those splendid traits, while in his home circle and in his home city he was loved and admired.

Colonel McCord was a son of James McCord, born in Virginia, who came West

in 1848. He married Mary E. Halleck, of Kentucky, and they were the parents of nine children, of whom the second was a son, James Hamilton, to whose memory this review is offered. James McCord left Andrew County and came to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was one of the pioneer wholesale merchants.

James Hamilton McCord was born at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, November 2, 1857, died at his home in St. Joseph, Missouri, September 8, 1922. He was quite young when St. Joseph became the family home. He attended the public schools, then entered Virginia Military Institute, whence he was graduated with honors, B. S., class of 1879. After his graduation he returned to St. Joseph, where he became associated with the Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, in which his father was a partner and official. Until 1903 J. H. McCord was associated with that company in lowly and advanced position, constantly rising in rank and responsibility. In 1903 James McCord, who had risen to the executive head of Nave-McCord Mercantile Company, died and was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Colonel James H. McCord. From that year until his passing, in 1922, he guided the destinies of his corporation, which included wholesale establishments in Omaha, Nebraska; Denver, Colorado; Fort Worth, Texas; Hutchinson, Topeka and Emporia, Kansas. As head of this great business Colonel McCord became widely and favorably known, his business sagacity, upright character and pleasing personality combining to make him one of the most popular of St. Joseph's business men. In addition to his personal business, Colonel McCord was president of the Burns National Bank of St. Joseph, and a former president of the Morris Plan Bank.

Colonel McCord's military title was gained in the Missouri National Guard, and to his

interest much of the success of the guard may be attributed. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A, St. Joseph Light Infantry, unattached, in 1879, and in 1880 he was promoted to the rank of captain of the 2nd Battalion of Infantry. He was successively promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and in 1905 was commissioned colonel. Shortly after he was made inspector general and continued as such until the guard was ordered to the Mexican Border in 1916. He remained in Missouri, officially in charge of recruiting, but he made frequent trips to Texas, acting as assistant to General Harvey Clark, commander of the troops from Missouri. During the war period, 1917-18, he rendered valuable service to his State and Nation. Under appointment of Governor Frederick D. Gardner, he was made adjutant-general, and when the draft law was passed by Congress in the spring of 1917, he was made executive draft officer for the State of Missouri, a most trying position, which he most ably and satisfactorily filled. With draft boards sitting in one hundred and fourteen counties of the State and local boards in all cities, towns and villages, hundreds of cases were submitted to him for final decision. His rulings were always fair and impartial and he passed through the ordeal so well that in recognition of his services both houses of the Missouri Legislature passed resolutions of congratulation and thanks for his faithful, tireless and conscientious performance of the arduous duties without compensation. In another branch of war work Colonel McCord was helpful, giving freely of his time and means to the Missouri Council of Defense of which he was a member.

In politics Colonel McCord was an ardent Democrat, but he never would allow his name to be used as a candidate although

importuned often to make a campaign for mayor of St. Joseph and for Congress. He did accept from Governor Folk appointment as police commissioner. For a number of years he was president of the board of managers of St. Joseph Free Public Library, a position he was reluctant to resign, but did so after his duties as executive draft officer compelled him to spend practically all his time in Jefferson City. He was a member of St. Joseph Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, serving at one time as a director and at another as president. He organized and until but a short time before his death was president of the Buchanan County Society for the combating of tuberculosis. His last public service was as a member of the coal distribution committee for Buchanan County, an office to which he was appointed by Governor Hyde. He was affiliated with St. Joseph Lodge, No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; his clubs were: The Benton, St. Joseph Country, Highlands Golf and Country, of St. Joseph; and the University, of St. Louis.

Colonel McCord married in 1893, Adele Calhoun Parker, daughter of Virgil M. Parker, of Atchison, Kansas, and to them a son was born, James Hamilton (2), who, with Mrs. McCord, resides in St. Joseph, the mother's home at Victoria Court Apartments, Twenty-fifth Street, near Jones.

The funeral of Colonel McCord was one of the largest ever held in St. Joseph and telegrams of condolence were received by Mrs. McCord from hundreds of persons from all parts of the country, many of them high in military and public life, including Governor Frederick D. Gardner and General Enoch Crowder, both personal friends. At the conclusion of the services at St. Joseph's Cathedral, where Rev. John J. O'Neil, rector, delivered a short address of appreciation and sympathy, recalling that during the period of Mexican Border troubles Col-

onel McCord had called at the Cathedral late one night to ask him to remember him in his prayers, the casket was placed on a gun caisson for its journey to Mount Olivet Cemetery. An airplane hovering overhead, dropped flowers on the casket and during the final services at the cemetery the airplane flew over the receiving vault dropping roses and a large wreath of flowers, the gift of Jack Schneider Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars. A salute was fired, "Taps" were sounded, and the last sad rites were over.

GAMBLE, Hon. Hamilton Rowan,

National Representative.

Among the many prominent men to whom the Civil War brought momentous and exhausting responsibilities, none served his country with greater loyalty and sacrifice of self than Judge Hamilton Rowan Gamble who, at the outbreak of the war, was one of the recognized leaders of the Union movement in Missouri. He was a conspicuous member of the State Convention, and when that body declared the office of Governor vacant by reason of the flight of Governor Jackson from the Capital, Judge Gamble was unanimously chosen Provisional Governor. The Federal authorities regarded him as one of the safest and wisest counselors of the war governors, few of whom were confronted by problems so grave in character or so difficult of solution, and none showed greater ability or more lofty patriotism in the discharge of his official duties during that critical period. His decisions and opinions from the bench during his term as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri are regarded as the most noteworthy in the history of western jurisprudence.

(I) Judge Gamble was of Irish parentage, his father and mother having come to

the United States from Ireland a few years after their marriage. His grandfather, Joseph Gamble, was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and a descendant of one of two brothers of the name who removed to Ireland from Northumberland County, England, about the middle of the seventeenth century. The family had been established in the northeastern part of England for many generations before that time. Joseph Gamble was the first of the family to come to America, and sailed about the year 1752 with his wife, who was a member of the Montgomery family of Ireland, and their two children, Archibald and Margaret. After two years' residence in the Colony of Pennsylvania they became dissatisfied, and Joseph Gamble, his wife and his son Archibald returned to Ireland, leaving Margaret with relations of her mother. After their return to Ireland two more children were born, Eleanor and Joseph.

Children of Joseph Gamble: 1. Archibald, at the age of seventeen, again embarked for America. He became a professor of Latin and Greek at the University of Pennsylvania, served in the Revolutionary War, and was an engineer at the siege of Charleston, South Carolina. He married Mary Lisle, daughter of John Lisle, of Philadelphia, and died in 1784, leaving four children: Thomas, for many years Consul to the Isle of St. Thomas; Archibald, who served as an officer in the War of 1812; Sarah, married the Rev. Mr. Cummings, of Orange County, New York, and had several children; Nancy, married twice but left no issue. 2. Margaret, married John Allen, and settled in Kentucky. 3. Eleanor, married John Anderson, of Virginia. 4. Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Gamble, the second son of Joseph Gamble, was born in County Derry, Ireland, May 20, 1755. He married Anne Hamilton, born May 20, 1760, daughter of

John Hamilton, of "the Strath," of the Irish branch of the Hamilton family, and his wife, Mary (Carr) Hamilton. In 1784, three years after their marriage, they embarked for the United States. Their first settlement was at Newcastle, Delaware, where Archibald Gamble, who came down to meet them, contracted ship-fever, from which he died. They permanently settled at Winchester, Virginia, in 1786. Here seven children were born and reared under the strictest religious influences, for Joseph Gamble was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children: 1. John, born 1785, married a daughter of John Lynn, of Tennessee. 2. Eliza, born 1788, married Captain Samuel Baker, of Frederick County, Virginia. 3. Joseph, born 1790, married a daughter of William Cook. 4. James, born 1792, married Eliza Williams, daughter of Philip Williams, of Hardy, Virginia. 5. Archibald, born 1794, a successful lawyer of St. Louis, married in 1822, Louisa B. Easton, third daughter of Colonel Rufus Easton of St. Louis. 6. William Hamilton, born 1796, died young. 7. Hamilton Rowan, of whom further.

(III) Hon. Hamilton Rowan Gamble, youngest child of Joseph and Anne (Hamilton) Gamble, was born in 1798, and died in 1864. He was educated at Hampden-Sidney College and was admitted to the bar at the age of eighteen. Two years later he was licensed to practice in the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri, having removed to St. Louis, Missouri, in that year. His brother, Archibald Gamble, was clerk of the Circuit Court, and he appointed Hamilton R. Gamble deputy. He practiced his profession in Franklin for several years, and upon being appointed Secretary of State by Governor Bates, removed to St. Charles, which was then the capital of the State. In 1826 he made St. Louis his permanent resi-

dence, where he attained great success at the bar and became famous for his researches in connection with all phases of land litigation. He served one term in the State Legislature in 1846, and in 1851 was elected a member of the Supreme Court of Missouri, being chosen by his associates to be Chief Justice or Presiding Judge, a position he held for four years. He resigned from the bench in 1855.

In the conventions held at the outbreak of the Civil War, which voted to unseat the state officers and to create a Provisional Government, Hamilton R. Gamble was chosen governor, Willard P. Hall, lieutenant-governor, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State. In his paper prepared for the State Historical Society, at Columbia, Judge John F. Phillips described in graphic manner the conditions which confronted the delegates, and spoke in part as follows:

The first step in this work of conservation was to provide for an executive head. And no higher evidence of the conservative impulses of the convention could be furnished than the fact of its designation of Hamilton R. Gamble as governor and Willard P. Hall as lieutenant-governor. Where could have been found two wiser, safer, more prudent, unselfish men. Their very names were a rainbow of promise to the sorely vexed and perplexed people of the state. With unsparing energy, consummate ability and unflinching courage, Governor Gamble set his face and all the aids he could command to the work of restoring order, lawful process, and peace within the borders of the commonwealth. * * *

That in that endeavor and purpose he and his coadjutors should have encountered opposition and criticism from the very element he so earnestly strove to protect excited wonder among thoughtful, good citizens at the time; and in the light of experience it now seems anomalous. There were two extremes in the state. One was the impracticable theorists, who, rather than accept deliverance from any source other than the Claib Jackson defunct government, would accept anarchy. The other was the inflamed radicals, who preferred the substitution of military for civil government, so long as under its bloody reign they could make reprisals and wreak personal spite upon an unarmed class who

had incurred their dislike. In other words, they preferred a condition of disorder and confusion as more favorable to rapine, plunder and persecution. The very determined policy of Gamble's administration to extend protection to noncombatants, to life, liberty and property, was made the slogan of the rapidly recruiting forces of radicalism that "the Gamble government" was but another name for southern sympathy. This feeling was ingeniously communicated to the secretary of war, Stanton, whose motto seemed to be *Aud Caesar aut nihil*.

Between the two factions, the one denying on every occasion the lawful authority of his administration, and, therefore, yielding him not even the needed moral support, and the other demanding non-interference with predatory warfare and reprisals on "rebel sympathizers," to say nothing of the machinations of ambitious politicians, his soul was sorely vexed and tried. But with fortitude as sublime as his moral courage, he never hesitated nor halted in waging, with all force and resources at his command, an uncompromising war on outlawry, no matter under what guise it masqueraded or under what banner it despoiled. He believed in liberty with law and government without unnecessary oppression.

Oppressed with the heavy burdens of such an office, under such conditions, and weakened physically with increasing ill health, Governor Gamble tendered his resignation to the convention in 1863, and begged that it be accepted. But so profoundly impressed was the convention with the supreme importance to the welfare of the state that he should continue his great work, it implored him to withdraw the resignation. I can yet see his pallid face, furrowed with the ravages of care and disease, his hair like burnished silver, his eyes aglow with the fire of martyrdom, his voice so mellow, yet perfectly modulated, as he stood before the convention and said: "Your will be done not mine." With the harness chafing and bearing hard upon his wasting frame he went to his death, January 31, 1864, lamented and honored at his funeral as I have never before or since witnessed in this state.

Hamilton Rowan Gamble married, in Columbia, South Carolina, in the year 1827, Caroline Jane Coalter, daughter of David and Anne (Carmichael) Coalter. (See Coalter IV.) Mrs. Gamble died in 1865. They had a number of children of whom only three lived to reach maturity, namely: 1. Hamilton, born 1837, died 1877; was a

lawyer; married Sarah Goode Minor, daughter of General James L. Minor. They were the parents of three daughters: i. Caroline, married Burnett N. Simpson, of Kansas City. ii. Mary, married Charles Simpson, of Kansas City, and had children: Dorothea, married Gilmer Meriwether; and Hamilton. iii. Fanny Hamilton, married Archer Latrobe Carroll, of Washington, and after his death married Mr. Williamson. By her first marriage she had one son, Latrobe Carroll. 2. Mary Coalter, born March 31, 1843, married, in 1865, Edgar Miller, of St. Louis; their children were: i. Caroline Gamble. ii. Susan Earl, married, February 14, 1901, John Matthews Woods, and had two children: Mary Miller, born March 31, 1902, and John Archibald, born March 28, 1905. iii. Mary Coalter, died February 5, 1872. iv. Edith Faulkner. v. Constance Hamilton, married, October 17, 1905, David Perkins Grier, of St. Louis, and died 1915; their children were: Mary Gamble, born August 25, 1906; Constance Hamilton, born November 16, 1910; and David Perkins, Jr., born March 18, 1914. 3. David Coalter, of whom further.

(IV) David Coalter Gamble, son of Hon. Hamilton Rowan and Caroline Jane (Coalter) Gamble, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 16, 1844, and died May 4, 1908. As a boy he attended the Wyman Institute of St. Louis, and completed his general education in the East, attending private schools in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and Morristown, Pennsylvania, subsequently entering Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania. He took up the study of medicine, specializing in otology, and after his graduation from the St. Louis Medical College entered private practice, in which he was engaged until the time of his death.

During the early eighties, conjointly with

Dr. E. C. Dudley, of Chicago, he edited the "St. Louis Medical Review." He was a charter member of the faculty of Beaumont Hospital Medical College, and held the chair of Otolaryngology until 1890, when he was appointed chief of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear in the Polyclinic Hospital. In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the Missouri Medical College, which in 1899 coalesced with the St. Louis Medical College to form the medical department of Washington University, and Dr. Gamble continued in this position in the University until his death. At that time he was also Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, member of the staff, Department of Otolaryngology, in Washington University Hospital, and attending physician, diseases of the ear, at the Martha Parsons Hospital. He was a member of the Alumni Association of Washington University, medical department; St. Louis Medical Society; Missouri State Medical Association; and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Gamble married, in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1864, Flora Matthews, daughter of John and Mary R. (Levering) Matthews. They were the parents of eleven children, namely: 1. Mary (Minnie), married Frederick W. Abbot, of Guilford, England. 2. Hamilton Rowan, married, in 1907, Kathleen E. Kelly, of London, who at that time was living in New York City; they had one child, Eleanor Craven, born November 21, 1908. He died November 17, 1909. 3. John M. 4. Flora May. 5. Maud, died May 4, 1921. 6. David Coalter, died May 20, 1913. 7. Edna M. 8. Walter Guy, who served in France as captain in the Engineer Corps during the World War. 9. Clarence O., married, in 1914, Fanny French Knight; their children are: Judith Brookes, born March 6, 1915; and Clare Oliver, born September 5, 1919. 10. Ethel, married, in 1908, Samuel M. Kennard, of St. Louis; they have one son, Samuel M., Jr., born

August 29, 1910. 11. Allan Preston, who, as well as his brother, Walter Guy, was a captain of engineers in France during the World War.

(The Coalter Line).

The Coalter family was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was one of a large group of families of similar antecedents who early in the eighteenth century settled in Augusta County, Virginia, in the neighborhood of what is now Rockbridge County.

(I) James Coalter, the earliest member of this line of whom record is found, married Margaret Hudson and was the father of seven children: 1. Michael, of whom further. 2. Elizabeth, married Hugh Wardlaw, son of William and Jane Harper Wardlaw, September 22, 1763. 3. Nancy, married a Steele. 4. Mary, married William Wardlaw, brother of Hugh Wardlaw. 5. Jane, married a Logan. 6. Sally, married a Paxton. 7. James, died young, unmarried.

(II) Michael Coalter, son of James and Margaret (Hudson) Coalter, was born in 1736, and died in 1795. He served as a soldier in Captain McDowell's company in the Revolutionary War. He married, in 1763, Elizabeth Moore, daughter of James and Jane (Walker) Moore, and the granddaughter, on the maternal side, of John Walker, of Wigton, Scotland. John Walker, son of John Walker, of Wigton, Scotland, and Jane (McKnight) Walker, was a member of a family of whom a very large number emigrated to America. He married, in Scotland, January 7, 1702, Katherine Rutherford, daughter of John Rutherford of Teviotdale, and his wife, Isabella (Allein) Rutherford, the daughter of Rev. Joseph Allein, a noted divine of Suffolk, England. After their marriage John and Katherine (Rutherford) Walker removed to Ireland, where they settled near the town of Newry. In the year 1726 they left Ireland on a vessel commanded by Richard Walker, and landed in Maryland, August 2, afterwards re-



Julius G. Walsh.

moving to Chester County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of eleven children of whom Jane Walker, born in County Down, Ireland, in the year 1712, and married to James Moore in April, 1734, was the sixth. Elizabeth (Moore) Coalter was born in 1740-42, and died about 1783 or 1784. Michael Coalter married a second time.

Children of Michael and Elizabeth (Moore) Coalter: 1. David, of whom further. 2. James, lived in Staunton, Virginia. 3. Elizabeth, married her cousin, Dr. James McPheeters, May 25, 1791. 4. John, born in 1769, was a distinguished member of the bar and became Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals. He was married four times; his third wife, Frances Bland (Tucker) Coalter, was the mother of three children. 5. Jane, born 1771, died February 17, 1835; married John Naylor. 6. Margaret, married John Ward, of Harrison County, Kentucky. 7. Micajah, died in Staunton, Virginia, 1808. 8. Mary, married Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker.

(III) David Coalter, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Moore) Coalter, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, September 24, 1764, and died in Washington County, Virginia, August 25, 1821. He was a merchant, and lived in South Carolina. He married, December 29, 1791, Anne Carmichael, born June 1, 1772, died in St. Louis, Missouri, July 27, 1824, the daughter of James and Katherine Carmichael, of Orangeburg, South Carolina. They removed to Missouri in the year 1818. David and Anne (Carmichael) Coalter had nine children: 1. Maria, born October 9, 1792, married William C. Preston, United States Senator from South Carolina. 2. Catherine, born 1794, married William Harper, Chief Justice of South Carolina. 3. James, died unmarried. 4. Frances Margaret, married Dr. David Harper Means, of South Carolina. 5. Caroline Jane, of whom further. 6. John David,

married Mary A. Means. 7. Julia Davenport, married Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General in President Lincoln's Cabinet. 8. Beverly Tucker, married Elizabeth McQueen. 9. James, II, who died in infancy.

(IV) Caroline Jane Coalter, daughter of David and Anne (Carmichael) Coalter, was born in 1800, and died in 1865. She married, in 1827, Hon. Hamilton Rowan Gamble. (See Gamble III.)

References: Goode Genealogy, "History of St. Louis," Bulletin of St. Louis Medical Society, Walker Genealogy, Burke's "General Armory," Family Data.

WALSH, Julius S., Sr.,

Man of Affairs.

Linked together by the bonds of service that extended over a period of almost a century, the names of Edward Walsh, and Julius S. Walsh, Sr., father and son, stand together in the records of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. The former stands in the city's history as a pioneer man of affairs, a Missourian from 1818 until his death in 1866; the latter, even when carrying the weight of many years and many honors, participating as a leader in much of the most important financial, industrial, and civic activity of his time. Until his eightieth year he gave his personal attention to his diverse interests, and, until his passing in 1923, he occupied a significant relation to the St. Louis business world.

The brothers, Philip and David Walsh (originally Welch), accompanied Robert Fitz-Stephen, in Strongbow's invasion of Ireland, in 1169. They were granted lands, and settled in Kilkenny. Their names were changed by their Irish neighbors to Branagh, derived from Breatnach, the name by which the Welsh or Britons were known in Gaelic. They were from an ancient noble house of Wales and soon distinguished themselves in Ireland for their valor in oppos-

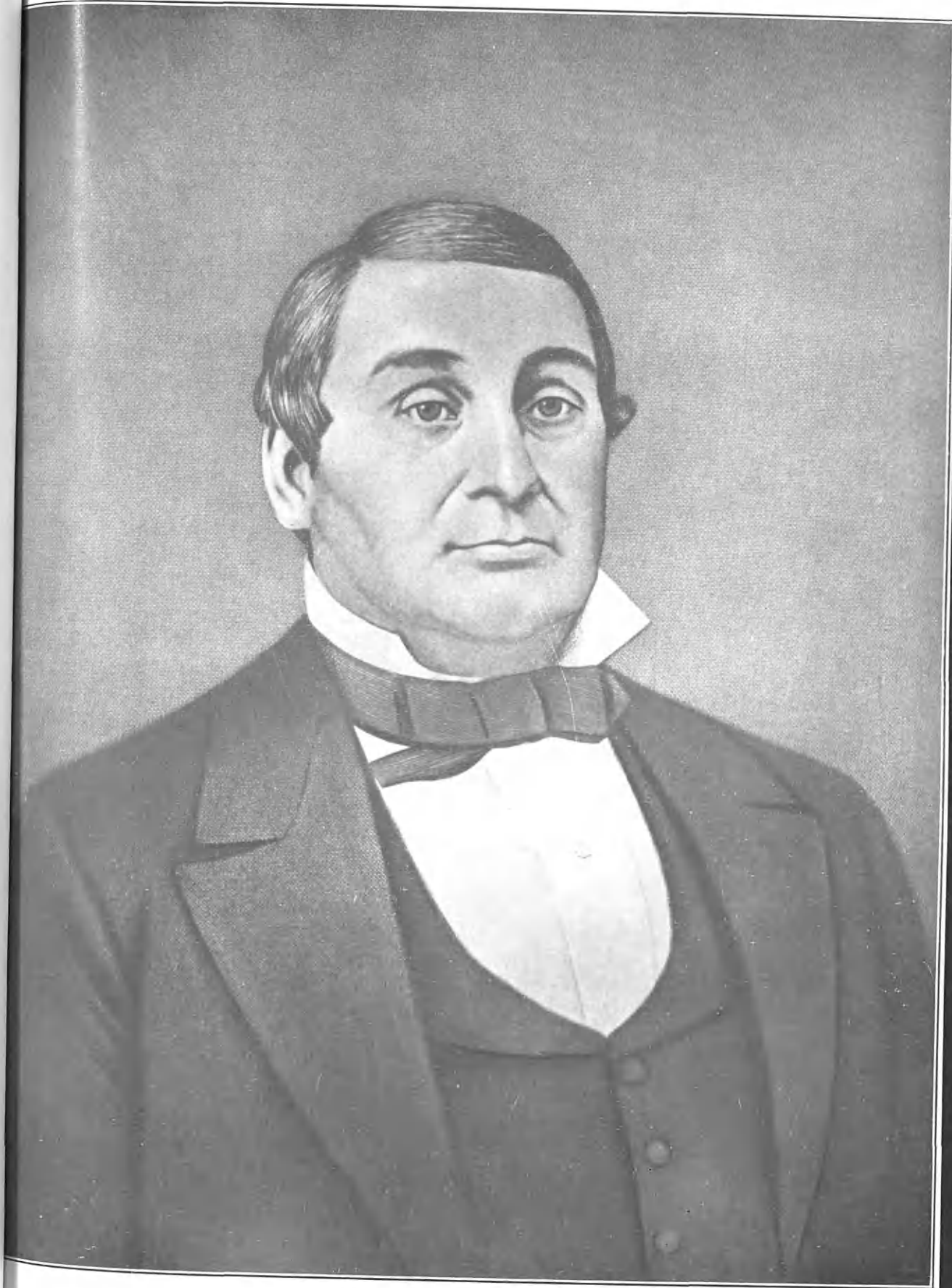
ing foreign aggressions. In the course of time the Walshes became the most powerful family in Kilkenny, where a range of mountains was named for them, and their settlement, known as "Walsh's Country," embraced twenty-seven castles, the principal one of which was Castlehoel, later called Castle Howell. Camden, the great British antiquarian, said of them, that "their numbers were equal to the nobility of their origin." Nicholas Walsh, who was Bishop of Ossory in 1577, had the first font of Gaelic type cast, and superintended the first Irish publications. Philip Walsh was commander of the Irish Brigade in France in 1766, at which time it was known as "Walsh's Brigade." He was created Count d'Serrant-Walsh, and his descendants in France still retain that title. Many of the family in Ireland have had titles of nobility bestowed upon them. Even the poorest of the Walshes were considered to belong to the aristocracy of Erin.

Edward Walsh, a member of this line, was born in County Tipperary, December 27, 1798, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, March 23, 1866. He was one of a family of eleven children, his parents in straitened circumstances, and when twelve years of age he found it necessary to do his share in the support of the family. Although his educational opportunities were thus curtailed, the desire for knowledge and for mental equipment equal to that of his fellows had been fully awakened within him, and it is said of him that in his subsequent career he was able to mingle at ease with those whose years up to manhood and beyond had been spent only in study. For four years he was an apprentice in a mercantile establishment in his native county, and afterward spent the same length of time in learning the milling business.

As a young man of twenty years of age

he heard the call of opportunity beyond the sea and, coming to the United States, joined a friend and relative in Louisville, Kentucky. A short time here convinced him that it was not the place he sought, and he continued his journey westward to Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri, settling there in 1818. In this district he built a flour mill and operated it successfully until 1824, when he moved to Madison County, Missouri, there following the same line and gradually broadening his operations. St. Louis attracted him as a fruitful field of labor, and here he joined his brother in general mercantile lines, under the firm name of J. & E. Walsh, in this undertaking making use of his first business training in Ireland. In 1831 he purchased a flour mill, which had been erected four years before, and became one of the pioneers in the milling industry of this city, his labors proving an effective force in making St. Louis one of the leading flour manufacturing centers of the world. His various business interests prospered, his trade increasing with the growth of the city, and as his financial resources permitted he made investments in other lines of business, his interests becoming of wide and varied character. He turned his attention to the western river traffic, investing a half-million dollars in steamboats and other crafts, while at one time he was owner and part-owner of thirty-one vessels plying on western waters. When Galena was an important mining town, Mr. Walsh was a member of the firm which transported the product of three of its mines between that point and St. Louis. His business interests were always of a nature that contributed to the welfare and growth of St. Louis as well as to his individual success, and no man gave to the city a greater impetus for expansion and advancement than did Mr. Walsh.

Edward Walsh was one of the first promoters of railroad building in the St. Louis



Edward Walsh

district, and was a member of the first board of directors of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He had witnessed the tide of emigration, had informed himself as to the resources and possibilities of the regions to the South and West, and was firm in his faith that railroads offered the key to unlock these vast storehouses. He was one of the first to purchase stock in the Ohio & Missouri Railroad when the running of this line was first planned, and he was also one of the original stockholders of the North Missouri Railroad Company. When steam roads had been built and the pioneering work in this department of nation building had been done, Mr. Walsh devoted his efforts to street railway building, and due in large measure to his energetic espousal of large and important lines, St. Louis was given an excellent system of local transportation. Mr. Walsh was also an organizer of the old State Bank, one of the founders of the Merchants' National Bank, and became a stockholder and director in the Missouri Insurance Company and the Union Insurance Company. His counsel and guidance were sought in connection with large financial and industrial undertakings, and his opinions in the world of affairs bore the stamp and weight of authority. The exacting demands of his extensive interests kept Mr. Walsh from public life, but he was in close and intimate touch with the affairs of the day through his association with friends, such as Senator Thomas H. Benton and other notables in official life, who valued Mr. Walsh's opinion in proposed legislation upon business and industrial conditions.

Edward Walsh married (first), in 1822, Maria Tucker, of Kentucky, by whom he had one child, Ellen, who married Solon Humphreys, of New York, at one time president of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. His second wife, whom he married in St. Louis, February 11, 1840, was Isabelle DeMun, who died in St. Louis,

May 26, 1877, the daughter of Jules and Louise Isabelle (Gratiot) DeMun. Of this second marriage there were six children: 1. Isabelle, who reached maturity and died unmarried. 2. Julius S., of whom further. 3. John Amadee, who married Sallie Shannon, daughter of Governor Shannon, the first Governor of Kansas. 4. Marie C., who married B. M. Chambers, of St. Louis. 5. Edward, who married a daughter of Dr. William and Julia (Chouteau) Maffitt, a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent French families of the city. 6. Daniel E.

Jules DeMun was born April 25, 1782, at Porte-au-Prince, on the Island of San Domingo. He was a son of Jacques DeMun, who belonged to the ancient nobility of France (Province of Bigorre), and who, at the outbreak of the French Revolution, fled with his family to San Domingo for safety. When peace had apparently been restored, they returned to France, but once more, in order to escape the guillotine, he took his wife to England, leaving his two boys, Auguste and Jules, at school in France, under the supervision of a trusted family servant. The surmise is, that during one of the frequent riots the schools were attacked and the students scattered, for it was at the moment when Robespierre was paying with his head the price of his fanaticism, that the two terrified DeMun boys were found by the old servant, at the foot of the guillotine. Jules, clinging to his Stradivarius violin during their flight through the streets of Paris, played the "Marseillaise," that they might more easily avoid suspicion as they escaped from the city with the servant, who brought them to England where their parents awaited them. The father, Jacques DeMun, died in England early in the nineteenth century, and his widow remained there until 1808, when she brought her sons to America and made her home in Ste. Gene-

vieve. A third son, Louis, was born in England.

Soon after coming to America, Jules DeMun established himself in St. Louis, and here, on May 31, 1812, he married Louise Isabelle, daughter of Charles and Victoire (Chouteau) Gratiot. In September, 1815, Jules DeMun, in partnership with Auguste P. Chouteau, started out on a trading and trapping expedition to the head waters of the Arkansas River. Some account of this adventure is given by DeMun in a letter to Governor William Clark, published in the "American State Papers," Vol. 4, Foreign Relations, Page 207. Two years later, in 1817, he received from Louis XVIII, through the offices of the French ambassador letters royal inviting his return to France and conferring upon him the order of the "Fleur-de-Lis". In 1819 he removed with his family to Cuba and engaged in sugar planting. There he remained until 1830, then returned to St. Louis and shortly after his return he was appointed Secretary and Translator to the United States Board of Commissioners, charged with the duty of adjusting the titles to French and Spanish land grants in Missouri, in which position he showed marked ability. He was afterwards appointed Registrar of the United States Land Office at St. Louis, and later elected Recorder of Deeds of the county of St. Louis and held this latter office at the time of his death, which occurred in St. Louis, August 15, 1843. His name will go down in history as that of a loyal subject of this great Republic, although he never forgot that glory which belonged to France. He was survived by his widow and five children: 1. Isabelle, who was born in 1814, and married Edward Walsh, in 1840 (see Walsh). 2. Julie, who was born April 28, 1816, and married Leon Chenie, April 20, 1835. 3. Louise, who was born December 30, 1818, and married Robert A. Barnes, in 1845.

4. Emelie, who was born November 24, 1832, and married Charles Bland Smith, in 1860. 5. Claire, who was born May 10, 1834, and died unmarried.

M. le Comte DeMun, of the Corps Legislatif, born in France in 1841, was a cousin of Jules DeMun. He took part in the war of 1870 and soon after became one of the greatest orators of his day. After a silence of ten years, he again spoke before Parliament, and his discourses were printed by the French Government and spread throughout the country. The declaration of the Great War came a few months before his death and at that time his two sons were at the front. M. le Comte DeMun's integrity and nobility of character had given to him a lasting prestige.

Jules DeMun's widow was the daughter of Charles Gratiot, one of the most learned, eminent and distinguished citizens of St. Louis, who was a son of David and Marie (Bernard) Gratiot. He was born in 1752, at Lausanne, Switzerland, where his paternal ancestors, French Huguenots, had taken refuge after the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He received his early education at Lausanne, and while yet in his teens, he was sent by his parents to an uncle, Bernard, a brother of his mother's, who lived in London, with whom he remained until the year 1769, when, at the age of seventeen, he joined another maternal uncle, Bernard, living in Montreal, Canada. From this uncle he learned the fur trade and in 1775 started out on his first expedition for himself, and later became an important factor in the Company of the Northwest and other fur companies. In 1777 he turned toward the Illinois country, remaining for a time in Cahokia. Early in 1781 Gratiot removed to St. Louis and became a Spanish subject in order to participate in the Indian trade of both Spanish and English sides of the

country, which he could not do as an English subject. On June 26th of that year, Mr. Gratiot was married to Victoire Chouteau, a sister of Colonel Auguste Chouteau, who, at the age of fourteen, had accompanied Pierre Laclède, founder of the "Queen of the West," when he came up from New Orleans and landed at the present site of St. Louis in December, 1763.

In 1798, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos conceded to Charles Gratiot what is known as the Gratiot League Square, part of which is now Forest Park, in St. Louis. Gratiot was an ardent promoter of the ceding of the Louisiana Territory to the United States, and was one of the five who signed the Transfer at St. Louis on March 10, 1804. The others were: Carlos Dehault Delassus, the last Spanish Lieutenant Governor of the Territory; Colonel Amos Stoddard, representing the United States; Meriwether Lewis, and Antoine Soulard, the first Surveyor General of Louisiana Territory. Charles Gratiot's daughter Louis Isabelle, the future Madame Jules DeMun, then seven years of age, was a witness of this incident, so poignant and so significant for the French inhabitants of the Territory. The first Court of Quarter Sessions was established in St. Louis in December, 1804, and Charles Gratiot was appointed, by Governor Harrison, its first presiding justice. At the incorporation of the "Town of St. Louis" in 1809, he was elected chairman of the board of trustees and filled that office for the years 1811, 1812 and 1813. April 20, 1817, he died of paralysis, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him eight years, and died June 15, 1825. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine of whom grew to maturity:

1. Julie, who was born July 24, 1782, and married John P. Cabanne, April 8, 1799.
2. Victoire, who was born March 25, 1785, and married Sylvestre Labadie, August 16, 1809.
3. Charles, who was born August 29, 1786, became General Gratiot, and married Ann Belin, April 22, 1819.
4. Marie Therese, who was born February 20, 1788, and married Jean Nicholas de Macklot de Coligny, August 16, 1806.
5. Henry, who was born April 25, 1789, and married Susan Hempstead, in February, 1813.
6. Emilie Anne, who was born October 5, 1793, and married Pierre Chouteau, Jr., June 15, 1813.
7. Louise Isabelle, who was born October 15, 1796, and married Jules DeMun, May 31, 1812, as above stated.
8. Marie Brigitte, who was born January 6, 1798, and died September 7, 1803.
9. Jean Pierre, who was born February 19, 1799, and married Marie Antoinette Adele de Pedreauville, November 18, 1819.
10. Paul Benjamin, who was born March 13, 1800, and married Virginia Billon, June 6, 1825. Three infants were born in 1801, 1803 and 1804, and died.

Julius S. Walsh, son of Edward and Isabelle (DeMun) Walsh, was born in St. Louis, December 1, 1842. He was educated in the St. Louis University, and St. Joseph's College at Bardstown, Kentucky, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1861. His preliminary law reading was directed by the Hon. John M. Krum, a distinguished attorney of St. Louis, and his preparation for the bar was completed by graduation from the Law Department of Columbia College, of New York City, in 1864, when the Bachelor of Law degree was conferred upon him. The following year St. Louis University honored him with the degree of Master of Arts, and later,

in 1904, with the degree of LL. D. Mr. Walsh was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and left college with the intention of becoming an active member of the legal profession, but the death of his father occurred soon afterward and his time and energies were demanded in other directions. He had been the older Walsh's associate in business for two years prior to his death, and knew more intimately than any one else the nature of the operations in which the firm had been engaged. He was chosen to settle the Walsh estate, and his discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him as administrator won favorable comment among the leaders of affairs in the city. He succeeded his father in the directorate of numerous corporations, and circumstances and his talent for executive tasks led him away from professional work. He was identified with the street railway lines of St. Louis from 1870, and was chosen to the presidency of the Citizens' Railway Company and of the Fair Grounds and Suburban Railway Company. The ability and business capacity which he manifested in these connections led to his selection, a few years later, for the presidency of the Union Railway Company, the People's Railway Company, the Tower Grove & Lafayette Railway Company, and the Cass Avenue & Fair Grounds Railway Company. He also projected and built the Northern Central Railway. His operations were continually broadening in extent, and his ability to plan and to perform made his co-operation sought in various directions. His work in behalf of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical associations, of which he was elected president in 1874, is particularly notable. Previous to that

year the fair grounds were kept closed, except one week each year. Mr. Walsh saw the opportunity for utilizing them in many directions, and during the four years when he occupied the chief administrative office of the association, the grounds were beautified, new buildings erected, the zoological gardens established, and various other improvements made that converted the grounds into one of the favorite places of amusement and recreation for the people of St. Louis.

His sphere of influence was broadened as the result of investigation of the possibilities of further improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and in 1875 he was elected president of the South Pass Jetty Company, serving in this position until the improvement was completed and a full navigable depth obtained from the mouth of the Mississippi to the port of New Orleans, for the largest sea-going vessels. From 1875 to 1890 Mr. Walsh was president of the St. Louis Bridge Company, his work in that connection proving of the utmost benefit to the city-at-large. In 1882 he was elected to the directorate of the Third National Bank, one of the strongest monied institutions of St. Louis. He was also identified as a director with the Laclede National Bank; the Merchants-Laclede National Bank; the North Missouri Railroad Company; the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company; the Wabash & Western Railroad Company; the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company; the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company; and in 1888 was chosen chief executive officer of the Municipal Light and Power Company. In 1895 Mr. Walsh was elected vice-president of the St. Louis Terminal

Railroad Association, and the following year was chosen to the presidency of an organization controlling the terminal privileges of twenty-two lines of railroad centering at St. Louis. Later he became chairman of the board of directors and retained this position until his death. During his term of office as president he brought about the unification of the terminal situation at St. Louis. In 1890 he organized the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which grew and prospered under his directing hand until it is now one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the West. He was first president of the Trust Company, which office he occupied until January, 1906, when he resigned to become chairman of the board of directors, and was the incumbent when he died. He was also president of the Mississippi Glass Company, and vice-president of the Union Electric Light and Power Company, and a member of the board of commissioners of Tower Grove Park. Mr. Walsh was one of the directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, and acted as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and as chairman of the Committee on Transportation.

The broad fields of business endeavor in which Mr. Walsh was long a leader offered Mr. Walsh the most fruitful field for contributions to the public welfare, and there were none of his connections in business life which did not return full measure of benefit to the public. He was formerly vice-president of the Mercantile Library Association, and president of the St. Louis Association of the Columbia (New York) University Alumni. He was a member of the St. Louis, University, Kinloch, and Noonday clubs, and the Union Club of New York. Increasing

years brought him increasing honors, for many of the projects with which he was identified in their infancy have proved their essential value to the city of St. Louis, whose progress and welfare have ever been close to his heart. Guided by the strictest sense of private and business honor, he rose to a position of influence whose scope was broader than the confines of his city and State, and his name was familiar and respected among the group of men controlling the financial and industrial destiny of the country.

A wise and generous philanthropy was one of his ruling characteristics, and in 1920 he contributed \$50,000 to the endowment fund of St. Louis University, where he had previously been a student. About ten years prior to his death, when the steeple of St. Francis Xavier's (College) Church, of which he was formerly a parishioner, was completed, he presented the congregation with the perpetually lighted clock, which can be seen for some distance on Grand and Lindell boulevards.

Julius S. Walsh, Sr., died in St. Louis, March 21, 1923. Requiem High Mass was conducted at the New Cathedral by Archbishop Glennon and Monsignor Tannrath, and he was buried in Calvary Cemetery. Many earnest tributes of word and deed were paid to him as a distinguished St. Louisan and an honored friend. All traffic, except of passenger trains, and all office work of the Terminal Railroad, of which Mr. Walsh was formerly chairman of the board, was stopped for two minutes, starting at 9:30 a. m. Business ceased for three minutes, beginning at 11 a. m., at the Mississippi Valley Trust Company. Offices of the Mississippi Glass Company

and the Walsh Fire Clay Product Company, which Mr. Walsh organized, were closed for the day.

The following memorial was adopted by the St. Louis Clearing House Association:

Whereas, Death has removed from this community one of its most devoted and admired citizens, who has contributed a large and varied service to the development of the industrial, financial and civic life of the city, we, his associates in the clearing house bands of St. Louis, desire to leave a permanent expression of our appreciation and gratitude for such a long and constructive life of public service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we adopt this memorial to the memory of Julius S. Walsh, banker, lawyer, financier, merchant, capitalist and public-spirited citizen, who leaves a community grateful for his services in connection with the Eads Bridge, the Terminal Association, the Union Electric Light and Power Company, railways, banks and many other enterprises in which he had so large a part in developing; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his family the assurance of our sincere sympathy, and that this memorial resolution be made a part of our records and a copy of it sent to the members of the family and to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company.

The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat," in an editorial under date of March 23, 1923, entitled "A Builder Gone," recognized his outstanding service to his time in these words:

Julius S. Walsh, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, who died Wednesday at the age of eighty years, was one of the principal figures among the leaders in constructive development whose efforts have accomplished great material changes in St. Louis and the surrounding country. He was the last surviving member of the group of men who took hold of the project of James B. Eads and through their combined energy and financial strength completed the building of Eads Bridge. He was at one time president, and later chairman of the board, of the Terminal Railroad Association. At different times during his fourscore years of active life he was prominently identified with the construction and

operation of the public utilities of the city, particularly the early street car systems and electric lighting facilities; and the utilities that now exist are to no small extent the outgrowth of his ability in organization, his business judgment and his foresight, which exerted a strong influence along many other lines of achievement. At the time of his death, besides being chairman of the board of the trust company, which he organized, his interests in other financial institutions and his railroad interests were large, and the business and financial establishments in the building of which he had been influential had grown to great proportions.

Upon the death of a man who for such a long period of time had used his native capacities and the financial strength that he acquired and expanded through them in constructive work, in the building of the great facilities of industry and in the development of industry itself, his life's history, or the most significant part of it, is already written. It is to be seen, side by side with the record of accomplishments of other leaders in industrial and financial enterprises, in the great material changes that have been brought about during the period in which he has lived. And where a single one of these takes concrete form in an imposing and serviceable work of construction like the Eads Bridge, the lasting benefits to society are easily realized. To this and many other worthy and constructive accomplishments Julius S. Walsh contributed during his lifetime, and they remain for the service of others after his death.

Julius S. Walsh married, January 11, 1870, Josephine Dickson, daughter of Charles K. Dickson, of St. Louis. This congenial and happy union was blessed with the following children: 1. Charles K. Dickson, who was born October 30, 1872. 2. Isabelle DeMun, who was born November 17, 1874, and married Charles L. Palms, of Detroit, Michigan, November 21, 1894. They have four children: Josephine Dickson, born February 2, 1896, married Wilfred V. Casgrain of Detroit, in September, 1921; Charles L. Palms, Jr., born October 28, 1898; Isabelle DeMun, born October 3, 1900, married Harold R. Buckley, of Springfield, Massachusetts, October 20, 1923; Dor-

othy Celamene, born October 19, 1902. 3. Julius S., Jr., who was born October 22, 1876. 4. Robert A. Barnes, who was born December 25, 1877, and married Stella Schnaider, of St. Louis, October 15, 1917. They have one child, Mary Elizabeth Walsh, born July 7, 1920. 5. Ellen Humphreys, who was born January 25, 1879, and married William Maffitt, of St. Louis, in January, 1902. They had two children, who died in infancy: Julius S. Walsh, born November 20, 1903, and Pierre Chouteau, born June 1, 1905. 6. Mary Josephine, who was born December 30, 1880, and married Captain John Savage Bates, of the U. S. Marine Corps, in June, 1904. She died April 12, 1916. They had three children: Mary Josephine, born August 21, 1905; Ellen Humphreys Walsh, born April 12, 1909; and Julius S. Walsh, born June 25, 1912. 7. Justina, who was born September 26, 1882, and died the same year. 8. John Amadee, who was born August 16, 1883, and died October 6, 1886. 9. N. S. Chouteau, who was born November 25, 1886, and married Julia Crosby, of St. Louis, on October 3, 1916.

Besides these children and grandchildren, Julius S. Walsh had one great-grandchild, Josephine Dickson Casgrain, daughter of Josephine Dickson (Palms) and Wilfred V. Casgrain, born January 7, 1923.

WOOD, Leonard,

Major-General, United States Army.

A review of the life of General Wood is a narrative of constant achievement, obtained often in the face of obstacles that would have been unsurmountable to an individual of less stern fibre than that which has entered into the make-up of

this redoubtable warrior. Permeating his entire record is an undeniable love of country and a desire to serve in the fields where his service would be most effective. He has enjoyed the friendship and merited the consideration of three of our country's highest executives, and has ever been a valiant public servant in times of peace as well as those of war.

General Wood is a New Englander by birth, and his genealogy can be traced back through a line of sturdy farmers, merchants, soldiers, sailors, and doctors, to the earliest New England Colonial days. On his father's side he is a descendant from Peregrine White, the first white child born in the famous Plymouth Colony, whose parents really came over on the "Mayflower." On the maternal side one of his ancestors was Brigadier General John Nixon, of Revolutionary fame, who commanded a company at Lexington, a regiment at Bunker Hill, and a brigade in the campaign at Saratoga.

General Leonard Wood was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, October 9, 1860, the son of Dr. Charles and Caroline Hager Wood. When he was but a few months old the family removed to Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Civil War his father became a member of the Forty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in this regiment for the greater part of the war until he was invalided home. When young Leonard was but eight years old, the family permanently settled at Pocasset, on Cape Cod. His early schooling was received at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Massachusetts. Later he took a medical course at Harvard and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in 1884. Later in life the degree of

LL. D. was conferred upon him by the following universities: Harvard, 1899; Williams, 1902; University of Pennsylvania, 1903; University of Georgia, 1917; University of the South, 1917; University of Michigan, 1918; Union College, 1919; George Washington, 1919; Wesleyan University, 1919.

After his graduation, he made an unsuccessful effort to get into the navy, but finally succeeded in getting the appointment from Massachusetts as assistant surgeon in the United States Army, January 5, 1886. His first assignment, at his own request, was to take part in a campaign against the Apaches, which was then being conducted by Captain Henry W. Lawton. The Apaches were under the leadership of Geronimo, one of the most wily of all Indian chiefs, and the campaign lasted for fourteen months, during 1885-6. As the result of young Wood's activities in this campaign he was given a commission as first lieutenant. Years after, on March 29, 1898, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor "for distinguished conduct in the campaign against the Apache Indians in 1886, while serving as medical and line officer of Captain Lawton's expedition." In 1887 he was assigned to the army headquarters in Los Angeles, as staff surgeon. In 1888 a band of Apaches again broke under the leadership of Apache Kid, and Wood was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, which crushed the savages in a campaign which lasted for ten months. At the conclusion of the campaign he was ordered back to California, where he served at various posts until he was assigned to Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Georgia. He had been commissioned as captain assistant surgeon on January 5, 1891. During his

stay at Fort McPherson he made quite a reputation as a football player.

In 1895 Mr. Wood was assigned to Washington, where he went rather reluctantly. He soon acquired the friendship of President Grover Cleveland, President McKinley, and, later on, he became one of the most intimate friends of Theodore Roosevelt. He was one of the attending physicians of President McKinley's invalid wife. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he received a commission, May 8, 1898, as commanding colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, known as the "Rough Riders," which he and Theodore Roosevelt had been instrumental in organizing. He was commissioned a brigadier-general July 8, 1898, for his services at Las Guasimas and San Juan Hill; was made a major-general on December 7, 1898; honorably discharged from volunteer service April 13, 1899. On December 5, 1899, he was commissioned a major-general, and on December 12, 1899, he was appointed military governor of Cuba, which position he held until the transfer of the government of Cuba by the United States to the Cuban Republic on May 20, 1902. On February 4, 1901, he received a commission as brigadier-general of the United States Army. He was honorably discharged from volunteer service June 30, 1901. On August 8, 1903, he was again created major-general of the United States Army, which commission he held until he was retired in 1921.

General Wood's record in Cuba was a most brilliant one and he will long be held in respectful esteem by the natives of that island. When he was first appointed military governor of Santiago de Cuba, it was a community of 50,000,

with more than 15,000 of the inhabitants sick from yellow fever, typhoid and malaria. In the conduct of his duties, General Wood contracted both yellow fever and typhoid, but escaped from both. As the result of the vigorous measures of sanitation which he put into practice, the city became a model of cleanliness. After he took charge of the entire island one of his first acts was to establish a commission for schools, for he felt that neglect of education was one of the most grievous faults. Within a year after he entered office more than 3,000 schools were opened, in 1902, with an enrollment of 256,000 pupils. During the two years of his governorship there he raised and spent more than \$58,000,000, and left the island with more than half a million dollars in its treasury.

After he left Cuba General Wood was appointed a member of a commission, the other members of which were Generals H. C. Corbin and S. B. M. Young, to attend the German manoeuvres and elaborate military spectacle of the German empire which attracted the attention of the world that year. Upon his return to the United States he found that uprisings in the Philippines were troubling Washington officials and, upon his own suggestion, he was assigned for duty there in March, 1903. He was appointed governor of the Moro Province, in July, 1903, and held that trying position until April, 1906. During this time he was able to restore order in that troublesome province and he became commander of the Philippine Division from 1906 to 1908. He was then placed in command of the Department of the East, 1908-9. General Wood was appointed special ambassador to represent the United States at the centenary celebration of the

Argentine Republic from April 8 to July 15, 1910. From July 16, 1910, to April, 1914, he held the position of chief of staff of the United States Army. During 1913 he inaugurated the idea of summer military training camps for students and established two of these camps, one on the historic battlefields of Gettysburg and the other on the Presido of Monterey, California. These attracted so much interest and were so successful that, in the summer of 1914, four such camps were established for students in Vermont, North Carolina, Michigan and California. After the outbreak of the European War he established the famous Plattsburg Camp at Lake Champlain, New York, in 1915.

In 1914 General Wood was again placed in command of the Department of the East, which assignment he held until 1917. During an inspection tour of the European battlefields made during the World War, he was wounded by the explosion of a French artillery piece, which exploded, killing several officers besides seriously injuring General Wood's arm. During his previous service in the Philippines he had received an injury, as the result of an accident, which permanently injured his left leg. Much to his disappointment he was not permitted to become a commander of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad, when the United States became involved in the World War. During 1918-19 he was assigned to the command of the South Eastern Department, where he did excellent work in organizing and training the Eighty-Ninth Division and the Tenth (Regular Army) Division and various special regiments and battalions. Later he was placed in command of the Central Department, with headquarters

at Chicago, Illinois, 1919-21. During this period his successful handling of what threatened to be a serious labor disturbance at Gary, Indiana, among the steel workers, aroused the admiration of the entire country. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. Since 1921 he has been the governor-general of the Philippine Islands.

General Wood is the author of the following books: "The Military Obligation of Citizenship," 1915; "Universal Military Training," 1917; "Our Military History—Its Facts and Fallacies," 1921. During his first period of service in the West he met Louise A. Condit Smith, of Washington, a niece of Chief Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and, after a brief courtship, they were married, on November 18, 1890. Two sons and a daughter were the result of this union, and both boys saw service in the late war. Captain Leonard Wood, Jr., served with the infantry of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. On being discharged from the army he entered the oil business in Texas. Osborne C. Wood, a member of '20 class of Harvard, enlisted as a private and was granted a commission, but was not called for overseas duty. He is still on active duty. Miss Louise Wood was born in Havana, Cuba. General Wood's address is Manila, Philippine Islands.

PICKETT, Colonel Edward Burke,

Lawyer, Civil War Veteran.

The close of the Civil War left the great majority of the supporters of the cause that "rose without shame and fell without dishonor" with little but scenes of desolation and sorrow in the place of possessions in a smiling land of pros-

perity and plenty. It was not strange that many of the staunchest sons of the Confederacy should leave the scenes of ruined hopes and broken family circles and seek new fields of effort and service where the ravages of war were less poignantly apparent, and it was thus that Edward Burke Pickett, lawyer, veteran of this conflict, came to Missouri. Here he followed his profession with successful and honorable result, adding, in a career of useful, high-minded endeavor, to the lustre that surrounds the Missouri Bar through the service of its able and devoted members.

Andrew Pickett, father of Edward Burke Pickett, was a planter of Tennessee, a lawyer in profession, who combined legal activity with the management of his large estate, and who occupied a position of prominence and influence in the region. He married Mary Vance.

Edward Burke Pickett was born in Tennessee, October 3, 1821, son of Andrew and Mary (Vance) Pickett, the deaths of his father and mother occurring in his early boyhood. He obtained his early education in his Tennessee home, after which he and a brother spent four years at Yale College and a like period at Harvard College. With this scholastic and cultural equipment he entered upon legal study, returning to his native State and opening offices in Memphis, under the old Gayoso Hotel, where he continued for many years.

When war broke out in 1861 he took the field, with the rank of colonel, in command of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment and saw much action, although physical disability compelled him to give up his command before the outcome of the conflict had been determined. Colonel Pickett, although deprived by cir-

circumstances over which he had no control from leading his men in defence of their sacred cause, nevertheless gave himself prodigally in war service, while many relatives of his name carefully and gallantly guarded its reputation for patriotism and courage, conspicuous among them having been General George Edward Pickett, one of the Confederacy's most gallant heroes and one of the most intrepid commanders on either side, North or South.

When four years of strife had given way to peace, Mr. Pickett, his family estates ruined and their fortunes lost, resumed professional work, and in 1867 came to Missouri, receiving a grant of two hundred and eighty acres of land in recognition of his services to the Southern cause. He went first to Jefferson City, and with several associates, among them the governor of the State, engaged in a contract to furnish supplies to the penitentiary at that place, a venture that met with unsuccessful result. From this date he was in professional practice in St. Louis, acquiring a substantial clientele whose interests he guided and whose causes he pleaded with notable success until failing eyesight compelled his retirement several years before his death. He was a gentleman of scholarly mind and attainments, a constant student in his calling and the broader realm of intellectual interest, and when he approached a legal problem it was to bring to bear upon its solution exceptional mental powers that drew upon a rich fund of knowledge of statutes, precedents, and decisions. The records of the bar of a generation past bear his name in a place won by worth, and diligently pursued professional courses.

Edward Burke Pickett married Laura

J. Massengale, daughter of Henry White and Rebecca (Low) Massengale, of Columbia County, Georgia, where the family had long been residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Pickett were the parents of one child; Porter, born in Memphis, Tennessee; now manager of the Security Building of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Pickett is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy. She is justly proud of the notable ancestry from which she is descended, and her interest in the orders in which they give her membership has been shared by her discriminating appreciation of art, particularly painting in oils and on china, her home containing many exceedingly beautiful examples of both forms of expression.

(The Massengale Line)

The line of Massengale originated on the Isle of Wight, and the name is an old one in Wales, meaning messenger, being variously spelled by different branches of the family.

Daniel Massengale, the first American ancestor, came to America as early as 1650, according to tradition, and settled in Surry County, Virginia, whence its members settled in Eastern North Carolina, later in South Carolina, and finally, about 1750, in Georgia.

Lucas Massengale, a descendant of Daniel Massengale, was at Wrightsboro, Georgia, as early as 1750, and with his brother-in-law, William Cobb, was among the founders of Columbia County, Georgia, whence he came from South Carolina. He was a member of the Watauga Association and leased land from the Watauga Indians. He married Mary Cobb, daughter of William Cobb, and

among their children were the following: 1. Michael, born March 1, 1756; a soldier in the Revolutionary War, 2. Henry, born October 17, 1758: also a Revolutionary soldier.

Andrew Cobb Massengale, son or grandson apparently of Lucas and Mary (Cobb) Massengale, was born in Augusta, Georgia. He married Susan White, born in 1771, died in 1853, daughter of Captain Thomas White and Mary Ann (Hunt) White, his wife. Captain Thomas White was born in Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1753, and died in Wrightsboro, Georgia, in 1844. He emigrated to Georgia, settling at Wrightsboro in 1773, and here commanded a fort on Upton Creek, where he died. Andrew Cobb and Susan (White) Massengale were the parents of two children: 1. Henry White, of whom further, 2. T. E. White, of Norwood, Georgia.

Henry White Massengale, son of Andrew Cobb and Susan (White) Massengale, was born in Wrightsboro, Columbia County, Georgia. He became an extensive planter, owning many slaves, a home on the Chickamauga River and a summer home on Lookout Mountain. He purchased several large mills on the Chickamauga, and during the War of 1861-65 these properties were almost entirely destroyed, the old mansion now serving as a copper factory. He married Rebecca Low, and they were the parents of Laura J. Massengale, who married Edward B. Pickett (see Pickett).

CHAPMAN, William Harvey,

Business Executive.

When a lad of seventeen, William Harvey Chapman, of Ballston Spa, New York, hearkened to the voice of the man

whose words were once so potent in New York State and "went West," even to Kansas City, Missouri, then on the outskirts of civilization. But to the keen-eyed, self-reliant boy, Kansas City looked good as a business home, and he cast in his lot with those who were there building, deep and strong, for a great and powerful city, such as Kansas City now is. He was ambitious, and in a few years had found himself, and in the lumber business became an outstanding figure. As president of Chapman, Dewey Lumber Company, he represented large interests in Missouri and Arkansas, while as citizen and churchman he was active and influential. He was a lover of nature in all her forms, and was a most enthusiastic horticulturist. He beautified the grounds of the Chapman home on East Forty-fifth Street with all the art of a landscape gardener, those now beautiful grounds being practically bare when he bought the property.

William Harvey Chapman, son of Edwin Harvey and Antoinette Marie Chapman, was born at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, November 8, 1855, and died at his home in Kansas City, Missouri, July 11, 1920. He attended the public schools, and spent the first seventeen years of his life at Ballston Spa, then came to Kansas City, Missouri, where for several years he was an employee of the First National Bank, but he was not satisfied with the opportunity that business offered. He was, however, impressed with the possibilities offered by the lumber business, and he decided on that field as his own sphere of activity. He resigned his position in the bank, and began operations by purchasing a tract of standing timber near Carrollton, Missouri, which he cut and converted into



Eng by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Wm H Chapman

The American Historical Society

lumber. These operations were continued and repeated several times, and through energy, hard work, and intelligent effort, Mr. Chapman built up an important lumber business, becoming president of the Chapman, Dewey Lumber Company. The business in which he began about 1883, he continued until the end of life, in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, a large part of his business during his later years being in Arkansas.

Mr. Chapman was prominent in the business life of Kansas City, being interested in many of the enterprises of that city, and owning a goodly amount of city real estate. In 1916 he bought the lots on which the West Gate Hotel stands, and he was also the owner of the Chapman building. He served the New England Bank as a director, and was a member of several of the city organizations, including the Kansas City Country Club, of which he was an ex-president, and the Kansas City Club. For thirty years he was a vestryman of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, also serving Holy Trinity Church in the same capacity until his death. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Chapman married, in Watkins, New York, March 6, 1889, Margaret Cameron Mann, daughter of Duncan Cameron and Caroline (Schuyler) Mann. Mrs. Chapman survives her husband, and continues her residence at the beautiful Chapman home, No. 16 East Forty-fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

RICHARDS, John Francisco,

Hardware Merchant. Financier, Organizer.

The life of John Francisco Richards, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and Kansas City,

Missouri, was one of value to these communities, and he will long be remembered as one of the earliest and best known hardware merchants on the Missouri River, as well as for his early connection with institutions in both cities which aided to organize, notably, the First National Bank of Kansas City and the First National Bank of Leavenworth. The last named was established in 1864, but a few months after the passage of the National Banking Act, being the first bank to organize under that act in Kansas.

Mr. Richards came to Missouri from Virginia, his Richards lineage being traced to William Bird Richards, whose son, John Richards, was an officer of the Revolution. Through his maternal line Mr. Richards traced descent to Joseph Blackwell, founder of the family of that name in Virginia about 1636; and to Anthony Steptoe, the first of his family in Virginia, third son of Sir Philip Steptoe, of Middlesex County, England.

(I) William Bird Richards, the earliest known ancestor of the Richards family, had a son John, of whom further.

(II) Lieutenant John Richards, son of William Bird Richards, died February 13, 1785. He served in the Revolutionary War. He married, January 1, 1754, Susannah Coleman, daughter of Robert E. Coleman. Their children were: 1. Patsey, born November 9, 1755; married John Horner. 2. James, born in October, 1758. 3. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1760; married Daniel Triplett. 4. Susannah, born February 21, 1762; married William Payne. 5. Sarah, born May 4, 1763; married Walter Graham. 6. John, born August 11, 1764, lost at sea. 7. William, of whom further. 8. Milley, born December 17, 1767; married Wil-

liam Stone. 9. Fanny, born March 25, 1770; married Moses Green. 10. Catharine, died single.

(III) William Richards, son of Lieutenant John and Susannah (Coleman) Richards, was born in December, 1765, in Stafford County, Virginia, and died, after 1807, in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He married, February 23, 1785, in Fauquier County, Virginia, Ann Blackwell, daughter of Lieutenant John and Ann (Blackwell) Blackwell (see Blackwell IV). Children: 1. George Bird, born December 18, 1786; married, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1818, his cousin, Catharine Graham. 2. Louise Coleman, born July 28, 1788, died young. 3. Alexander Richards, born March 29, 1790; married, in Kentucky, Sallie Long. Issue: four children. 4. Walter, of whom further. 5. Edward, born June 10, 1794; married Jane Richards. Issue: two children. 6. Ludwell, born July 24, 1796, in Fauquier; married Lucinda Jennings. 7. Henry, born November 19, 1798; married Emaline Lee, of Fauquier County. 8. Susannah Ann, born August 22, 1800, in Fauquier; married Hancock Lee. Issue: three children. 9. Felix, born September 2, 1802, in Fairfax; married Amelia A. McRee. 10. Somers, died young. 11. Maria Sommers, born February 11, 1807, died 1866, unmarried.

(IV) Walter Richards, son of William and Ann (Blackwell) Richards, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, March 10, 1792, and died in St. Charles, Missouri, August 27, 1836. The Richards farm, "Cloverdale," was near Warm Spring, Bath County, Virginia. In 1836 Walter Richards, with his family, moved to Missouri, taking a steamboat at Guyandotte, Ohio, with the younger children for St. Louis, the older boys with teams and

servants going overland. From St. Louis they all went to St. Charles, Missouri, where he died. New Franklin, Rochepoort, Booneville, and St. Louis, were later homes of the widow and children.

He married, July 14, 1814, in Bath County, Virginia, Nancy Mayse, daughter of Joseph Mayse, an Indian fighter and a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded in the "Battle of Mount Pleasant," which took place with the Indians in 1774. She was born in Bath County, Virginia, in 1796, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, September 25, 1848. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth Ann, born June 18, 1815, in Bath County, Virginia; married, November 30, 1837, in Missouri, William Saunders. 2. William Coleman, born February 22, 1817, in Bath County, Virginia; married (first), June 10, 1844, Nancy Carrington; (second), in 1850-51, at Melrose, Virginia, Elizabeth M. Neff. 3. Louise Sommers, born November 18, 1818, in Bath County, Virginia; married, January 9, 1838, Henry C. Miller. 4. George Alexander, born November 20, 1820, died unmarried. 5. John, born May 10, 1823, died young. 6. Blackwell Shelton, born April 8, 1825, in Bath County, Virginia; married, October 14, 1852, in Missouri, Cynthia Ann Brawner. 7. Maria Sommers, born May 18, 1827, in Bath County, Virginia; married, February 23, 1849, in St. Louis, Missouri, Wesley H. Wickersham. 8. Thomas Mayse, born October 5, 1829, in Bath County, Virginia, died unmarried. 9. Mary Matilda, born October 13, 1832, in Bath County, Virginia; married, August 2, 1848, in St. Louis, Missouri, Augustus F. Barnes, M. D. 10. John Francisco, of whom further.

(V) John Francisco Richards, youngest child of Walter and Nancy (Mayse)

Richards, was born in Bath County, Virginia, October 23, 1834, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, November 27, 1922. He was two years of age when the family left Virginia, twelve when taken by his mother to St. Louis, Missouri, and fourteen when she died. He was then taken by his sister, Mrs. Miller, to Arrow Rock, Missouri, with whom he lived one year. At the age of fifteen, in September, 1849, he found a home in Jackson County, Missouri, and made his entrance into business life as a clerk in a village store at Sibley, then an outfitting station known in earlier days as Fort Osage. He had heretofore attended public schools, but in the winter of 1852-53 he entered the academy at Pleasant Hill, there finishing his institutional education.

In the spring of 1853 he became clerk to Captain John S. Shaw, who had a Government license to trade with the Indians of certain tribes. He remained with Captain Shaw until 1854, then for a few months was clerk on a Missouri River steamboat, and then entered the employ of Child, Pratt & Company, hardware merchants of St. Louis. He remained with that firm until 1857, then embarked on a business venture under his own name. He invested the capital he could command and used his credit freely in securing a stock of hardware, which he shipped on the steamboat "Emigrant" for Leavenworth, Kansas, a growing town on the Missouri River, twenty-six miles above Kansas City. This stock, valued at \$1,700, was safely landed in Leavenworth in March, 1857, and placed on the shelves of a store twelve feet front and forty deep, the proprietor of the store sleeping under the counter. But Leavenworth was a busy

place in those days, and the business grew so large that new quarters were sought and found in a new three-story brick building at the corner of Delaware and Third streets.

In 1862 he entered into a partnership with W. E. Chamberlain, a hardware merchant, formerly of Kansas City, but in 1866 he bought the Chamberlain interest and in the same year employed John Conover, who went "on the road" as the pioneer hardware traveling salesman of Kansas. In 1870 Mr. Conover was admitted as a partner, the firm then becoming J. F. Richards & Company. The firm continued to prosper until 1884, in which year the business was sold to Park, Cran- cer & Company.

In 1875 J. F. Richards & Company had established a branch in Kansas City, Missouri, which was incorporated in 1882 as The Richards & Conover Hardware Company. The firm erected a building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets in 1881, and in time the corporation became one of the largest mercantile houses of the Missouri Valley. In 1902 they erected a building at the northwest corner of Fifth and Wyandotte streets, which gave them seven acres of floor space in all.

In 1864 Mr. Richards, then but thirty years of age, was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, which he had aided in organizing. He was also an organizer and a director of the Leavenworth National Bank, and in Kansas City, in 1886, aided in organizing the First National Bank of Kansas City and lived to see his associates pass away, leaving him the oldest officer in the bank in years of continuous service, being chairman of the board of directors for many years.

In politics Mr. Richards was a Democrat, and by appointment of Mayor Reed he was a member of the Park Commissioners of Kansas City, 1900-1904. During his term of office the present Park and Boulevard system was greatly developed. In 1903 he was president of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, and had a leading part in alleviating flood suffering and in effecting suitable measures for reconstructing the city after the great flood of that year. He was a member of the Kansas City Club and of the Blue Hills Country Club. He was a member of the Masonic order and a Knights Templar.

When the Confederate Commander Quantrell raided Lawrence, Kansas, in 1863, Mr. Richards, with others, rode to the relief of the town, arriving to find corpses in the street and houses burning. They rendered all possible assistance and remained in Lawrence two days. During the Civil War he was an enlisted member of the Nineteenth Regiment, Kansas Militia, and saw active service against the Confederate, General Price.

In Sibley, Missouri, June 16, 1857, Mr. Richards married (first) Martha Ann Harrelson, who died in Leavenworth, Kansas, February 14, 1874. He married (second), December 1, 1877, Lucia M. Durfee, widow of E. H. Durfee, of Leavenworth. She died December 19, 1906. Children, all by first wife: 1. May, born May 1, 1858; married, October 19, 1881, John Graves Waples, born April 28, 1848; child, Helen, born September 5, 1883, married, April 18, 1906, Lloyd Hawley McKee, born November 16, 1876; children: Edwin Waples, born March 13, 1908; Helen May, born July 27, 1909; John Paul, born July 2, 1911. 2. Walter Barnes, born April 16, 1860; mar-

ried, September 10, 1884, Gertrude Jennie Mersereau, born February 17, 1863; children: i. Adelina Mersereau, born November 18, 1886, married, November 18, 1914, Samuel Goodsen Sawyer, born October 1, 1878; children: a. Martha Ann, born November 1, 1915; b. Samuel Locke, born September 3, 1922. ii. Martha Gertrude, born March 29, 1895, married, February 10, 1917, Frank Jack Fletcher, born April 29, 1885. 3. Helen, born March 9, 1862; married, October 12, 1887, James Elmore Logan, born October 16, 1861; no children. 4. William Edwin, born February 18, 1864, died September 21, 1864. 5. George Blackwell, born January 7, 1866; married, September 25, 1889, Belle Hastings, born February 14, 1868, died October 7, 1921; children: i. Alice Hastings, born August 2, 1891, married, January 9, 1916, Charles Newman Seidlitz, Jr., born November 15, 1889; children: George Richards, born January 25, 1918; Charles Newman, born December 12, 1920; John Richards, born May 29, 1923. ii. John Francisco, II, born July 31, 1894, died September 26, 1918, in France; he was first lieutenant, First Aero Squadron, United States Army, and was shot down over the Argonne. "Richards Field," the flying field of Kansas City, Missouri, was dedicated to his memory, November 11, 1922, a bronze tablet on a stone pillar marking the gateway to the field. iii. Stewart Hastings, born October 7, 1899, married, April 2, 1921, Susan DeMcGee, born September 12, 1899; child, Georgette, born July 3, 1922. 6. Martha Belle, born August 9, 1868, died December 15, 1878. 7. Joseph Harrelson, born March 10, 1873, died April 30, 1873.

(The Blackwell Line).

(I) Joseph Blackwell, the ancestor of

the family in Virginia, came to the Colony about 1636. He was a graduate of Oxford, and was sent over as a King's Surveyor and took an important part in the early history of the country. He was a staunch Royalist, and a firm and liberal supporter of the Established Church. His plantation in Northumberland County, Virginia, was known as "The Poplars;" he also owned "Walnut Lodge," and there many of the Blackwell family are buried. The original seal, with the Blackwell arms, is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Edgar Blackwell, of Northumberland County, Virginia.

(II) Samuel Blackwell, son of Joseph Blackwell, was born at "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland County, Virginia, in September, 1680, and died there in 1732. His first wife died after January 19, 1710. He married (second), before March 20, 1710, Margaret Downing Hudnall, daughter of William Downing, and widow of Joseph Hudnall, who died before August 18, 1709. Child of his first marriage: 1. Samuel, of whom further. Children of his second marriage: 2. William, of whom further. 3. Joseph, born July 9, 1715; married Lucy Steptoe (see Steptoe III). 4. Elizabeth, born January 9, 1717. 5. Hannah, born March 30, 1720.

(III) Captain Samuel Blackwell, only child of Samuel Blackwell and his first wife, was born in January, 1710-11, in St. Stephen's Parish, Northumberland County, Virginia, and died in St. Stephen's Parish, October 17, 1762. He was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Parish; Burgess from Northumberland County, May 6, 1742, September 4, 1744; and was a member of the Assembly from 1742 to 1747. He married, about 1730, Elizabeth Steptoe, daughter of John and Elizabeth

(Eustace) Steptoe, born 1713. Children: 1. Samuel, born November 20, 1731; married Sarah, surname unknown. 2. John, born February 18, 1732-33; married Nancy Blackwell, his cousin. 3. William, born August 16, 1735. 4. Joseph, born April 20, 1736. 5. Elizabeth, born March 25, 1741, died 1831; married, February 14, 1761, Armstead Churchill. 6. Ann, born February 2, 1747; married, about 1765, her cousin, John Blackwell, son of Colonel William Blackwell (see Blackwell IV). 7. Judith, born January 8, 1751. 8. Thomas, born September 15, 1752. 9. David, born November 27, 1753.

(III) Colonel William Blackwell, son of Samuel and Margaret Downing (Hudnall) Blackwell, was born in Northumberland County, Virginia, April 15, 1713, and died in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1772. He was a colonel of Colonial Militia in Fauquier County, August 23, 1759, June 26, 1761; and High Sheriff of the same county in 1766. His estate was probated in September, 1772, and was valued at 1,173 pounds, 18 shillings. His descendants are known as the "White Blackwells," as they are of the blond type. His widow made her will, June 19, 1795; it was probated, April 25, 1801. He married, in 1734, Elizabeth Crump, born October 19, 1717, died 1801, in Fauquier County, Virginia. Children: 1. Hannah, married Mr. Simpson. 2. Samuel, died unmarried. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Captain William, died 1792. 5. Captain Joseph, born 1735, died 1823, lived at "Elk Run." 6. Sarah, married John Roberts. 7. —, married a Mr. Taylor of Kentucky. 8. Captain Thomas, born 1753, died April 23, 1831; married Judith Grant. 9. Lucy, married (first) Moses Green, of Fauquier; (second) William

Pickett. 10. Susannah, married Colonel John Green, of Culpeper. 11. Nancy, married John Blackwell, son of Samuel Blackwell. 12. Elizabeth, married Captain William Edmonds, of Fauquier County.

(IV) Lieutenant John Blackwell, son of Colonel William and Elizabeth (Crump) Blackwell, was born about 1734-35 in Fauquier County, Virginia, and died there. He was a private in Colonel William Edmond's company of Fauquier County, in the Indian-French War of 1761, and was lieutenant in a Virginia Regiment in 1776 in the Revolutionary War; a trustee of Warren Academy in 1789; a Justice of the Peace in Fauquier County in 1793. He married (first), in 1765, in Northumberland County, Ann Blackwell, daughter of Captain Samuel and Elizabeth (Steptoe) Blackwell, born February 2, 1747, in Northumberland County, died in Fauquier County, in 1777. He married (second) Judith (Churchill) Jones. Children by first wife: 1. Steptoe, married (first) Gabriella Freeman; (second) Sarah Harrison. 2. Ann, married William Richards (see Richards III). 3. Matilda Steptoe, married. 4. Elizabeth, married, April 1, 1785, John Bradford; issue, twelve children. 5. William. 6. Thomas. Children by second wife: 7. Armstead. 8. Judith, married T. Latham. 9. Mary, married Austin Nichols. 10. George.

(The Steptoe Line).

(I) Sir Philip Steptoe, of Middlesex County, England, was the head of the family in England.

(II) Anthony Steptoe, born 1653, in Middlesex County, England, third son of Sir Philip Steptoe, was the first of the family in Virginia, and died in Lancaster

County, Virginia, in 1709. He married, in England, Lucy Stevens, who died in England before 1676. Children: 1. John, of whom further. 2. Judith, born about 1675, in England, married Richard Lee, of Northumberland County, Virginia.

(III) John Steptoe, son of Anthony and Lucy (Stevens) Steptoe, was born in England, about 1673, and died in Lancaster County, Virginia, January 5, 1720. He was a Commissioner of the Peace in Lancaster County, Virginia, in 1742. He married, in Lancaster County, about 1705, Elizabeth Eustace, widow of John Eustace. Children: 1. William, born 1706, died 1756; married Ann, surname unknown; issue, William and Mary. 2. John, Jr., born 1709; married, June 12, 1727, Joanna Lawson. 3. James, born 1710, died 1778, at "Hominy Hall;" married (first) Hannah Ashton; (second) Elizabeth (Eskridge) Aylett. 4. Elizabeth, married Captain Samuel Blackwell (see Blackwell III). 5. Lucy, born 1715; married, 1739, Joseph Blackwell (see Blackwell II).

MOTTER, Joshua,

Business Executive, Orator.

In the same house in Williamsport, Maryland, the life of Joshua Motter began and ended, seventy-one years elapsing between the two events. For many years he had made it his practice to pay an annual visit to his old home, which he loved devotedly, and only a few days prior to his death he wrote to a cousin, commenting on his feeling for his Maryland home, in order that it might not seem that he lacked in loyalty to his adopted home, St. Joseph, Missouri, saying, "a man need not be less true to his bride, because he has an abiding love for his mother."

Mr. Motter was one of the old time merchants of St. Joseph, who built a fortune for himself by industry and application to the management of a great business. He was a splendid friend, a man of broad sympathies and generous charity, and although born in another State he spent the greater part of his life in Missouri, coming to love that State, and especially the city of St. Joseph, his home. He was proud of the achievements of that city, and gave liberally to every cause of a public character that appealed to him for aid.

Mr. Motter had a fine literary taste, read extensively, and was noted as an after-dinner speaker. His speeches, carefully prepared, were couched in the purest English, he possessing a well-balanced mind, full of earnestness, but also full of gentleness; full of force tempered with persuasion; full of blunt frankness, mellowed by dignified, noble politeness, with a heart overflowing with love and kindness for his fellowmen. His death removed from the St. Joseph community its most conspicuous member, not that he surpassed or outclassed all others in similar pursuits of life, but as a versatile, combined business and social figure, he had no rival. When any occasion arose requiring a representative man of high commercial interests, combined with high social standing, whether the occasion was a state, municipal, or religious function, the eyes of the community turned to Joshua Motter as the one man who met all requirements.

Joshua Motter was born in Williamsport, Maryland, November 1, 1846, and died there while on his annual visit, September 19, 1917. He was educated in the public schools, and at Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (where

the battle was fought). Members of the family had become residents of St. Joseph, Missouri, and in 1867 he joined them in that thriving Missouri city. His first position was in the pioneer bank of John Colhoun & Company, and later he was in business at Frazier, Missouri, and Wathena, Kansas. Subsequently he returned to St. Joseph, and entered the employ of Tootle, Craig & Company, remaining with the firm through its various changes to Tootle, Hosea & Company; Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company; and finally Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company. Joshua Motter came to the firm in 1875. For a time in his early career, Mr. Motter traveled for the firm in Kansas, and he then came to a house connection, gradually advancing to an ownership, his connection with the business covering a period of forty-two years.

The keynote of his life was his genial affection for his friends and associates, he a strong believer in the power of love, and the rich rewards it brings, his life a striking example of the truth of that belief. He was an orator of ability, and many were the important gatherings he addressed, being particularly happy in welcoming men of prominence, who gathered in St. Joseph in conventions and business conferences.

While not a member of any church, Mr. Motter was devoted to the interests of Christ Episcopal Church and the First English Lutheran Church, his family having been Lutherans, and Mrs. Motter's family being Episcopalians. He attended both of these churches, and liberally supported their varied interests. He was a member of the Masonic order, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

While he was a successful business man, he possessed those qualities of mind and character that would have won him success in any field of endeavor. He lived his full "three score and ten," and came to the end of life with a record of honorable achievement, bearing unblemished character and an unsullied name.

"He was at the last minute permitted to hear the curfew—in his own words—'I think the bell has rung', in the home of his birth, in the bosom of his family, in the very room where his beloved mother, whose memory he revered, passed to the great beyond, and who shall say, perhaps beneath the unseen hovering of the spirits of the loved one departed, in the twinkling of an eye he falls asleep, a beautiful life, crowned with a beautiful death."

On December 2, 1873, Mr. Motter was united in marriage to Katherine Augusta Barrow, a former resident of St. Joseph, but who at the time of her marriage lived in New York. She, with a daughter and two sons: Mrs. D. W. Hall, of Kansas City, Missouri; Samuel I. Motter; and J. Barrow Motter, of St. Joseph, Missouri, survive him.

GODDARD, George Henry,

Man of Enterprise.

Arms—Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents argent.

Crest—A stag's head couped at the neck and affrontee gules attired or.

Motto—*Cervus non servus.*

Walter Godardville added the Norman termination (*ville*) to his name. He had lands in North Wilts, temp., Henry III, was Castellor of Devizes Castle, 1231-32, and died in 1273. A descendant was John Godard de Poulton, near Marlborough, and this John was succeeded by a second

John, who appears from 1386 to 1441. To him, tradition says, John of Gaunt gave a residence at Upham in Alldbourne. His son, Walter Godard de Cherhill, appears in 1460, and was succeeded by his son, John Godard de Upham, a large landed proprietor. He married Elizabeth Berenger, daughter of William Berenger, of Manningford-Bruce, and died in 1545. His son John became ancestor of the Goddards of Cliffe Pypard, and senior branch of the family of Wilts.

Thomas Goddard, his second son, married (first) Anne, sister of Sir George Gifford, and from this Thomas descended the Goddard of Swindon, which manor he bought. He married in 1560. Thomas Goddard was succeeded by Richard Goddard, of Swindon. He married Elizabeth Walrond, daughter of Thomas Walrond, of Albourne, and they had sons, Thomas and Edward.

Edward Goddard was the ancestor of the American family, and was of Ingleham, Wilts. He married Priscilla D'Oyley, daughter of John D'Oyley, of Chiselhampton, descendant of the ancient family of D'Oyley, of Oxfordshire, who came over with the Conqueror, were Barons of Hokenorton, and who built Oxford Castle and Osenay Abbey. Their children were: John; James; Francis; Thomas; Edward; Richard; William, of whom further; Josiah; Benjamin; Priscilla; Martha; and Elizabeth.

(I) William Goddard, seventh son of Edward and Priscilla (D'Oyley) Goddard, died October 6, 1691. He lived in London, England, and was a sufferer by the great fire of London. He came to America in 1666 to look after some property that he had, and liked the country so much that he sent for his wife and children and settled here, living at Boston

and Watertown, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Benjamin Miles, of London. She died February 8, 1697-98. They were the parents of twelve children, six of whom died young, the surviving children being as follows. Children, born in London: William; Joseph; and Robert; children, born in America: Benjamin, of whom further; Josias; and Edward, born in Watertown. March 24, 1675.

(II) Benjamin Goddard, son of William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard, was born in 1668, and died October 24, 1748, aged eighty years. He lived at Charlestown, Massachusetts. He married Martha Palfrey, who died November 27, 1737, aged sixty-seven. Children: Nathaniel; Benjamin, of whom further; John; Thomas; and Martha.

(III) Benjamin Goddard, son of Benjamin and Martha (Palfrey) Goddard, was born in 1705, and died December 9, 1759. He lived in Grafton, Massachusetts, and was a housewright by trade. He married, December 9, 1731, Mary Kidder, who died April 4, 1792. Children: 1. Elizabeth, born October 31, 1732, died in 1733. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1733. 3. Josiah, born September 14, 1735. 4. Benjamin, born November 15, 1736. 5. Nathaniel, born March 17, 1738. 6. James, of whom further. 7. Samuel, born December 27, 1742. 8. Mary, born June 7, 1746. 9. Hannah, born August 25, 1749.

(IV) Lieutenant James Goddard, son of Benjamin and Mary (Kidder) Goddard, was born April 24, 1740, in Grafton, Massachusetts, and died February 22, 1809. He lived at Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, moved to Athol, and was Second Lieutenant in the Worcester County Militia. He married, June 24, 1767, his

cousin, Betty Goddard, of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. She died May 30, 1807. Children: 1. Infant, died September 26, 1768. 2. Walter, born September 15, 1769. 3. Elijah, of whom further. 4. Molly, born December 1, 1773. 5. Hannah, died August 29, 1777. 6. Hannah, born April 26, 1778. 7. Betsey, born July 4, 1780.

(V) Elijah Goddard, son of Lieutenant James and Betty (Goddard) Goddard, was born October 9, 1771, and died in 1854. He was a staunch supporter of the old First Church, and deacon from 1807 to 1830, when he joined the new church, of which he was one of its deacons until his death. He was superintendent of the first Sunday school in the town. He married, March 27, 1794, Mehitable Goodall. Children: 1. Hollis, born January 12, 1795, died in 1808. 2. Goodall, born May 1, 1797; married Hannah Paine. 3. Bailey, born October 13, 1798. 4. James, of whom further. 5. Mehitable Burnet, born May 21, 1802. 6. Elijah, born April 16, 1804, died in 1817. 7. Hannah, born October 23, 1805, died in 1808. 8. Hannah, born June 30, 1812. 9. Hollis, born in June, 1814.

(VI) James Goddard, son of Elijah and Mehitable (Goodall) Goddard, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, January 22, 1800. He was married in his New England home, and in early young manhood moved to Macon, Georgia, where he acquired large cotton mill holdings, this city continuing his residence during the remainder of his life. His death occurred during a visit to his former home in Athol. He married, in 1827, Sophronia Frisbee Marshall, of Hartford, descendant of two notable Connecticut families, the Marshalls and the Frisbees. Children: 1. Horace Marshall, died young.

2. Charles Warren. 3. George Henry, of whom further. 4. James.

(VII) George Henry Goddard, son of James and Sophronia Frisbee (Marshall) Goddard, was born in Macon, Georgia, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1906. His education was obtained in the schools of his birthplace, and in early young manhood he spent ten years in New York City, where he was connected with Claflin & Company, dry goods merchants. In 1874 he came to St. Louis, acquiring wide interests, and was one of the organizers of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, also serving as a director of the Merchants' Laclede Bank. He retired from business at a comparatively early age, although he long kept in touch with the numerous organizations with whose welfare he had been identified in earlier years. He was a man of splendid natural endowments, possessed unusual qualities of organization and direction, and was noted among his contemporaries for clarity of vision in the field of large affairs, and for judgment proved reliable in many instances.

Mr. Goddard was extremely fond of his home and spent much of his leisure in a well selected library, also finding keen enjoyment in his horses, owning some fine blooded stock. He was one of the organizers of the old Jockey Club, and a member of the St. Louis Club. His religious beliefs were Episcopalian, and he was a communicant of St. Peter's Church, St. Louis.

Mr. Goddard married Virginia Hill, born in Louisiana, daughter of Tyra and Katherine (Grayson) Hill, descendant of a prominent Southern family. Mrs. Goddard is a charter member of the St. Louis Woman's Club, and has participated actively in organized effort for the ad-

vancement of the civic and moral welfare of St. Louis. Children: 1. George Hill, who married Nanno Lucas, of the old St. Louis family of Lucas, and they have the following children: i. George Hill, Jr. ii. Virginia, married Earl Johnson, vice-president of the United States Trust Company. iii. Nanno. iv. James G. 2. Ethel Hill, who married D. C. Briggs, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. 3. Tyra Hill, who married, and lives in Chicago.

BARSE, Major George Randolph,

Man of Varied Activities.

Major George Randolph Barse was born at Green Bay, Wisconsin, January 1, 1839. He was the son of William Hawley and Maria Louisa (Nichols) Barse, being a descendant of George Barse from Holland in 1792, and Thomas Nichols, soldier and officer of the American Revolution.

During the early years of Major George R. Barse he lived with his parents at Detroit, Michigan, and was educated there at the high school and commercial college. He left college to go into the grain business when twenty years of age, and was married on his twenty-first birthday, January 1, 1860, to Susan B. Peironnet, at Amböy, Illinois. His early manhood fell in stirring times. The year 1860 witnessed the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, and the secession of South Carolina from the Union on December 20, 1860. During the following January, 1861, six more of the Southern states withdrew from the Union, and the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12 resulted in President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers on April 15, to be effective on May 5. This call was immediately answered by Michi-

gan by the formation of the First Regiment at Detroit, in which Major Barse was one of the first volunteers, enlisting as a private in Company A, May 1, 1861. This was the only three months' regiment from the State of Michigan, and it left for Washington on May 13, 1861, being immediately assigned for duty to the occupation of Arlington Heights and the capture of Alexandria, Virginia, on May 24, the First Michigan Regiment attacking Alexandria in the rear while the Eleventh New York Regiment, under Colonel Ellsworth, marched on Alexandria from the wharves. Major Barse, on duty as sentinel, witnessed the assassination of Colonel Ellsworth. His regiment was attached to Wilcox's brigade, Hentzelman's division of McDowell's army of North-Eastern Virginia, on duty in defense of Washington until July 16, and advanced on Manassas, July 16 to 24, fighting the battle of Bull Run on July 24, in which the First Michigan Regiment took a prominent part.

Mr. Barse was mustered out on August 2, 1861, and immediately re-enlisted as second lieutenant of the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, under Colonel Russell A. Alger, and was attached to General George A. Custer's brigade and served continuously through the remainder of the war with the Army of the Potomac.

Besides the battle of Bull Run, Major Barse's services included many other important battles, having participated in forty-one engagements: Duty in defense of Washington until June, 1863; action at Greenwich, May 30; Frying Pan, Virginia, June 4; reconnoitering up Catochu Valley, June 27 and 28; occupied Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, June 28; action at Hanover, Pennsylvania, June 30; ac-

tion at Hunterstown, July 2; battle of Gettysburg, July 2 and 3; Monterey, July 4; Cavetown, July 5; Smithburg, July 6; Boonsboro, July 6; Hagerstown, July 6 and 10; Boonsboro, July 7 and 9; Hagerstown, July 12 and 13; Falling Waters, July 14; Snicker's Gap, July 17; Asby's Gap, July 17, 18 and 20; Wapping Heights, July 23; Newsby Cross Roads, July 24; King George Courthouse, August 24; Hartford Church, August 25; Port Conway, September 1; Brandy Station, September 6; Culpeper, September 13; Summerville, September 14; Rapidan Station, September 14 and 16; Summerville, September 15 and 16; Racoon Ford, September 17 and 18; Madison Courthouse, September 21; White's Ford, September 21 and 22; Jack's Shop, September 22; Robertson's River, September 23; Woodville, September 30; James City, October 10; Brandy Station, October 11; Hartwood Church, October 12; Grove Church, October 14; Buckland's Mill, October 19. He was captured and made a prisoner of war at Buckland's Mill on October 19, 1863, serving in the following prisons: Libby at Richmond, Virginia; Lynchburg and Danville, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Louisville and Macon, Georgia; Newberry, Anderson Courthouse, Charleston Jail and Roper Hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, where he had yellow fever, and at Camp Sorghum in Columbia, South Carolina, until November, 1864. He escaped on May 7, 1864; was re-captured, May 11; escaped, May 22; was re-captured, June 14; escaped, June 29; was re-captured, July 3; escaped, November 23, from Camp Sorghum, and reached the lines of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics in the Army of General Sherman before Savannah, Georgia, November 12, 1864.

He was honorably discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, March 22, 1865.

He held the following commissions during service: Was made supernumerary second lieutenant of Fifth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, August 14, 1862. Was made second lieutenant of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, January 1, 1863 (Russell A. Alger, Colonel). Was made first lieutenant, August 18, 1863, and served as adjutant of the regiment. Was in General Custer's brigade and participated with his regiment in all the battles in which that famous brigade took part. He was breveted major of the Fifth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, March 22, 1865.

Major Barse's prison life was remarkable for his many notable escapes, recaptures, and thrilling experiences before finally reaching the lines of General Sherman before Savannah, December 12, 1864. His first escape was from a box car conveying prisoners from which he jumped while the train was going at full speed. The "Daily Richmond Examiner" of May 12, 1864, contained the following news item:

Yankee Officer Shot.—On Saturday evening one of the officer prisoners, being conveyed to Danville, jumped from the train when within about twenty miles of that place. Thirteen of the guard fired upon him as he ran and he fell dead in his tracks, pierced by one-half dozen balls. His name was not known to our informant, but he held the commission and rank of a first lieutenant.

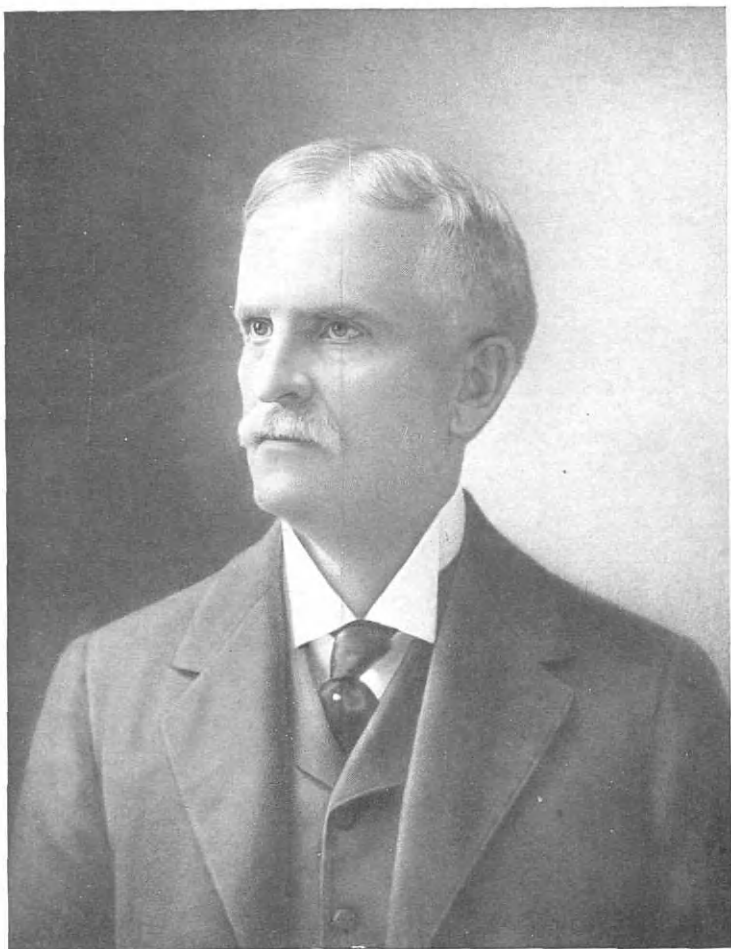
Needless to say, Mr. Barse was not killed but only wounded in the leg and, thus handicapped, was re-captured, subsequently escaping and being re-captured three separate times before his final successful escape.

Of Major Barse's final escape, Captain W. W. Glazier, in his "History of Prison Life," says:

On the 23d Lieutenant George R. Barse, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, escaped by strategy, while the prisoners were passing out on parole after wood. The officer of the guard had taken position without the guard line, where he had a battalion of men in readiness to send to the woods with the paroled prisoners, allowing several to go at a time and proportioning the number of guards to the size of the squad. As each party arrived near the dead line one of the number manifested a desire to pass out, at the same time exhibiting a paper with signatures attached to a written parole. The officer of the guard then beckoned to the sentinel to permit them to cross the line, when he took their paroles and handed them to one of a certain number of armed men, who were detailed to act as their escort. Barse followed a squad that observed all this necessary formality, but the officer and guard were none too bright, and Lieutenant Barse went on, rejoicing no doubt as to his good fortune, until he reached the woods, when he claimed that he was a hospital steward and had nothing to do with the men, whom he had only chanced to walk out of camp with. Luckily, there was no one present to contradict his assertion, and without further ceremony he marched off at his pleasure.

After the war, Major Barse was in the grain business for a period in Chicago, and came to Kansas City in 1870, and, in 1871 engaged in the livestock commission business, and in 1874 formed the partnership of Barse & Snider, which firm continued until 1884, when Major Barse formed the Barse Livestock Commission Company which, at this writing, 1924, is still in business, with offices in Fort Worth, Texas, and St. Louis, Missouri. Major Barse was a charter member of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange, and at his death was one of the oldest surviving members. He was the only honorary member of the Hoof and Horn Club, a social club at the Exchange.

Major Barse was a public-spirited citizen, and was appointed a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners of Kansas City by Mayor Davenport in April, 1890, under the first park law. His



Jno. C. Frost

associates were George Holmes, J. H. Lipscomb, and John P. O'Neil. After laying out the Kansas City park district and beginning operations, the law was declared unconstitutional, but the foundations were laid for the great success which Kansas City has since attained in that beautification program, which has made the city famous.

Major Barse and Susan Peironnet were the parents of a large family, all of whom survived him: George R., Jr., the well-known American artist; Grace, wife of Delbert J. Haff; William H.; Robert P.; Madeline, wife of William R. Houston; Susan, wife of Warwick Miller, of Providence, Rhode Island; Stella, wife of G. Campbell Cole, of New York City; and Alice, wife of R. Bryson Jones, of Kansas City, Missouri.

Major Barse was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Missouri Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He died on September 10, 1911, at Kansas City, Missouri.

FROST, John Edward,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

A native son of the Empire State, John Edward Frost, about thirty-eight years prior to his death in 1921, located in the city of Topeka, Kansas, coming to that city in the interest of the land department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. In Topeka, he gave himself for many years to the upbuilding of Kansas, and by voice, pen and personal effort he kept Kansas in the minds of home-seekers and dictated the wise policies which populated the towns and farms along the line of the Santa Fe. His mind was finely cultivated by well-chosen sys-

tematic reading, and while he never practiced law, he had prepared for that profession, and the mental discipline that preparation entailed was valuable to him in his after-life. The addresses and papers that he wrote when vice-president, and later president of the National Irrigation Congress, showed not only a technical grasp on his subject, but gave strong evidence of a versatile and richly stored mind. He was an ardent follower of sports, a baseball fan, an enthusiastic golfer, and a formidable chess player. He possessed that substantial piety of an older generation, witnessed by a scrupulous attention to church duties, and by his regular presence in his pew. His home, his family, his church, his State, and his college—these wholesome attachments bound him and expressed the deep interest of his life.

Of the origin of the surname Frost, Charles W. Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," writes as follows: "Frost; personal or baptismal, the 'son of Frost,' evidently a popular Scandinavian personal name, answering later on to the fontal names, Christmas, Nowell or Midwinter. Winter we know was a personal name. To the same class belongs Snow, a great favorite of Scandinavian parentage." The custom of naming children after the seasons of the year, natural and ecclesiastical, in which they were born was a well-established one and resulted in such names as Pentecost, Nowell (from the French Noel, meaning Christmas), Pasch, from the Easter season, Whitsunday, Midwinter, etc. When the adoption of surnames became common, these long-used personal names came into use as surnames. Among the most ancient of names of this

class is the surname Frost, which dates far back in English history.

The Frost family has been a prominent and influential one in England for many centuries, and in America, where it dates from the year 1635, has been an honored and important one. The New England families of the name comprise the descendants of Nicholas and Edmund Frost in a large measure, although there were others of the name who came to New England in the Colonial period. These two brothers, Nicholas and Edmund, were sons of Rev. John Frost, a non-conformist minister of excellent family and considerable prominence in religious life in England toward the close of the sixteenth century. His sons came to New England in 1635, Nicholas Frost settling at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Edmund, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(I) Edmund Frost, born in England about 1610, came to New England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the ship "Good Hope" in 1635, and settled in the "Newe Towne." He was admitted a freeman March 3, 1635, and was elected an elder of the church soon afterward. It was said of him: "He was rich in faith and enjoyed the confidence of Shepherd and his church, yet in hard trial of earthly poverty, he owned little beyond his homestead, and his pressing needs were released by the church, as indicated by the record of the church at Cambridge." Elder Frost died July 2, 1672, "a glorious saint." His first wife, Thomaine, who accompanied him to New England, was the mother of his nine children.

(II) Thomas Frost, son of Elder Edmund and Thomasine Frost, was of Sudbury and Framingham, where he was a constable and a member of the original

church. He married (first) Mary Goodrich, who bore him four children, including a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(III) Samuel Frost, son of Thomas and Mary (Goodrich) Frost, spent his entire life in Framingham, Massachusetts, and there died, August 2, 1736. He married Elizabeth Rice, and they were the parents of seven children, the fourth a son, Amasa, of whom further.

(IV) Amasa Frost, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rice) Frost, was born in Framingham, Massachusetts, and married Abigail Livermore.

(V) Deacon John Frost, son of Amasa Frost, married Amy Tenant.

(VI) Rev. John Frost, son of Deacon John Frost, married Harriet L. Gold, and they were the parents of Thomas Gold, of whom further.

(VII) Thomas Gold Frost, son of Rev. John and Harriet L. (Gold) Frost, married Elizabeth Anna Bancroft, and they were the parents of John Edward, of whom further.

(VIII) John Edward Frost, son of Thomas Gold and Elizabeth A. (Bancroft) Frost, married Margaret E. Kitchell, and their children comprise the tenth generation.

This is the ancestry of John Edward Frost, in which he took an honest pride. From the English ancestor, the non-conformist minister, down through the generations in New England, the religious instinct was strong, and later, with the introduction of Presbyterians into the family, that strong and virile faith has prevailed. Rev. John Frost, of the sixth generation, was a Presbyterian minister, moving from Massachusetts to Oneida County, New York, and while conducting his pastorate there, became one of the founders of Knox College, at Galesburg,

Illinois. He was later a trustee of Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, and sixty years later his grandson, John E. Frost, was a trustee of the same college, both he and his father being honor graduates of that institution.

Thomas Gold Frost, of the seventh generation, was a leader of the Illinois bar, and an elder of the Presbyterian Church until his death. When Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglass met in Galesburg, Illinois, while on their historical debate, Thomas G. Frost, a resident of Galesburg, was chosen by his townsmen to deliver the address of welcome to Mr. Lincoln. Later Mr. Frost moved to Chicago, and there he died, December 22, 1880, survived by his wife, Elizabeth Anna (Bancroft) Frost, until October 13, 1905.

John Edward Frost, eldest son of Thomas Gold and Elizabeth Anna (Bancroft) Frost, was born at Rome, Oneida County, New York, April 22, 1849, died at his home in Topeka, Kansas, November 19, 1921. (For much of the following material acknowledgment is made to the writings of Harold T. Chase, of Topeka, Kansas.) Oneida County was his home during the first eight years of his life, but in 1857 the family moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where his eminent father was in active law practice until 1870, becoming recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the Illinois bar. At Galesburg, John Edward Frost attended Knox Academy and Knox College, founded by his ministerial grandfather, and of which the founder's great-granddaughter, Mary Frost, was a graduate. In the midst of his college course he left Knox and entered the junior class at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1871;

Hamilton also being his father's *alma mater*. On graduation from Hamilton, John E. Frost returned to Galesburg, where he read law with his father and was admitted to the bar. He, however, became deeply interested in the colonization plans of the Santa Fe Railroad, and in 1873, after communication with Colonel A. S. Johnson, land commissioner of the Santa Fe, at Topeka, he accepted the Knox County Immigration Agency, and in 1873 began the real work of his life.

During the next eight years Mr. Frost devoted all his energies to settling homeseekers on the Santa Fe lands in Kansas. He was not satisfied with the colonizing plans, believing that the organization failed to obtain the best results, and in 1881, at his suggestion, a system bringing the railroad into more intimate touch with the westward migration, that was then reaching its height, was adopted. In a letter to Mr. Frost at Galesburg, June 24, 1881, Colonel Johnson, land commissioner of the Santa Fe, announced the acceptance of Mr. Frost's plan, the dismissal of all local land agents, saying: "We have decided to reorganize the system and adopt the plan suggested by you: namely, that each line of railroad in your territory appoint a man, to be nominated by us, as its traveling passenger agent, to work up business along the lines of their respective roads exclusively for our line."

This was the beginning of the traveling passenger agencies which proved highly successful in directing the emigration movement. "You are authorized," Colonel Johnson concludes his letter, "to go ahead and put this new system of agencies into operation at once, showing this letter to general passenger agents as your authority to represent us in the matter

and treat with them directly." The plan worked smoothly from the start and was retained in operation until the final disposal of what remained of Santa Fe lands in Kansas to Mr. Frost in 1898, when the railroad went out of the immigration and colonization business in Kansas.

The year following the new policy in 1883, Mr. Frost was called to Topeka, the general headquarters of the Santa Fe system, and from that time made his home there, becoming general agent and later chief clerk of the land department. Seven years after his removal to Topeka, on May 15, 1890, an order given by General Manager A. A. Robinson, announced the resignation of Colonel Johnson as land commissioner and the appointment of Mr. Frost to fill the vacancy, the appointment taking effect on June 1. From that date until November 1, 1898, when after twenty-six years of service with the railroad company he resigned, having purchased the unsold Santa Fe lands in Kansas, he remained its general land commissioner.

Scarcely had he succeeded to this office when, in the summer of 1890, a severe drought struck the pioneer settlers of Oklahoma. The settlers had invested their all in permanent improvements and land, banks were scarce in the new territory, only recently organized, and not for many years to be admitted as a State of the Union, and credit was unobtainable. The farmers lacked funds for even the purchase of seed for the fall wheat sowing. At this juncture the Santa Fe came promptly to the rescue. On September 5th, General Solicitor George R. Peck, in a letter to Mr. Frost, notified him that \$10,000 had been appropriated to his credit for the purchase and distribution of wheat seed to the Oklahoma farmers.

Mr. Frost threw himself and his organization into this task, and with such effect that the work was completed and the wheat was in the ground by the middle of October.

Mr. Frost had now been identified with the immigration and land settlement work of the Santa Fe in Kansas for seventeen years. He had traversed the railroad from end to end, was familiar with the character and the problems of the settlers on the lands, now the clients and patrons of the railroad, to whom it looked for expansion of its traffic and its own development as one of the great pioneer transportation systems of the continent. He had kept in touch with these people and with their difficulties and needs.

In the later years of the eighties and early nineties hardships had multiplied upon the Kansas and Oklahoma farmers. During this trying period Mr. Frost did not despair of the power of the land itself to right the farmers' situation. Everywhere he preached a more diversified agriculture, fitted to time and place, to the varieties of soil and climate. He had made a searching study of irrigation. He interested men of means in Chicago, Illinois, and other cities in irrigation projects in the Arkansas Valley, and even in these disheartening years was successful in inducing them to visit a region of the "great American desert" which his enthusiasm pictured as a future garden spot of the West.

In 1894, in an address on irrigation at a convention in Dodge City, he showed that he had thoroughly grasped the significance of irrigation to Southwest Kansas. His resolute optimism could not be shaken by the disaster all about. "Within ten years," he declared, "I be-

lieve we shall see every acre of first and second bottom land, and a goodly portion of upland, from Larned to the Colorado line, covered with alfalfa meadows, interspersed with orchards, vineyards, gardens, and fields of grain. In the next year, in 1895, his interest and authority on this subject received recognition in his election as president of the Fourth National Irrigation Congress. He built up, meantime, in Boston, Chicago, New York, and other cities, headquarters where the homeless could obtain reliable information of localities where irrigation agriculture was or could be carried on. In 1895, when Mr. Frost addressed the National Irrigation Congress as its president, he was able to report that "the Arkansas Valley, from Hutchison to the Colorado line, is spotted with wind-mill irrigation plants, and there are now 2,600 of these plants in Kansas, of which I presume it is safe to say that seventy-five per cent are in the Arkansas Valley."

Not only immigration and irrigation, but along with both a diversified agriculture, held the promise, as he saw it, of the permanent establishment of the farmer in the "great desert." In the same years he was already spreading the gospel of a few cows on every farm; he believed in the future of a creamery industry, and in 1897 was urging "a well-equipped dairy department of the Agricultural College," which he hoped to see the next Legislature provide, as a later Legislature did. He traveled extensively throughout the West, studying the problems of the settlers, the resources, nature and needs of the land and its various adaptability to production; was a constant attendant at all conferences in pioneer regions on the frontiers of the wes-

terly migration of home-makers and nation builders, and was on executive boards, commissions and congresses, frequently their chairman or president. He was tireless in action as he was indomitable in faith. Nothing that could draw attention to the accomplishments of the settlers lacked his energetic co-operation. In the course of this active pioneering work he assembled and superintended exhibits of Kansas at expositions in Omaha, Charleston, Atlanta, New Orleans, and other cities. At the Atlanta exhibition he was chairman of the exhibitors of the various States, and remained there during the exposition, spreading the gospel of irrigation. His abounding faith was justified. He lived to see his prophecies fulfilled.

In all this labor no man exceeded John E. Frost, during twenty-six fruitful years, in linking the East with the new West, planting colonies, in correspondence with the settlers, the railroad agencies, capitalists, immigrants, conferring and counseling as to seeds, soils, methods and systems best adapted to particular conditions. The land commissioner of a great railroad in the active period of the settlement of the West had responsible tasks and his days were full. It was a work, too, that was constructive, which he could observe in its fruition, in which his mind could be well content, not like the sowing of Cadmus or Jason, from which armed men sprang only to fall upon and destroy one another, but peaceful and teeming with new societies bringing in new lands to supply a world with its daily food.

In 1898 the Santa Fe Railroad, re-organized on a strong and solvent basis, accepted Mr. Frost's offer for its remaining Kansas lands. In the meantime, he

had built a beautiful residence in Topeka, and now had time to become more nearly attached to his home city and its affairs. In 1900, when a movement was started for a Kansas semi-Centennial Exposition, the State looked to Mr. Frost as its natural leader and he was unanimously chosen president. The exposition was abandoned, however, owing to the refusal of the Legislature to support it with an adequate appropriation, a deep disappointment to the man who had devoted more than a quarter of a century to the development of the State and whose heart was wholly enlisted in advertising and exploiting the glowing possibilities of its future. In 1902 and 1903 he was elected and re-elected president of the Commercial Club of Topeka, and in the latter year was appointed head of the relief committee when Topeka was visited by the most damaging flood in its history, in the same year being made chairman of the executive committee of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Topeka.

The strenuous years of his active business life were over, and in the leisurely disposal of the Santa Fe lands which he had purchased, in caring for his property interests in Topeka, and taking a public-spirited part in the civic life of the city, he had leisure for reading and travel. In 1905, in company with friends from his former home in Galesburg, Illinois, he visited South America and the West Indies. From time to time he attended, as a delegate from Kansas, national agricultural and irrigation congresses. In the spring of 1908 he was called to Washington to the first conference of governors and a selected number of private citizens summoned by President Roosevelt to consider national conservation. In the

summer of 1921, with the few surviving members of his class at Hamilton College, he attended the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation, and in that year, also, on October 10, celebrated the fiftieth wedding anniversary of himself and Mrs. Frost. Before this year of notable anniversaries was to close, he was stricken with a severe illness from which he was unable to rally. On November 19th the end came.

John E. Frost was a many-sided man. During the thirty years which he gave himself to the building of Kansas he was not forgetful of his personal interests. For many years he was unfailing in attending the meetings of the board of trustees of Hamilton College; he was president of its Western Alumni Association, and it conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. Only when the burden of years made the long journeys back to New York too taxing on his strength, did he reluctantly resign as a trustee. He was proud of his lineage, and was deeply attached to his family.

A few months after his graduation Mr. Frost was married, at Galesburg, to Margaret E. Kitchell, only child of Judge Alired Kitchell, and to them the following children were born: Mary, deceased; Alfred Gold; Mrs. Charles S. Stewart; Thomas Bancroft; Grace Harriet; and Russell Edward.

DOWNNS, John Phillips,

Writer.

For many years there has been in the libraries of religious organizations, temperance societies and Methodist churchmen of the old school a volume entitled "The Life of Mrs. S. J. C. Downns; or, Ten Years at the Head of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jer-

sey." The record of the following paragraphs is a memorial to John Phillips Downs, son of the sainted woman whose biography is contained in that volume, and it is proof of a truly remarkable instance of the impress of a mother's noble life and beautiful character upon a son that whole sections of this book could be quoted in appropriate application to him who within the year has joined her in their eternal home. Even to the very words of their last illness the parallel runs, one life following in the straight trail of right thinking and effective living blazed by the other. These paragraphs are written by a grandson of the one, a son of the other, with a pen that almost fails in its appointed task through the burden of a heavy loss, but that would not forego the privilege of public tribute to a father who left a priceless legacy of example in devotion to home and family, in constancy and loyalty to friends, in defence of principle, and in kindly, whole-hearted sympathy with all his fellows in whatever circumstance of life.

John Phillips Downs was a descendant of English ancestry paternally, while on his mother's side he traced to Dutch (Neswinger, White and Corson) and English (Addis and Taylor) forebears. He was a son of the Rev. Charles S. and Sarah Jane (Corson) Downs, his father an itinerant minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the New Jersey Conference. It was from the mother, a devout Christian, fervent supporter of her husband in his work among his parishioners, and an inspired leader of the cause of temperance when the battle for a saloonless nation had but begun, that John Phillips Downs inherited mental capacities and spiritual aspirations far beyond the average, and his reverent ad-

miration for this beloved crusader in the temperance army was a determining influence throughout his entire life.

A little character sketch of this finely endowed, zealous Christian woman gives the background for a proper understanding of the vigorous, clean-cut manhood of her son, a man who, without attaining either prominence or fortune, nevertheless left with the wide circle of his friends and associates the memory of a contact wholesome and fragrant, the vision of what life can be when lived in honor, purity, and truth. Mrs. Downs "cherished a lively interest in the work of the ministry which was laid upon the heart and hands of her husband. . . . She was, in fact, as a minister's wife, a winner of hearts, in which she has now a perpetual enshrinement. . . . When called upon to part with her husband . . . she gathered her darling children around her, drew them closely to her heart, and with all the heroism of a true woman betook herself to the work of fitting them for honorable spheres." Maintaining a private school was one means she chose for a livelihood. For ten years she was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey, dominating the work of the organization in that territory and carrying it forward, by the sheer force of her personality and enthusiasm, to triumphs and achievements until then undreamed. She travelled thousands of miles up and down the State, wrote voluminously, and spoke at hundreds of gatherings, and in church and Woman's Christian Temperance Union work won both the undying affection of her followers and a rich reward from Him she served. One of her last sentences was a message to her son, John: "Tell John I love him. Tell him

to be good. He knows mother's idea of goodness;" and back from the far West, where he was, came the word: "Thank God that in heaven today mother knows that she may look at my life since I left her, and not be ashamed for me." Throughout the many years of her public and semi-public life Mrs. Downs was known to her co-workers, to ministers of the gospel, and to most people who knew her, as "Mother Downs."

John Phillips Downs was born in Cape May Court House, Cape May County, New Jersey, November 13, 1853. One sentence in the biography of his mother, previously mentioned, reads: "In the meantime John . . . by dint of personal effort, had acquired an education." This education had been obtained chiefly under his mother's teaching and by solitary study and reading, and in after years the breadth and exactness of his knowledge was the wonder and admiration of his children and those who knew the narrow limits of his formal schooling. That phrase, "by dint of personal effort," is one that might be repeated at every turn of his career, for there was in his life no silver spoon, no fortuitous turn of events that placed him upon a wave of prosperity. All that he ever attained or possessed represented toil and then more toil, albeit toil in which he was aided, comforted and helped by the most faithful and loving helpmate with whom a man was ever blessed. Tuckerton, New Jersey, was his home throughout most of his boyhood, and in its healthful atmosphere, a combination of rural and seafaring life, with a large proportion of the community earning a livelihood as baymen, he learned the lessons of hard work and simple living that he practiced throughout his seventy years. He came

to know Little and Great Egg Harbor and Barnegat Bay familiarly, and in later years it was his pleasure to take his sons and daughters to these haunts of his boyhood to show them the scenes of incidents that had dwelled in his memory over the years, the places where he had mown meadow grass, trod clams, gathered oysters, and sailed the "Excelsior." One of his boy's favorite jokes was in telling of going with "Dad" on his first visit to Tuckerton after his boyhood days, a lapse of almost fifty years, and of his amazement at finding the mill pond so shrunken, the high hill but a gentle swell of ground, and the rest of the boyish memories so far out of scale. During the last two summers of his life he and his wife spent a month at the cottage of a daughter and son-in-law in Ship Bottom, just across the bay from Tuckerton, and there he lived once more the days of his youth. During the last stay he was joined by his older brother, Sam, who had also lived there as a boy, and together they explored the once familiar ground.

As a lad in his teens, John P. Downs learned the plasterer's and bricklayer's trade with an uncle, Fletcher Downs, at Plainfield, New Jersey, serving an apprenticeship during which he received as remuneration his board and wages that at first were but twenty-five cents per week. For a time he followed his trade, and later was engaged in contracting in Haddonfield, New Jersey, with his cousins, James and William Downs, and Dr. Charles Edwards, building on property owned by Dr. Edwards in the eastern end of the town. While here he met Adalaide W. Downs, who became his wife. Depression in the building trades took him into school teaching at Sea-

bright and Long Branch, after which he heard the call of the West and went to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he was afterward joined by his wife. Subsequently they resided in Denver, Colorado, three of their six children being born in the West. Contracting engaged him in Beatrice, and while there he erected the post office, public school, Masonic Temple, and other buildings, including a home for himself which, he often said, was a bungalow, though then he called it a one-story house. Their residence here was in the nature of a pioneer experience, with Indians, travelling between reservations or off them without authority, as frequent visitors, and with neighbors at long distances. When postal delivery was instituted in Beatrice he became one of the first members of the force, since building has come to a standstill.

Upon his return to the East, Mr. Downs and his family made their home in Newark, New Jersey, and he was successfully associated with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, the La Favorite Rubber Company, the National Cash Register Company, and a cutlery manufacturing concern. He developed excellent qualities of salesmanship, was one of the "N. C. R." pioneers who introduced cash registers to the commercial life of the country, and often reminisced with the experiences of the "N. C. R." as his subject. He possessed a physique unusually sturdy and strong, and frequently said that the last half of his life was spent in using up vigor and constitutional strength built up as a bulwark during his earlier years. Whatever the line of business he entered, he embarked upon his duties with a superb self-confidence that was founded upon proved

capacity as executive and salesman, although he never found actual enjoyment in selling. He was independent to a degree, expected clear-cut definition of his duties and rights, and when these were infringed upon by a superior in office he would resign any position he held, however advantageous it might have been for him to remain. With this independence went a fine regard for the privileges and feelings of others, and no man ever suffered, materially or in spirit, through his fault. He was quick to resent a wrong, yet his resentment was always passive. He took no steps toward vengeance, but removed himself entirely from the possibility of a recurrence of such an event.

While travelling in Western Pennsylvania territory, about 1908, he spent some time in Greensburg, and here he met W. S. Dunbar, then a field representative for the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, publishers of historical, biographical and genealogical works, who offered him an advantageous connection with this company, with whom the last sixteen years of his life were spent. For a time he was a member of the sales force of the organization in Pennsylvania and Maine fields, but eventually his gift of facile, attractive literary expression came to the attention of his employers, and he was impressed into a place in the editorial department of the company, combining biographical and historical writing. Many special assignments were entrusted to him which took him far afield throughout the East and South, and he developed a distinctive style of historical and biographical narration that won him a large and enthusiastic following among his co-workers. One of his most persistent

teachings to his children was that they could not know too much, that at some time every piece of information, every ability, every talent, would return large dividends, and in his writing the varied experiences through which he had passed gave point and power to a phrase or thought.

One could count on the fingers of one hand the members of the large Lewis organization with whom he was not on the most friendly footing, and even in the rare instances where he had seen fit to withhold his confidence and affection there was none to be found to speak ill of him. After he came permanently to the New York office of the company, a move he had been loath to make because of his restless desire to enter new fields, he speedily made his own place in the hearts of all his co-workers. Although until shortly before his final illness he did not show his years, he became "Daddy Downs" to the entire office, a title of loving regard reminiscent of the "Mother Downs" by which his mother was so widely known. He was the boon companion of the older men of the organization,—Major T. S. Benham, whose death preceded his, Elmer E. Putnam and Charles M. Floyd, members of the Old Guard still in the full swing of usefulness, W. S. Dunbar, who left the company to make his home in Delaware, with his family, C. H. Strickland, G. J. Kent, D. R. Morse, John N. Boucher, an associate editor of western Pennsylvania, and many others who came within the genial warmth of his friendship and kindly humor. What tales they told, when circumstances brought them together for a brief space, of conquests of salesmanship, of excursions while in the field, and, inevitably, of winning hands held at the "grand and ancient game of

draw." He will sit at no more of these reunions, but one will never again be held without words of fond tribute to him who always stood four-square to every wind that blew, whose humor and wit were never tinged with the low or suggestive.

"He scarce has need to doff his pride or slough the dross of earth.
E'en as he trod that day to God, so walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth."

That he was not only a "hail fellow" but a dependable, vital force in the progress of the company is attested by the words of its president:

"He was one to whom I could give my confidence with full assurance that it would not be betrayed and that the interests of the organization would be served."

During all the years of his association with the Lewis house Mr. Downs' services were always given, except in rare and special instances, on a commission or assignment basis. It was expressive of his liking for mastery of his own time and labors that he would not accept a salary, although at any time it might have been his for the asking. He was a hard worker, spent long hours daily at his desk, and within two weeks of his surrender to the most insidious disease known to medical science he worked at home, with none of his mental vigor and clearness of thought lost.

It is difficult to understand how, with his life spent as it was in a constant struggle for a comfortable livelihood for a large family, Mr. Downs found time to familiarize himself with so much of the best in literature, to acquaint himself intimately with world history, to gain

such knowledge of the great figures of all ages, and to keep unfailingly posted upon all matters of public moment. True, his youthful reading was wide and well chosen, and in the fields that interested him most his mental grasp was unusually accurate and tenacious. The whole course of American political events was as a daily studied chart to him, and although in later years he was more concerned with World than with National affairs, he was a loyal Democrat. He was an ardent admirer of Grover Cleveland, whom he resembled at one time in no slight degree, and after Cleveland's time found no leader he could whole-heartedly follow until Woodrow Wilson emerged from Princeton's cloisters and became first a State and then a National figure. Not for an instant did Mr. Downs doubt the arrival of this man at high station and he never experienced difficulty in finding standing room beside Mr. Wilson, however lofty the ground that statesman took or how advanced the social, political, or economic philosophy that defended it. He gloried in the progress of the Wilsonian program in the World War period, gave fervent thanks for his leadership in the making of the peace, and went down with him into the shadows when the twin scourges of partisanship and the plea for isolation were let loose in the land. It was one of his oft-repeated statements in political discussion that as often as Woodrow Wilson personally had come before the people of his State and Country he had *never been defeated*. When that great world figure passed from the earthly stage upon which he had played such a splendid, such a tragic part, John P. Downs, his devoted admirer, lay upon a bed of pain from which

he, too, soon had release. "Well, son," he said to one of his boys, "our hero is gone. Aren't you glad we stood by him while we had the chance?"

While most people would remark upon the erudition and richness of mentality of this man, he himself was conscious of his shortcomings, of the great field of worth-while knowledge and culture he had been unable to touch. So his message to his children and to all young people was "Learn, learn, learn! Don't lose any chance to acquire knowledge, for you will always use every bit you possess." In the office the general solution of a difficult problem was "Ask Daddy Downs," and on the very day that this is written the answer was given an inquirer seeking the exact phrasing of a quotation from St. Paul: "If Daddy Downs were only here he'd tell you." That remark in that connection serves to introduce the subject of Mr. Downs' religious and spiritual life. Reared in a Methodist parsonage by a father and mother who gave religious duties consideration above all else, it goes without saying that he went punctiliously through all the forms, at least, of Christian devotion. But more than mere forms were implanted in his youthful mind, and he was always a conscientious supporter of religious work in the communities of which he was a member, and his children grew to young manhood and young womanhood in a home whose very foundation was Christian love and charity. He held to the Methodist faith of his parents until he became interested in Christian Science, which he followed in his quiet, earnest manner, studying, reading, endeavoring to apply the great principles of Truth to his daily life. In a measure he succeeded, although physi-

cal healing unaided remained beyond his grasp, while in his last days he was content with the reading by his wife, his constant companion, of several of his favorite Psalms. "What a blessed promise," he would say, as the verses "In my Father's house are many mansions" were read to him. Among the papers in his desk were found carbon copies of two letters, one enclosing a check for the "Hundred Neediest Cases" at Christmas time, the other forwarding a check to the Bedford Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association for their annual Christmas celebration for poor children. During the Christmas season he would go far out of his way to pass a Salvation Army lassie that he might make his daily contribution to her tambourine or kettle. Yes, John P. Downs was a religious man, but his was a religion of deeds, not words, a religion that warmed his heart and opened his purse when "one of the least of these" was in need, a Samaritan-like religion that he practiced every day of his life.

When the World War came and then the United States participation therein it brought to him the same changes, sacrifices, and opportunities for service that it did the rest of his fellow-citizens, and he accepted the changes philosophically, bore the sacrifices uncomplainingly, and utilized every opportunity to further the common cause. One son was in the army in France, and the other two neared the time when they would be called from their families, but he accepted these things as a matter of course, something he could not escape and would not if he could. No sale of Government securities went by without his contribution, no call for relief or social service in war work failed of his gener-

ous response. It happened that at this time he gave up his lifelong habit of smoking, and the money formerly spent for tobacco and cigars was used for War Savings Stamps, which he bought whenever he had change in his pocket. He gloried in the heights of moral prestige and leadership scaled by his country under the captainship of his beloved Wilson, and often said, "Ah, we were a *country* then, for once in our rightful place among the nations of the world." When the war was over and the peace was written, he suffered almost a personal agony in the partisan contentions and jealous hatreds that lost its fairest prizes to the world and that left the United States a bystander while civilization strove to right itself.

A paragraph in the book often mentioned before, runs as follows: "Mrs. Downs had a happy way of speaking kindly to trainmen, gate-keepers, car drivers and any one she thought would be helped by a word of cheer." These very words might well have been written of her son, for he always had, wherever he was, speaking acquaintances among the humble men and women whose faces brightened at his approach and whose smile lingered as he passed on his way. Much of his creed of life was summed up in these lines:

An arm of aid to the weak,
A friendly hand to the friendless,
Kind words so short to speak,
But whose echo is endless;
The world is wide, these things are small,
They may be little, but they are all.

An old Italian at a newspaper stand, an old Irish woman with an apple cart, his boot-black and barber, these and many others found life better and more cheery through contacts with him, while

his social and business friends knew his good nature and geniality as a dependable source of uplift and helpfulness. In earlier years he enjoyed social contacts in club and fraternity, and had the Knights Templar degree in the Masonic order, holding membership in the uniformed rank of his Commandery in Beatrice, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado. At that time he was also a skillful bowler, an accomplished whist player, and a billiardist of no mean expertness. His love of a good card game never left him, and until the last days of his illness he found forgetfulness of pain and surcease from weary care in playing with his children.

John P. Downs married, in Haddonfield, New Jersey, Adalaide W. Albertson, daughter of Thomas H. and Harriet (Bispham) Albertson, a descendant of early English Quaker ancestry, and member of several of the first families of that old South Jersey borough. Mrs. Downs shared with him the adversities and fortunes of almost a half century of married life on the Western Frontier and in the secure environment of the East, and it is the testimony of their children and those privileged to witness and share in their home life that it approached, almost beyond comparison, the ideal. No one ever heard a word of dissension between them, and their lives blended in a harmonious beauty of enduring faith and affection that passes description. His veneration of her, his constant delight in her sweetness of character and true womanliness, as displayed at every turn and emergency of life, his frank wonderment that nothing could surprise her into the betrayal of a thought or emotion unworthy in the slightest degree, these are the memories that will live with their chil-

dren to the grave. A hundred times he voiced these thoughts to them, and it was apparent to all that with her beside him he feared no circumstance, needed no more of human companionship, asked nothing further of life. Long after mental control had left him in the final hours of his illness his lips formed and his voice carried the call that had so long brought her to his side, "Ho, Mother!" Without him she has taken up her customary habits and duties, carrying on with a bravery and resolution incomparably fine, making happy and contented the lot of those of her family who still live with her. All of their six children grew to maturity, as follows: 1. Eva C., who married William Atkinson, of Haddonfield, where they reside. 2. Mabel A., married while a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and now lives with her mother in Brooklyn, New York. 3. Roy C., a manufacturer and business man of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, president of the Engineering Supply Company; married Lulu M. Lord, of Haddonfield, New Jersey. They have two children: Carol Janice and Hilda Doris. 4. Sarah J. C., married Henry C. Reeves, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and they have five children: Harry, Adalaide, Donald, Robert, and Jack. 5. J. Everett, associated in business with his brother, Roy C.; married Margaret Mahoney, of Camden, New Jersey, and they live in Haddonfield, the parents of two children: Richard and Margaret. 6. Winfield S., secretary and managing editor of the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., of New York City.

John Phillips Downs died February 10, 1924, at his Brooklyn home which he had purchased a year and a half before, the first home he had owned since he built a bungalow on the plains of Nebraska

for his little family. He had taken the keenest pleasure in growing a lawn, arranging flower beds, and in the general upkeep of what he laughingly termed his "estate," and the most plentiful, comfortable, happy years of his life seemed to stretch before him. A victim of the disease that has baffled science, cancer, he was called from the little group that accorded him unbounded love, respect, and obedience, and took his place in the congregation of the righteous in the realms of the Master he loved and served.

Once more the pages of the little volume of "Mother" Downs' life are sought for this record, and her own words, written shortly after the death of her beloved husband, stand forth:

How dreary would life be, if no light from the hope of "joys beyond" were flung across our pathway; if no prospect of reunion with our loved and lost ones were granted us to comfort our lacerated hearts when we laid them away in the deep, dark-some grave! But the light of revelation sheds its cheering rays over the dim years of the far-off future, and tells us we shall live again our renewed being in their company, and, buoyed up by this hope, we equip ourselves anew for the battle of life, till, tried and proved in the furnace of affliction, the Master shall say to us: "It is enough; come and inhabit the mansion prepared for you."

So, those who found in John P. Downs the expression of manhood in its finest sense, who know that life is larger, fuller, richer, because he developed his character and exerted his influence in wholesome work and play, who feel a void that none can fill and whose vastness time alone can lessen, for these there remains the hope and assurance of an endless reunion for those whose ways and works are as his. "I am not afraid to die," were the calm and courageous words with which he faced the Great Adventure, and one

thinks of his going in the lines of King Arthur in Tennyson's poem:

I am going a long way

* * * * *

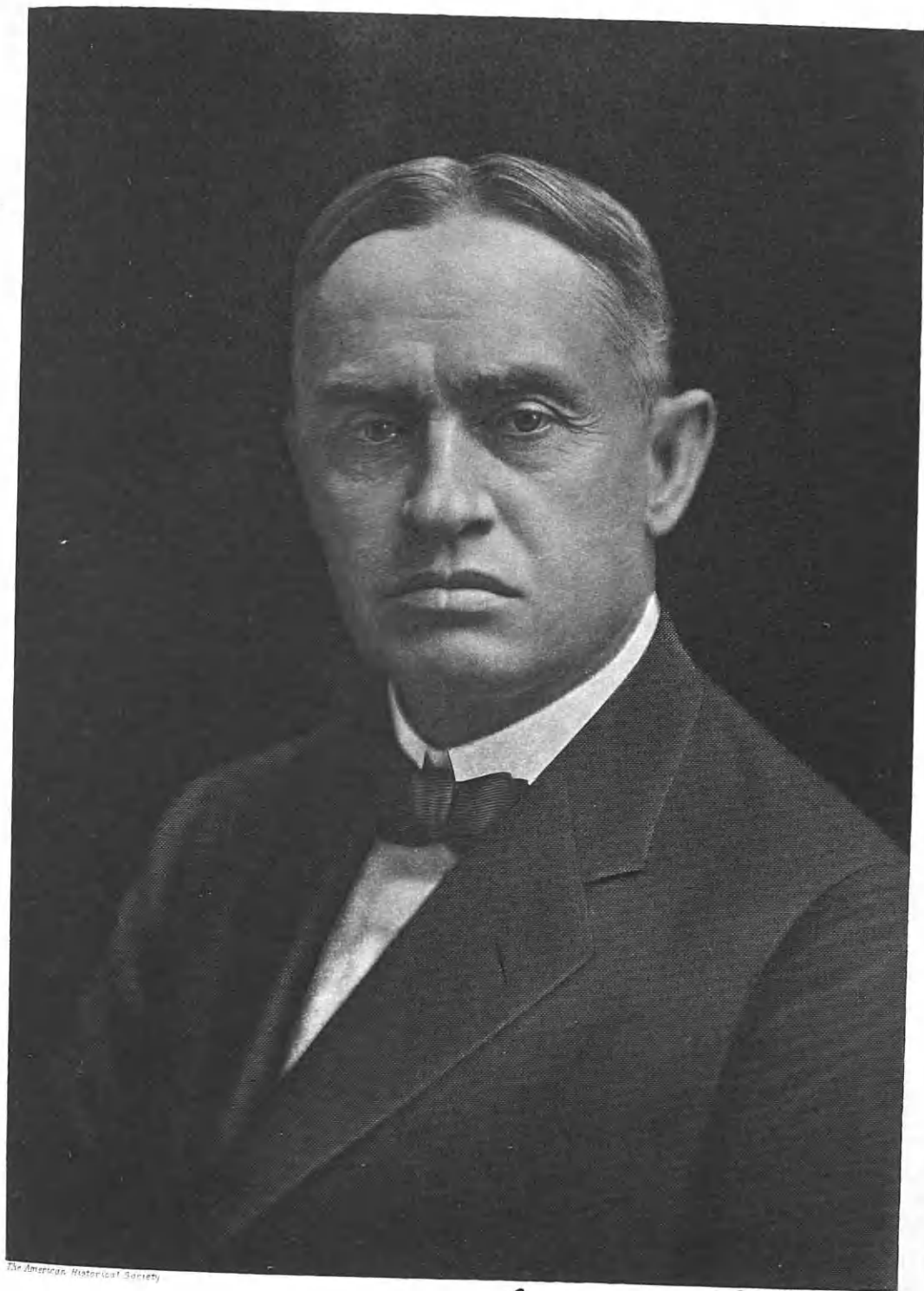
To the island-valley of Avilion,
Where falls not hail or rain or any snow;
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea,
Where I will heal me of my grievous wound.

GLEED, Charles Sumner,

Lawyer, Journalist.

It is indeed an important man that can so impress himself upon the life of his State and his home community as to stop the ordinary routine and have even a few minutes taken out of the business hours to pay tribute to his memory. That honor is rarely accorded save to men high in the official public life of the nation or State, hence, when this tribute of respect was paid to the memory of Charles Sumner Gleed, it had a great significance, for he never held a public office neither was he ever a candidate, although often importuned. On the day of his funeral all street cars in the city of Topeka, Kansas, stopped simultaneously and not a wheel turned for two minutes; the general offices of the Santa Fe Railroad were closed from noon until two o'clock, as were those of the Bell Telephone Company; while the Central National Bank and Trust Company closed from one until two o'clock, and the flag on the University of Kansas campus flew at half-mast.

While Mr. Gleed was a lawyer of ability and an intensely busy one, it might almost be said that journalism was his true sphere, and it is true that he was engaged in some form of newspaper work from boyhood until death. He controlled the policy of the Kansas City "Journal"



The American Historical Society

Eng. by F. J. Williams & Son, N.Y.

Handwritten signature

from 1896 onward, and did for it a great deal of actual editorial writing. He loved newspaper men and in turn they loved him. He always had time to visit with a reporter, and enjoyed hearing of their experiences in securing news and their comments on current events. The dinners of the Topeka Press Club, with the gridironing of public men, the jokes and quips, were most enjoyable events to him. Throughout his life he was never a candidate for political office, and refused every overture made him to either become a candidate or accept office, but made many campaign speeches and other addresses. He was always tremendously interested in politics; his acquaintance among men in high public places was exceedingly wide; and his advice was sought and generally followed. As a ready and fluent speaker and writer he ranked among the best in the country. Many fine pamphlets, addresses and papers from his pen are treasured in libraries, these ranging from the most complex financial and legal problems to charming, quaint humor, and occasionally he dropped into verse. He was a student of the classics, and his private library was a constant source of joy and recreation. Philosophy was one of his delights, and his books on that phase of writing rank among the best collections.

Mr. Gleed was tremendously interested in young men. He wanted to see them succeed, and he aided them at every turn, following their careers always with unabated interest. He probably helped more young men in Kansas on to the first footholds of success than any other one person. Few people knew of his very, very many acts of kindness, and they never could be learned from him. One of the great pleasures he got out of life

was helping others, and no one was ever turned away; on the contrary he always did more than was asked, furthermore, in many instances, he anticipated needs and relieved them. He was a natural leader of men. No matter how disputed the barricade, he always took the heaviest blows and gave all the praise to those who fought by his side. To the men who labored in the great industries in which he held high rank, he was never master, nor did he set himself apart. He always gave them to understand, think, feel, and know that he was one of them, marching with them in common cause. He distinguished the value of a man not from rank, nor clothes, nor power, but from the man himself. He welcomed every opportunity to be with his men, while both his spoken and written words to them were always given willingly and from the heart as a personal message. His incisive mind, tempered with gentleness and understanding, buoyed up with ennobling generosity, sent many, many men upon their way rejoicing, with sunshine in their vision, where before there had only been lowering clouds. He had a courage that was a human dynamo, and a mental grasp of steel, but withal he was as tender as the gentlest woman. He was truly a great man, because his great successes only made him more sweet and gentle, and stretched out his heart and hand still more and more to those who sought to make headway upon the highway of life.

Charles Sumner Gleed was a son of Thomas Gleed, a leading lawyer of Vermont, who held various public offices, although he died while still a young man, being about to enter the Union Army at the time of his death in 1861. Thomas Gleed married Cornelia Fisk, a woman of

rare intelligence and refinement, daughter of Mose Fisk, a pioneer in Northern Vermont, formerly of Massachusetts, being one of the founders of the town of Waterville, and during his lifetime a most valuable citizen. Thomas Gleed was a son of Rev. John Gleed, an English missionary preacher of great force of character, who came to the United States to join in a crusade against human slavery, and lived to see the slaves freed, he living to the age of ninety.

Charles Sumner Gleed was born in Morrisville, Vermont, March 23, 1856, died at his home, in Topeka, Kansas, July 25, 1920. He spent the first ten years of his life in Vermont, and began his education in the "little red school house." In 1866 his widowed mother, with her sons, Charles S. and James W., moved to the State of Kansas. His first definite employment was in connection with newspapers, the possession of a boy's printing plant giving him his first knowledge of the rudiments of the typographical art. The ten years that followed his locating in Lawrence, Kansas, were devoted to the purpose of earning a living and completing his education in high school and the University of Kansas, he graduating from both. He did many kinds of newspaper work for the Lawrence "Republican" and its successor, the Lawrence "Journal"; the Lawrence "Tribune," the Kansas "Spirit," the Kansas "Collegiate," the Kansas "City Journal," the Chicago "Tribune," and New York "Herald." For the Lawrence "Journal" he was successively carrier, mailing clerk, cashier, reporter, legislative correspondent, city editor, managing editor, and editorial writer. For the "Tribune" he was compositor, mailing clerk and counting room assistant. For the Kansas "Spirit" he

was compositor and writer. For the Kansas City "Journal" he was news correspondent, subscription and advertising agent, and editorial writer. For the Chicago "Tribune" he was news correspondent and editorial writer on western subjects. For the New York "Herald" he reported many important events of national interest. His work in Lawrence brought him in close relations with practically all the best editors and newspaper men of Kansas.

At the University of Kansas, where he was later a member of the first class in the law department, he worked at different employments to finance his education. He was the first accountant employed by the University, and started its first college paper. For a time in 1878, Mr. Gleed was employed to look after the newspaper relations of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, with headquarters in Kansas City. After the purchase of the Kansas Pacific Railroad by the Union Pacific he did the same work in Omaha. In 1880 he took charge of the publicity work of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad in Topeka. For this company he established and edited the "Santa Fe Trail," a monthly paper devoted to advertising the commercial and industrial possibilities, and the tourist attractions of the States tributary to the Santa Fe lines. In this work he gained an almost intimate acquaintance with a very large proportion of the newspapers and newspaper men of the United States. In 1882, having carried his law studies to the necessary point, he was admitted to the bar, and then entered the law department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, as chief clerk to General Solicitor George R. Peck. In 1884 he resigned from the railway service to become editor of the Denver "Daily Trib-

une" as successor to Eugene Field. He had brought about the sale of the paper to T. C. Henry, who in turn induced him to become its editor. In about six months the "Tribune" and "Republican" were consolidated under the control of Senator Hill, of Colorado, and Mr. Gleed and his brother, who then had just completed his law studies at Columbia University, opened law offices in Topeka, where they continued in business until Mr. Gleed's death. Naturally, Mr. Gleed had many clients among newspaper men. One of them was Major J. K. Hudson, of the Topeka "Capital." Another, Frank P. MacLennan, of the Topeka "Journal," to whom Mr. Gleed rendered various legal and financial services. Mr. Gleed was counsel for Mr. MacLennan in his purchase of the State "Journal," and for a considerable time carried the property in his own name. In 1896 Mr. Gleed, having been attorney in various matters for the Kansas City "Journal," had an opportunity to purchase the same from its founder, the late Robert T. Van Horn, and his associate was Mr. Bunker. From that time until his death Mr. Gleed, president, and Hal Gaylord, secretary and manager, owned and operated the Kansas City Journal Company and its several publications. This paper was founded by Colonel Van Horn in 1854 and is, accordingly, the oldest paper in Kansas City, and the foremost Republican paper in Western Missouri. While throughout his control of the Kansas City "Journal" Mr. Gleed was an intensely busy lawyer, in connection with numerous railroads, telephone, banking and manufacturing corporations, he never failed to closely direct the editorial policy of the "Journal" and did for it a great amount of actual writing.

In 1905 Mr. Gleed became president of the Missouri & Kansas Bell Telephone Company, which position he occupied until 1910, when he was elected president of the Southwestern Bell Telephone System, which comprises the States of Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In 1915 he became chairman of the board of directors of the Southwestern system. Other positions of importance which he held at various times from 1884 until his death may be thus summarized: secretary of the Chicago, Santa Fe & California Railroad Company, while the line of the Santa Fe was being built from Kansas City to Chicago; member of the reorganization committee of the St. Louis & San Francisco, and of the Vermont Central railroads; for five years a director of the reorganized St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company; from 1895 until his death a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System; was president of the Old Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; director of the Santa Fe-Pacific Company; the Central National Bank, of Topeka; vice-president of the Pioneer Trust Company, and of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of Kansas City; director of the Topeka Railway Company and of the Kansas City Western Railway Company; president of the Kansas City Journal Company; director of the Chicago Railway Equipment Company; director of the Franklin Steel Company, and the London-Arizona Copper Company; and the list could be much further extended.

While Mr. Gleed would never allow the use of his name as a candidate for office, he was always interested in public affairs and closely followed the trend of world events. His civic service has been important, including: fifteen years as a

regent of the University of Kansas; long service as director and president of the Kansas Historical Society, and as a member of the Commission which established the Kansas State Printing and Publishing Company. During the World War period, 1917-18, he served as a member of the State Council of Defense, and was a member of many committees and commissions. He wrote voluminously on literary, historical, legal and economic questions, his books, pamphlets, magazine articles and addresses on Kansas history, the history of the Santa Fe Railway System, and along kindred lines, being exceedingly valuable, while his political and biographical writings, taken consecutively, furnish almost a full history of Kansas political life. His biographical sketches are of many of the men who have been leaders in the political, educational and industrial life of the State. He was equally well known on the platform, and was an eloquent, forceful speaker. He loved Kansas, every foot of her soil, her history, ideals and ambitions, and Kansas won many friends because of him. He made great, strong, powerful friendships wherever he went, East and West, and his friends became the friends of Kansas. He loved Topeka, too. Throughout his long business life he made Topeka his home, and while his heavy and exacting duties carried him for many years to New York, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, and to many other cities, Topeka always was home, and he was happy to return to its charm and comforts. His political faith was Republican, his church connection Congregational, and when in Topeka, regularly attended the First Church.

Mr. Gleed's natural talent for leadership was manifested early in his boy-

hood, and always he could be found at the front of any movement or organization which interested him. No more popular boy ever went to the University of Kansas, and in all student activities he was active and forceful. When the movement was begun to organize a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity at the University of Kansas, he became a charter member, and all his life took a great interest in that chapter and its members. He was a member of numerous social and country clubs in Topeka, Lawrence, Kansas City, St. Louis, and New York, and enjoyed the fellowship of those organizations. He loved children, music, flowers and books, these gladdening and making bright a life that was one of continual service. He came to the end of life loved, honored and respected, and what finer epitaph could be written?

Mr. Gleed married, in 1888, Mabel Gore, of Lawrence, Kansas, who survives him with three daughters: Cornelia, who married Roy S. Thompson, of Topeka; they have two children: Gleed and Nancy. 2. Joanna, who married Richard H. Wagstaff, of Lawrence, Kansas. 3. Grace, who married John E. Merriam, of Topeka.

McKEEVER, Edwin D.,

Lawyer.

Among attorneys, Edwin D. McKeever of Topeka, Kansas, was recognized as a learned and skillful lawyer, the equal of any in his State. Though he early acquired a reputation as a criminal lawyer, this composed but a small part of his practice, which in County, State and Federal district courts, and in the Supreme Court of Kansas, was very extensive. Until his retirement from the Federal District Attorney's office in 1905, he

was an active factor in the Republican party, but from that year he took but little active part. He broke with his party previous to his death, and published a number of pamphlets, severely criticizing several party leaders, both Republican and Democratic. His greatest pleasure outside his profession was in the management of a farm of eighty acres near Highland Park, and there he experimented with crops of various kinds, and thoroughly enjoyed himself. He was a son of Archibald McKeever, a Kansas pioneer, who came in 1857, becoming wealthy in land and stock, owning 12,000 acres in Kansas, well-stocked with cattle and horses.

Edwin D. McKeever was born near Hoyt, Jackson County, Kansas, May 6, 1866, and died at Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1923. In 1877, Jefferson County, Kansas, became the family home, and there the boy, Edwin D., attended the public schools of Oskaloosa, the capital of Jefferson County, twenty-five miles from Topeka. There he continued preparatory study until 1884, when he entered Washburn College, at Topeka, there pursuing a four-year course to graduation with the class of 1888. After graduation he studied law in the offices of Johnson, Martin & Keeler, and was admitted to the Kansas Bar in 1890, Judge Guthrie then presiding over the court of admission.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. McKeever at once began practice in Topeka, and for thirty-three years continued most successfully, conducting many cases, some of them involving intricate points of constitutional law, and won particularly high reputation in damage suits for personal injury. In 1901 he was appointed assistant to the Federal District

Attorney, holding this position four years, then retiring to law practice in association with Robert Stone and James Troutman. Mr. McKeever later retired from that firm to form a partnership with his son, Archibald M., and during these later years he confined his practice largely to corporation law, although his preference in earlier years had been for criminal law, he rating high in that branch. His early practice was in partnership with John J. Schenck, but a year later he became a member of the firm, Kaufin & Stone. He was a member of the Topeka Bar Association, and was very active in that association.

Mr. McKeever was a Republican in politics, and from 1898 until 1901, represented his district in the Kansas Legislature, being chairman of the Committee-Judiciary in the 1898-99 session, and during the session of 1900-1901 was Speaker pro tem of the House. At the expiration of his legislative term he spent four years in the office of the Federal District Attorney, 1901-1905, after which he was never again a candidate for political or State office. He took little part in politics thereafter, and in his closing years found himself at odds with his party, and it was then that he wrote the pamphlets previously referred to. He centered his attack on party leadership, the so-called newspaper ring in politics, and the State-wide primary law.

In religious association Mr. McKeever was identified with Grace Cathedral, Protestant Episcopal Church, and had diversified interests. He was a director of the Kansas Reserve State Bank; counsel of the Physicians' Indemnity Association of Fort Scott, Kansas; member of the Topeka Country Club, and the

Lakeview Fishing and Shooting Association.

Mr. McKeever married (first) in June, 1893, Luetta Moller, who died in 1907, leaving a son, Archibald M., his father's law partner and successor. He married (second) Florence Martin, who died, leaving a daughter Florence.

SLEMP, Campbell Bascom,

Congressman.

Undoubtedly many men have been elected to a seat in Congress, not because they showed signs of marked ability as legislators, but merely as a token of respect by their fellows. But when they continue to hold that position, year after year, it is evident that their constituents have discovered that they have qualities of especial fitness for the office. Such a man is Congressman Slem, who for many years has been building for himself a splendid record as a legislator of both vision and practical ability. When the death of President Warren G. Harding brought Calvin Coolidge to the presidency of the United States, the President, upon assuming office, called Mr. Slem to the post of personal secretary, which he now fills.

Campbell Bascom Slem was born in Turkey Cove, Lee County, Virginia, September 4, 1870, the son of Campbell and Nannie B. (Cawood) Slem. His father was a lawyer and statesman, holding several terms in Congress. Mr. Slem received his early education at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, from which he graduated in 1891. He studied law at the University of Virginia, and became adjutant professor of mathematics at the Virginia Military Institute, 1900-1. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Big

Stone Gap, Virginia, in 1901, which has since been his home. He is also president of the Slem Coal Company, Hamilton Realty Company, and has other business interests. He has been chairman of the Republican State Committee since 1905. He was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill the unexpired term of his father, who had died in office, and was re-elected to the Sixty-first and to the Sixty-seventh Congresses, 1909-23, from the Ninth Virginia District.

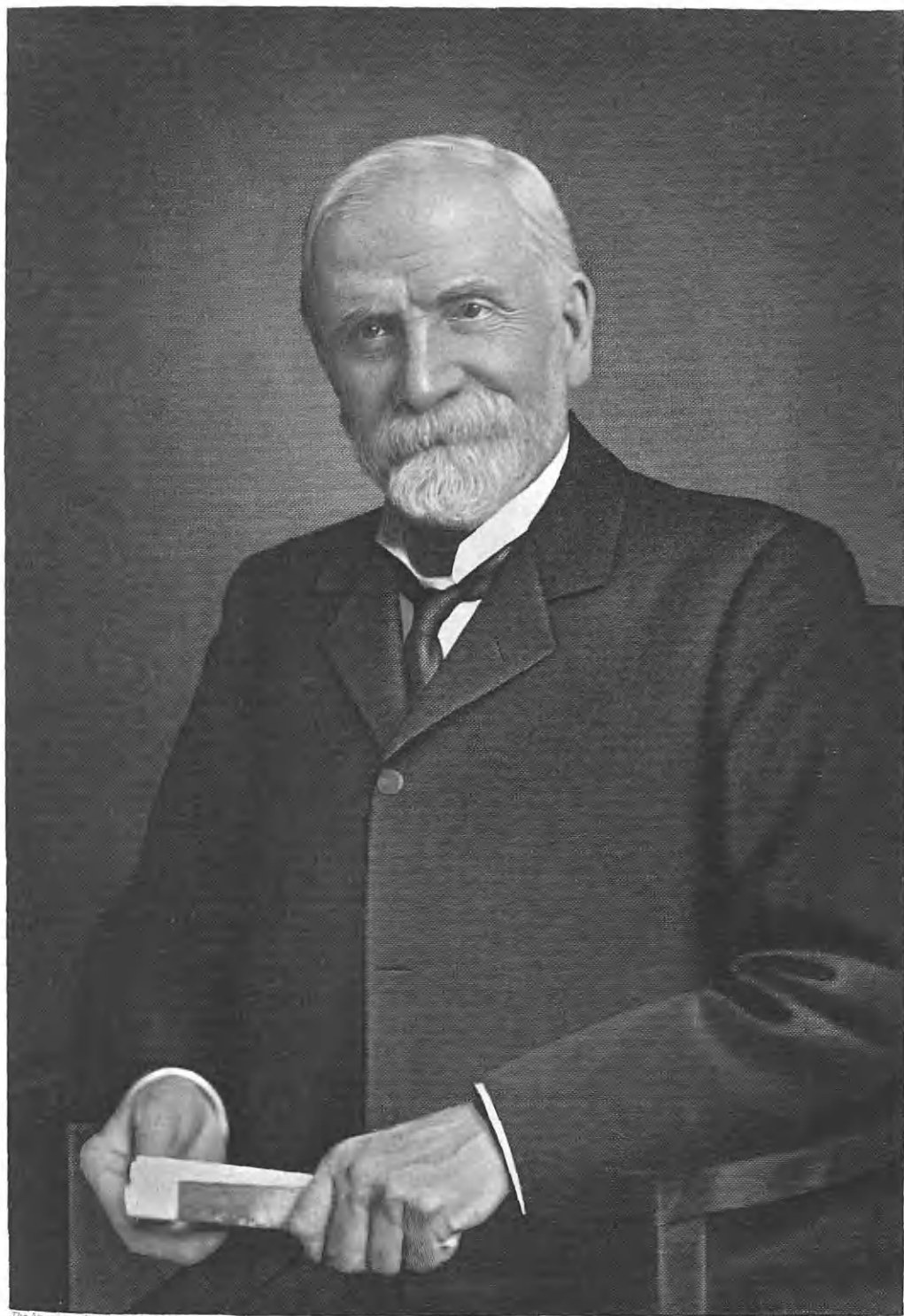
As President Coolidge's secretary, Mr. Slem has set a standard of usefulness that is high tribute to his tactfulness, knowledge of human nature, and political sagacity. Much has been written of his service in this peculiarly intimate and responsible position, and it is the consensus of opinion among those informed concerning White House affairs that, due to Mr. Slem's efficiency and zeal, the President has had and will have exceptional freedom from many of the pressing public demands that have heretofore burdened the Chief Executive's daily schedule. This does not mean that the President has sought seclusion or has hidden behind Mr. Slem's personality, but it signifies that a way, satisfactory alike to the great and the humble, has been found to conserve the President's time and strength through the medium of a private secretary of wisdom, judgment and ability.

Mr. Slem is district member of the board of visitors of the United States Naval Academy, and a member of the Army and Navy and Washington Country clubs. Mr. Slem is unmarried. His address is Big Stone Gap, Virginia.

PAGE, Thomas,

Miller, Public Benefactor.

For half a century Thomas Page was



The American Historical Society

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Thomas Page

one of the prominent figures in the commercial life of Kansas, and with possibly one exception he was the oldest miller in the State, his efforts contributing largely toward making Topeka a center for the manufacture of flour. His successful business career, and his uniform support and participation in all civic activities for the material and moral upbuilding of Topeka, are well known. His character as an upright business man and as a public-spirited citizen was without blemish, and in his private relations with his fellow-men, his friends, intimates and associates knew that without ostentation or self-seeking, his life was pervaded with the serious religious views of sturdy Scotch Presbyterianism mellowed with a broad generosity and charity, rounding out on all sides, with an admirable balance and poise, the sum of the qualities which distinguished him from other men. One of his finest traits of benevolence was the continued remembrance of the poor of the parish in Scotland in which he was born. He never failed, for many years, to send them generous gifts. Many men were helped by him with a start in life, and also to ward off impending disaster, but with a secrecy which left no trace except in the minds of the parties themselves.

Thomas Page was born in Dunshalt, a small manufacturing village of Fifeshire, Scotland, September 3, 1843, and died at his home in Topeka, Kansas, in 1920. He obtained a good practical education, then began an apprenticeship in the milling business, becoming an expert miller. From Dunshalt he went to a mill on the Clyde, where he daily saw ships arriving and departing for all parts of the world, a sight which so impressed him that in 1866, at the age of twenty-three, he was

one of the passengers on one of those vessels which in due season landed him in New York City. From there he found his way to Albany, where he was employed as a miller until 1869, when he again turned his face westward, eventually reaching Topeka, Kansas. He worked at his trade for a time in Peoria, Illinois, and for a longer time in Rockford, Illinois. There he met Joseph Griswold, who, with a partner, J. L. Shallaberger, owned the Shawnee Flouring Mills, at Topeka, the only flour mills in the city at that time. He was induced by Mr. Griswold to come to Topeka, and in March, 1871, he reached that city, there engaging as head miller at the Shawnee Mills for eight years.

In 1879, when he decided to enter the milling business on his own account, he built the Inter-Ocean Mill, operating it under the firm name of Page, Norton & Company. In 1892 he sold out his interest in the Inter-Ocean Mill, which became the well known firm of Willis, Norton & Company. Following the sale of the Inter-Ocean mills, Mr. Page immediately commenced the erection of a new and larger mill. Firmly believing in the value of Topeka as a milling center and in its future prosperity, he built the seven-hundred-barrel Mid-Continent Mills, which he ably and profitably conducted. As the years went by these mills were greatly enlarged and the name changed to the Thomas Page Milling Company. The business grew by leaps and bounds, and a branch plant was organized at Manhattan, Kansas. In a short time the domestic trade of the mills extended from Denver, Colorado, to Portland, Maine, and the brands, by their uniform character and general excellence, soon became known throughout the country. The ca-

capacity of the Topeka plant alone reached eleven hundred barrels daily, and the storage capacity of the two plants was in excess of a third of a million bushels of wheat. In a corresponding degree the foreign trade established by Mr. Page met with success, and his well known brands of flour became standard in every market in which they were sold from London, England, to Aberdeen, Scotland. After the incorporation of the Thomas Page Milling Company, Thomas Page, president, he continued in the active management until relieved of many of the heavier burdens of management by his son, David G. Page, who had been associated with the business since 1901.

Mr. Page's success in the milling business opened the way to other avenues of trade, but Mr. Page, with the exception of his banking connections, did not actively engage in other enterprises. He became president of the Shawnee State Bank, and a director of the Bank of Topeka, his connection with these banks being his only departure from the milling business. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican. He accumulated a fortune through persistent energy and well-directed effort, but above all he established himself firmly in the confidence and respect of the community in which he was for nearly half a century a member. He was most generous, and to him the Second Presbyterian Church of North Topeka almost wholly owes its existence through its early struggles and for its fine church building. Though he moved to the south side of Topeka several years before his death, he retained his membership there and never failed the smaller church. Other churches and ministers were the recipients of his continuous benefactions,

colleges and schools were remembered, every charity and benevolent enterprise carried his name as a liberal giver. His regular contributions strained the limit allowed even of the large income he enjoyed during the latter years of his life. This was especially true during America's participation in the Great War, though he had given much for allied needs before that.

Thomas Page married, in 1880, Jessie E. McLintock, and to them three children were born, all of whom, with their mother, survive him: 1. David G., his father's business associate and successor; he married Mary Kerr, and they have four children: Thomas, David, Robert and Martha. 2. Grace L., wife of John Redden, of Topeka, Kansas. They have two children: John and Grace. 3. Euphemia, who with her mother resides at the family home, No. 2200 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

BOMGARDNER, Homer Ward,

Man of Varied Activities.

Not alone was Homer Ward Bomgardner a successful business man of Topeka, Kansas, but he also was highly valuable to that community as a citizen and a churchman. As president of the Board of Education of Topeka, he rendered signal service to the cause of education, while as president of the Board of Religious Education he gave much time and thought to the Community Training School at Topeka, promoted by the board. As chairman of the Business Committee and auditor of the Kansas Sunday School Association, he made a distinct contribution to the work in Kansas. His thorough-going business methods, and his careful attention to details,

aided much in putting the business and office management on a good foundation. Few men were more willing to give blocks of time out of a very busy life to the Sunday School work, and he is greatly missed.

Homer Ward Bomgardner, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Ward) Bomgardner (his father a Swiss), was born near Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 1, 1865, and died in Topeka, Kansas, May 19, 1922. He was educated in Ohio high school and academy, and in that State spent the first nineteen years of his life. In January, 1884, he located in Smith County, Kansas, where he taught school for seven years, in the meantime adding to his own educational equipment by normal and college courses of study, investing his evenings largely in that way. He was a student at Gould College, in Harlan, Kansas, and so long as he continued a teacher he was entered in some institution for one or more courses each year.

In 1891 Mr. Bomgardner became a resident of Topeka, there becoming an employee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway system, in the auditing department, a position he held for about ten years. At the end of that period he resigned to accept the western agency of the Bomgardner Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and until 1905 he traveled over the central western States, selling the Bomgardner Lowering Device, to be used by undertakers in placing a casket in the grave, a device patented by his brother, Joseph Bomgardner, and made by the Bomgardner Manufacturing Company. While traveling in the interest of this invention, he met many undertakers and embalmers, personally and in their conventions; as

a result he became deeply interested and began courses of study to fit himself for the undertaking business.

In 1905 Mr. Bomgardner resigned his agency and became a bookkeeper with the Bank of Topeka, continuing until July 15, 1907, when feeling that his study had carried him to a point that justified the change, he resigned from the bank to take the active management of the undertaking firm, Bomgardner & Bell, their establishment being at No. 621 Jackson Street, Topeka, and after a few months purchased his partner's interest. During the fifteen years of life remaining him, Mr. Bomgardner continued the undertaking business, and became widely known in the city as a careful, industrious, upright and thoroughly progressive citizen. The year preceding his death he had purchased and remodeled a modernly equipped and commodious funeral establishment at No. 415 West Sixth Avenue.

Mr. Bomgardner was identified with Westminster Presbyterian Church during his entire residence in Topeka, and held practically every office of the church, being an elder for more than thirty years, and at the time of his death was superintendent of the Sunday School, which office he held many years. In fact, all his life he was deeply interested in religious education and was very active in Sunday School work. He was a member of the Kansas State Sunday School Association for many years, its president during the years 1917-18, and as such, presided over the convention held in Hutchinson, in May, 1918. For several years he was president of the Shawnee County Sunday School Association, and under his enthusiastic leadership the Sunday School Exhibit booth was built at the State Fair

Grounds at Topeka where each year thousands of people visit the exhibit. Since the inauguration of this department at the State Fair, Mr. Bomgardner was its superintendent, and it was largely due to his efforts that the offices of the Kansas Sunday School Association were removed to Topeka, he, as chairman of the committee on location, being instrumental in securing the present appropriate headquarter's offices. Sunday School workers all over the State deeply regretted the loss of their splendid leader in the great cause of religious education. In an article in the Kansas "Sunday School Journal," Howard C. Rash said of Mr. Bomgardner:

My own personal touch with Mr. Bomgardner was confined almost wholly to State Sunday School work. But it was my privilege to serve on the State Executive Committee with him from the beginning of his first term until the time of his departure. I saw him in strenuous day meetings, both long and short, and in exacting night meetings that ran into the "wee sma' hours" of the morning. I saw him accept, without complaint, many kinds of different tasks that were assigned to him. I have no recollection of him ever failing to give prompt and careful attention to these assignments. We always felt that anything placed in his hands would be properly cared for. Dependability was one of his outstanding characteristics. His continuity of purpose and stick-to-it-iveness were always in evidence—and were well illustrated in the history of his efforts to bring about the removal of the State offices from Abilene to Topeka. Frank in expressing a different opinion, he was always considerate of those who disagreed with him. He was a good, strong, true, dependable, efficient Christian man.

The following resolution was passed by the Kansas Sunday School Association:

Whereas the Kansas Sunday School Association has, during the past year, because of the death of Mr. H. W. Bomgardner, sustained the loss of one of its most valuable members, it is fitting that we pause a moment in memory of his untiring effort

and the most helpful service he rendered the association as a member of this committee. He was a prominent Sunday School worker and took much interest in religious educational work. He was a man of fine personality, a great leader, and won the esteem of all who came in contact or had the privilege of working with him. His going is our loss. May his life as a worker for his Master be an inspiration to us who have been and still are interested in the building of the Kingdom.

Mr. Bomgardner was interested in his own city affairs, being an ardent worker in the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce for many years. He also served as a member of the State Board of Embalmers. He was a member of Orient Lodge, No. 51, Free and Accepted Masons; Topeka Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch Masons; Zabud Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; a past commander of Topeka Commandery, No. 5, Knights Templar; a Scottish Rite Mason; a member of Abdallah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Beulah Chapter, No. 34, Order of the Eastern Star; and Topeka Council, No. 1, Ancient Toltec Rite; also an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Moose, and United Commercial Travelers' Association.

Said his minister and close friend, Rev. John A. McAfee:

To catalogue his virtues would be an endless task. I mention three: his great tenderness and his humane heart of sympathy, his great faithfulness to whatever task he put his hand, and his great honesty of motive and purpose.

Those who knew him knew full well from whence came those virtues. They came from his compassion with his Lord. Possibly no man will be missed in any more circles than will he. Few men have reached out in so many different lines of activities, yet above all he always put his obligation to his Lord. Time and time again he has said "I always put my church first"; and it was true, yet that was not done at all to further the church as an

institution; not that, but because the great consuming motive of his life was that great impulse which sent him out and sent him forth to be the man he was in so many different lines of activities.

All these things were but the fruits of the spirit of Christ in the heart of Mr. Bomgardner. So let us not think of our loss upon his passing, but let us thank God that he has been of such great help to the world.

Homer W. Bomgardner married, November 25, 1888, Cornie H. Rider, of Harlan, Kansas, and to them four children were born, the eldest, Rex M., passing in infancy; the others: Ruth, Lucille, and Ralph Ward. Mrs. Bomgardner and three children survive her husband, their home at No. 415 West Sixth Street, Topeka, Kansas.

RIIS, Jacob A.,

Author, Journalist, Social Worker.

Of Jacob A. Riis it may be truthfully said that he was a splendid type of America's best product—even though he was not a native of our country and did not arrive upon its shores until he had become a sturdy young man. How this transformation was brought about he himself has told so convincingly and so inimitably in his own life-story, "The Making of an American," that it will long remain a classic among American biographies. Perhaps the finest estimate of Mr. Riis as a citizen and a man is contained in an introduction to this autobiography, in an edition published after his death. The introduction was written by Theodore Roosevelt, one of his great admirers and a warm personal friend, who said, in part:

Jacob Riis was one of those men who by his writings contributed most to raising the standards of unselfishness, or disinterestedness, of sane and kindly good citizenship in this country. But in addition to this he was one of the few great writers for

clean and decent living and for upright conduct who was also a great doer. He never wrote sentences which he did not in good faith try to act whenever he could find the opportunity for action.

This picture of Mr. Riis as a man of action is not over-stressed. He was ever a militant with his pen when it came to attacking a combination or system in the community or State which produced conditions which he believed wrong—and he was a hard hitter. His battle against the slum conditions in the city of New York not only helped immeasurably to remedy conditions there, but its influence has spread to large civic centers throughout the world.

Jacob A. Riis was born on May 3, 1849, in the ancient town of Ribe, Denmark, the son of Niels Edward and Caroline (Lundholm) Reiss, as the name was then spelled. His father was an instructor in the famous Latin school, and there, at an early age, young Jacob A. received an education in the classics. He was one of fourteen children and, as a part of his education, he learned to read and write English. Charles Dickens' magazine, "All the Year Round," reached their home and was read with much interest. Much against his father's wishes, Jacob A. decided to be a carpenter, but finally obtained his father's consent and was apprenticed to a local follower of this trade. Later, he went to Copenhagen to serve out his apprenticeship with a great builder of that city and, in due course of time, he became enrolled as a carpenter in the guild of that city. From his early childhood he had learned of the opportunities which America offered to young men, and in 1870 he sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, on the "Iowa," which landed in New York. The first position which he obtained was building huts for miners at

East Brady, Pennsylvania, in the Pittsburgh district. There he also tried coal mining, but after one day's labor, decided against this as an occupation. In 1872 he heard of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War and that Denmark might be involved. He at once decided to enlist in the fight against Germany and, selling all his belongings to secure car fare, he arrived in New York with one cent in his pocket. Failing to secure passage to either France or Denmark, he went up to Fordham and secured employment from a truck farmer. While there he heard that a volunteer regiment was being fitted out for France, through an item in the New York "Sun." He at once went to the "Sun" office and had a meeting with Charles A. Dana. He was too late to get in the French regiment so, pawning his boots, he went to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he worked on a clay-bank for two days and finally quit without receiving pay. That night he slept in a cemetery, and the next day found employment in a brick-yard at \$22 per month. There he remained for six weeks, when he left on account of the news that volunteers were sailing for France. Again he reached New York too late to sail with this outfit and had a fight with the French Consul because he refused to let him go. After that he made two more attempts to get to France and actually got a job as a stoker on a steamer, which sailed while he went back to the boarding house to secure his clothes.

Then followed a period of despair and discouragement and, for a time, he became a tramp, sinking so low that he contemplated suicide by drowning. But while sitting on the wharf, nerving himself for the plunge, an outcast cur dog

came up and proceeded to make friends with him. He then sought refuge for the night in the police station and found the lodging accommodations for the unfortunate of that period unspeakably bad. The next morning he started on a tramp to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and, through the efforts of the Danish consul there, was sent to Jamestown, New York, to an old school friend. He secured employment near Jamestown at chopping wood, and later became a gunner and trapper. While there he had his first experience on the lecture platform, lecturing on astronomy and geology to a Scandinavian Society in Jamestown. He decided to go to Buffalo and, while *en route*, secured a position as a "hired man" at the home of a doctor in Westfield. After staying there a month, he went to Buffalo, where he worked in a lumber yard, a cabinet factory and a planing mill. Later, he got a job as a carpenter on some steamers the Erie Railroad was building for Lake Superior trade. While in Buffalo he attempted to secure a position as reporter for one of the Buffalo papers, but was unsuccessful.

Some of his countrymen had established a cooperative furniture manufacturing house at Jamestown, and he was given a position as traveling salesman. He sold great quantities of an extension table, which had been priced at too low a figure, and an attempt to fill the orders bankrupted the concern. Discovering that he had some ability as a salesman, he then commenced selling a patent iron for laundry work, and became quite successful. While in Pittsburgh he heard Horace Greeley make one of his campaign speeches. His success as a salesman had now become so pronounced that he secured the agency for the State of Il-

linois, with headquarters in Chicago—and lost all that he had made. He then secured a position as a reporter for a Long Island newspaper, at eight dollars per week. After working two weeks he discovered that his employer was unable to pay and he secured another position with the New York News Association. After working there for a while he resigned to accept an editorial position with the South Brooklyn "News," which had been started as a political organ. It proved a failure and he bought it for \$650, paying \$75 of that amount in cash. The politicians were friendly and he was given a position as police court interpreter in addition to his other duties. Mr. Riis finally sold the newspaper at a good profit and went back to Denmark, where he married Elisabeth D. Nielsen, on March 5, 1876. The marriage was a culmination of a romance which had started in childhood, and they lived happily together for more than twenty-five years.

On his return to America, Mr. Riis again became the editor of the South Brooklyn "News," of which he had been the owner. Finding conditions there distasteful, he resigned and, for a while, did well in promoting an advertising scheme, with a stereopticon outfit. In 1877 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and entered upon a career of what proved to be his real life work. After a few months of general reporting he became a police reporter at the Mulberry street station, where he also helped to furnish the reports for the Associated Press. One of the first reforms, which he inaugurated, was a campaign to clean up the police station lodging houses for the unfortunates—in which he was eventually successful. Noting the love of the children of the tenement districts for

flowers, on June 23, 1888, he published an appeal in the "Tribune," addressed to those living in suburban and rural districts, to send in flowers for these children, which resulted in a deluge of floral offerings. In 1890 he was responsible for the King's Daughters opening a medical headquarters for prescribing for the sick poor, which later grew into the King's Daughters' settlement on Henry Street in New York. Mr. Riis had started to lecture on the slum conditions, and on February 28, 1888, made his first appearance as a lecturer on this subject in the Broadway Tabernacle. His first magazine article, "How the Other Half Lives," appeared in the Christmas issue of "Scribner's Magazine" in 1889.

His first book, "How the Other Half Lives," appeared in November, 1890, and became widely popular from the start. It commanded a heavy sale for many years. On the day it came out Mr. Riis became a member of the staff of the "Evening Sun" of New York. His connection with this publication lasted for many years, until he finally resigned to devote his time to literary and welfare work. During an early period of his connection with the "Sun" he started a warm friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, which lasted throughout his lifetime. One of the first acts of his connection with the "Sun" was the starting of a crusade for better playgrounds for the children in schools, which reform was eventually brought about. In connection with Mr. Roosevelt, then president of the Police Board and member of the Health Board, he made nightly rounds inspecting the condition of the police force and living conditions in the tenements. Mr. Riis continued to lecture on social problems, illustrating his lectures with photographs

which he had taken himself. He became interested in and promoter of settlement work and had much to do with its advancement in New York City. The Jacob A. Riis House, at No. 50 Henry Street, of the King's Daughters' Settlement, was so named in his honor.

Mr. Riis's interest in social and welfare work extended over a period of more than twenty-five years. In addition to his investigations in New York City he conducted similar investigations in London and other cities. His second book, "The Children of the Poor," appeared in 1892 and attracted almost as much attention as his first book. He is also the author of "The Making of An American," "The Battle With the Slums" (first published as "The Ten Years' War"); "Children of the Tenements," "Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen," "Is There a Santa Claus?" "The Old Town," "Hero Tales of the Far North," and many magazine articles on social and economic subjects. He was secretary of the New York Small Park's Commission in 1897. For his noble work in advancing the cause of humanity he received the Cross of Dannebrog from King Christian of Denmark in 1900.

Mr. Riis's first wife, Elisabeth D. (Nielsen) Riis, died in 1905, and on July 29, 1907, he married Mary Phillips, of St. Louis. He died on May 26, 1914, at Pinebrook Farm, Barre, Massachusetts, which he had made his home for a number of years.

CUSHMAN, Francis W.,

Representative.

The life of Francis W. Cushman was a brief one, forty-two years, but long enough to demonstrate the possibilities of honest,

well directed effort. He rose from the people and achieved honor and fame. His life is a star of hope to every American boy, pointing the way to that success which comes through energy, industry, perseverance, honesty and adherence to the right. Although possessed of great natural ability, with a peculiar gift of striking expression, he attained professional success by hard work. He was brilliant and master of an eloquence rarely surpassed, and knew the use of sarcasm and invective. Yet unlike most public speakers who use these keen incisive weapons, he left no wound or sting in the individual against whom they were aimed. In fact, as a rule, he used these weapons against principles and ideas and not against men. He took his seat in the National House of Representatives from the State of Washington, March 4, 1895, and he had the greatest pride in being privileged to represent his State in a body which he considered the "greatest legislative body on earth." For ten years he was chosen at large by increased majorities to represent his State, being nominated each time by acclamation, and at the time of his passing was serving his sixth term. Well and faithfully did he discharge his trust, reflecting credit upon his people and securing fame and renown for himself. As an orator his reputation was nation-wide. On the hustings, at the banquet board, and in the House he pleased, entertained and instructed. In his friendships he was as true as steel, and in disposition most lovable. He was tender and sympathetic as a child, absolutely honest, wronging no man.

Mr. Cushman strongly impressed public men with the similarity of his character to that of Abraham Lincoln. Those who knew them both said they were strikingly alike in figure, and both possessed a genial



John Wheelwright

humor, which is a marked development of the logical faculty and felicity of illustration. Then, too, each had his strain of melancholy so often coupled with a sense of humor. He was a young man of twenty-four when he reached the State of Washington, after two years of cruel experience in Western Nebraska. He had little professional experience, was a stranger without means or anyone to stand sponsor for him, but he was not unprepared for the struggle which awaited him. He had been reared in the school of adversity, and possessed intelligence, industry, ambition, courage and honesty, and he had settled among kind-hearted, liberal, broadminded people who were quick to recognize merit and generous in their appreciation. Among these people Mr. Cushman practiced law with success until his election to Congress in 1898, and would have won success in his profession had not the line of politics led him away from the law. He had a style of speech singularly fascinating, and those who heard him once make a campaign speech were eager to hear him again. From beginning to end through his speeches ran a thread of original humor which captured the hearts of his hearers. At the time of his passing he was widely known throughout his State, and his popularity with the people was grounded upon solid and enduring qualities of mind and heart. He was by nature mentally strong but physically weak, and he fell at the most important period of his career. From every viewpoint his life was a successful one. He was true to himself, faithful to his friends, a noble, honest, public servant, and he left his Nation, his State, and mankind his debtor.

Dr. Henry Cushman, father of Francis W. Cushman, was born on a farm near Middlebury, Vermont, October 24, 1837, and died in the State of Nebraska. He came to Wisconsin in 1852, and later removed

to Iowa, where he taught school and studied medicine. He became a skillful physician and practiced his profession for many years in Iowa. He offered his services to the Government during the Civil War, and when discharged from the army at the close of the war was in charge of a smallpox hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. After the war Dr. Cushman returned to Iowa and began the practice of his profession at Brighton, where his services were constantly at the command of his neighbors, although he gave little thought to pecuniary reward. He married Elizabeth Newell, who went with him to Kentucky and they remained there until he was discharged from the service at the close of the war. She lived to an advanced age, a woman of high purpose and character, gifted with a wealth of common sense and quaint humor with which, from her broad and vigorous mind, she richly endowed her children. Elizabeth Newell was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 13, 1845, daughter of Robert Flaherty Newell, whose father had moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Elizabeth (Newell) Cushman, after having become a widow in 1885, joined her sons, who with three of her brothers, were already located in Wisconsin. There she took up a homestead in Albany County, which later she "proved up on," in the meantime teaching a country school in her home, which also served as a post office for that section of the mountains (Laramie, Black Hills of Wyoming). The boys, Francis W. and Edward E. Cushman, moved to Nebraska, their mother coming to Tacoma, Washington, where she again taught school until 1898, when she resigned. She was a vital force in every community in which she lived, a wonderful type of that wonderful woman—the American pioneer mother. She lived to rejoice in the success of her son, and mourned his early death. She died in Tacoma,

June 11, 1919, genuinely mourned by all who knew her.

Francis W. Cushman, son of Dr. Henry and Elizabeth (Newell) Cushman, was born in Brighton, Iowa, May 8, 1867, and died in the city of New York, July 6, 1909. He attended public schools and a little academy at Pleasant Plain, maintained by the Society of Friends, in his vacations working on the railroad as "water boy." He was employed from boyhood, and early learned the value of money, for he had his own way to make. In 1885 with his brother, Edward E. Cushman, he went to Wyoming, worked on horse and cattle ranches, taught school and read law. Later they moved to Western Nebraska, where both brothers were admitted to the bar. In 1889 the Cushman brothers opened law offices at Bassett, Rock County, Nebraska, a county but recently created, formerly part of Brown County. A county seat fight of the bitterest time even for Nebraska was being waged between Bassett and Newport. Western Nebraska then contained many rough and lawless men, and the names of such as Doc Middleton and Kid Wade were heard in every household. The Cushmans could not keep out of the fight if they would, and two bitter, unprofitable years were spent there before the removal, in 1891, of Francis W. Cushman to Tacoma, Washington, where his mother was living.

Francis W. Cushman, on arriving in Tacoma, was successful in securing a position under William H. Snell, then Prosecuting Attorney. He held that position two years, then resigned and established in private practice. He began taking active part in Republican politics, and his wonderful powers of oratory soon brought him prominently before the public. During the campaign of 1896 he was selected as one of the Republican "spellbinders," and was assigned to a California tour of speaking with Thomas Reed, of Maine—

"Czar Reed," speaker of the House of Representatives. That was an honor and was a fine compliment to Mr. Cushman, a young man just entering upon his career as a speaker.

In 1898 he was nominated Congressman-at-large, his opponent being J. Hamilton Lewis, later United States Senator from the State of Illinois. Mr. Lewis was the Democratic and Populist candidate, and Mr. Cushman had no thought of victory for himself. However, he threw himself into the fight with all his energy, followed Mr. Lewis all over the State just one day behind, and spoke to large audiences. His sincerity, his humor, logic and eloquence won the people and he carried the State by four thousand majority. He sat in the Fifty-sixth Congress, and was successively re-elected until his passing in 1909. He was a strong protectionist, and his speeches on the tariff stand as masterpieces of logic and fair reasoning. He was a member of the important Ways and Means Committee. He put the best efforts of his Congressional career into the lumber section of the Payne tariff bill, his own State being keenly interested in that schedule. He supported all Republican measures, for he was a partisan, and he became one of the strong men of the Republican side. After his death memorial services were held in both House and Senate, glowing eulogies were delivered, some of the finest utterances being from political opponents. He died all too soon, humanly judging, but he had accomplished much, and has a secure place in the history of his State and Nation.

Francis W. Cushman married, at Brighton, Iowa, October 31, 1897, May E. Pringle, daughter of William S. and Louisa M. (Hart) Pringle. Her parents were among the early pioneers of Iowa, having moved to that State from Ohio in early childhood. She was born August 5, 1868, at

Clay, Iowa, and continued to reside in Iowa until her marriage and removal to Tacoma, Washington, her present home. Louisa M. Hart was born at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, November 18, 1825; was married to William S. Pringle, September 2, 1849, at Wapello, Iowa, and died October 14, 1917, at Tacoma, Washington. William S. Pringle was born at Columbus, Ohio, June 26, 1816, died August 27, 1877, at Clay, Iowa.

On April 2, 1910, in the regular session of the House of Representatives, Mr. Humphrey, one of Mr. Cushman's colleagues from Washington, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, I come here today to pay my tribute of love to the memory of him who was my colleague and my friend. He of whom we talk today has walked the way of all the world. He has reached the place where every path of life must end. He has crossed that unknown, silent, shoreless, sunless sea of death whose motionless bosom has never yet been shadowed by returning sail. Just when the sun was highest, just at noon, in the very zenith of his strength, just when his brilliant powers were greatest, when he had mounted high ambition's ladder, the dread summons came.

Again the question, Why should this splendid man, all equipped for life, be stricken in his strongest hour when the world was crying for his help, while the weak, the useless, and the burdensome remain? This question shall be asked and remain unanswered so long as life and love and death shall be. While we are bowed with grief at his untimely death let us hope that it was but the opening of the door to a wider world, a grander life.

We do not know; we can not tell whether life or death be the greater blessing. We do not know; we can not tell which is fortune's favorite, the dimpled babe that dies in the arms of love, or he who lives through the weary years bearing the burdens and the trials of life until the shadows have lengthened far toward the East.

For six consecutive terms Francis W. Cushman was elected a Member of the House from the State of Washington—five times from the State-at-large; the last time from the Second District. No State ever had a more faithful Representative. No man ever to a greater extent commanded the confidence and

the esteem of those he served. No request, however insignificant, but received his attention.

The relation of Mr. Cushman, Mr. Jones, and myself was unusual and especially close. For six years we were the only Representatives from our State, and all were elected by the State-at-large, a condition without precedent in the history of the Republic. The interest of each was the interest of all. There was never the slightest misunderstanding, disagreement, doubt, or distrust among us. No three men ever worked in more perfect harmony or greater trust or with higher mutual confidence. During all that time our vote was never divided on a single important proposition. No act ever occurred to mar in the least degree the confidence that existed. Of this relation the members of this House have often spoken in terms of appreciated praise. To the two who yet live the record of those years must ever remain a proud and precious memory, a recollection of an association as true, as close, as confidential as ever comes to men in public life. These men were more than colleagues. They had tried and trusted each other in all things. Only the awful shadow could break the sacred ties of this friendship. I have always believed that the people of Washington reaped a large reward from this harmonious action. They stamped it with approval by unanimous nominations and by elections practically without opposition, and by sending Mr. Jones to the Senate—an honor that they would undoubtedly have conferred upon Mr. Cushman had he lived.

About Mr. Cushman's early life there was nothing prophetic of his future. In his youth he walked in the humblest ways. He knew what it was to be poor. He knew what it was to work with his hands. He knew what it was to toil that he might eat bread. He knew the sting and spur and curse of poverty. He touched life on many sides. He traveled many paths. From these hard experiences and environments was made and molded that rugged character that met with unyielding courage all the duties and battles of a grandly successful life.

This bare-footed boy, working in the fields, dreamed dreams; his brain was filled with pictures, pictures of public life, of service to his country, of the Halls of Congress. Neither poverty nor adversity nor circumstance could shake the faith of this boy in these dreams. He set his face toward his goal and never did he for a moment turn aside or falter or grow faint or lose faith. This boy lived to have a reputation as wide as his country, to become the most popular man of a great State, a leader in the greatest body of men in all the world. He helped to shape some of the most important legislation

that has been written on the statute books of his country for the last thirty years. And when he spoke it was "listening to command." He kept the faith. He fought the fight. He did the best that was within him, and greater than this no man can do. He died loved and honored by thousands. By his own unaided efforts, by his genius, by his industry, by his integrity, by his own work alone, he won success. His life is an inspiration and a star to every ragged boy whose heart throbs with ambition's hope.

This man was true in all the relations of life. He was true to himself, to his convictions, to his country, to his friends, and to those he loved. He lived a clean life. He did the right. He was not afraid. He walked with the conscious strength of honest purpose.

A more congenial, kindly, companionable soul never dwelt in human clay. Of all the many jewels that adorned the crown of this splendid man, the most beautiful of all was his devotion to his mother. All the current of his life seemed to center around her. And fully was this devotion merited and returned. All great mothers do not have great sons, but all great sons do have great mothers. This is the law eternal, fixed by the Infinite Wisdom.

He was a man of undaunted courage. He never explained or apologized for his position. He never hesitated to give to speech what his heart believed. He never trimmed or evaded. When occasion demanded he was a superb fighter. In debate he was always an opponent to be feared. He tried his steel against the ablest in this House, and in all his long career no man met him in contest who did not bear the marks of the conflict. He made use of all the weapons of the orator, but sarcasm and invective he used but rarely.

In the marshaling of facts and in reasoning he was strong. In statement he was brilliant and original. In humorous illustration he stands among the greatest orators this Nation has produced. His stories were as illuminating as those of Lincoln. As a campaign speaker he was the peer of any man in the country. His retorts and witicism left no sting. Many of his warmest friends in this House are those who have been the subject of his humor. Seldom, indeed, did he dip his shafts in poison. Strong and courageous as he was in debate, as determined and bold a fighter as he was, yet he was so generous and so fair that he never made an enemy. When he died every man in this House was his friend.

Every beat of his heart was patriotic. He loved his country with a devotion that was beyond all

selfishness. With him his country's flag was always first. To him that flag was the emblem of highest human hope. To him that flag held the destiny of the race. This love of country was so marked as to be noted by everyone who knew him well. His mother, so like the son, knowing what his dearest wish would be if he could speak, when her loyal heart was breaking with her great grief, wired to me: Have Frank's casket wrapped in his country's flag. And so it was, and so he was buried, as he had often asked to be, with the Stars and Stripes, his country's flag, about him.

This broad-minded, many-sided man was touched and charmed by the beautiful and grand in nature. He loved the fields and woods; especially did he love the shadowy depths of the trackless forests, the turbulent and dashing stream, with its placid pools, its foaming gorges, its wild rapids, and the solitude and grandeur of the great and rugged mountains. These ever brought to him recollections upon which he loved to dream and dwell.

He despised deceit and demagoguery in every shape. Especially did he despise the indiscriminate vilification of public men. He knew that the unjust denunciation of the honest man often becomes the shield of the scoundrel. He knew that these attacks keep from public life many of the very men the Nation needs the most. He knew that an honest life is often no protection against the polluted lips of slander. He knew that too often the injury done to a public man by the publication of a lie can never be overcome. He knew that too often against these hired assassins of character the honest man is helpless. He hated these detractors of public men as traitors to his country.

He knew how to live and how to die. He met the responsibilities of life with confidence. He died without fear. His faith was not cramped or warped or dwarfed by any creed. His was the religion of life, not the religion of death. He believed in honest living, in good deeds. His was the religion of joy and happiness, of sunshine and help. His was the religion of hope. He believed that no one truly lives who lives for self alone. He believed that—

He's true to God who's true to man whenever wrong is done

To the humblest and the weakest 'neath the all-beholding sun.

When love first looked upon the palid face of death, then first was born the hope of immortality. As the first death was, so the last shall be. Is nothing immortal? Is death the universal conqueror? Is the

fate of man told by the sad song of the shepherd as he sings:

Torn and bleeding he goes; and at last arriveth
There where the pathway
And his struggles alike have ending;
Where yawns the abyss, bottomless, terrible—
There he flings himself down, and findeth oblivion.

That the dead should live again is not more mysterious than that they have lived. That a time should come when we should cease to be is not more mysterious than that a time was when we were not. Death is not more mysterious than life.

What means this infinite air, and what the depths of the heavens?

What is the meaning of all this solitude boundless?
And I, what am I?

Reason has robbed death of many of its terrors. Even if death shall be the end, who shall say which is best—life with its sunshine and shadows, its griefs and sorrows, its hopes and joys, its agonies and tears, or death with its perfect peace, its dreamless rest, its changeless eternity? We know that our loved ones dead shall never again feel the agonies of pain. Never again shall their eyes be wet with tears. Their hearts shall ache no more.

I sometimes feel that the constant presence of death makes us hold our loved ones closer to us here. I sometimes feel that death "treads from out the paths between our hearts the weeds of selfishness and hate." Does not the ever-present shadow of the parting make more true and holy the love we bear each other now?

Shall we meet again? Unless we do there can be no hereafter. Better oblivion, better the perfect peace, better the dreamless rest, unless we can know and be again with those we love and who love us. Through all the ages love has cried aloud this awful question, but through all the ages, from all the countless dead, there has come no reply.

The wisdom of all the ages has added nothing to our knowledge.

Mythology records that centuries before the meek and lowly Nazarene walked the earth and dwelt with the children of men, that the life of the young King of Argos was demanded as a sacrifice by the gods. As he was preparing to comply with that dread command, his young and beautiful wife, in the anguish and despair of her breaking heart, asked that dreadful question that has found an echo in every soul that ever lived and loved and saw their loved ones die, that question that will be asked as long as love and hope and life and death shall

be, as long as love with breaking heart shall stand beside an open grave, "Tell me! Tell me! Shall we meet again?" He replied:

I have asked that dreadful question of the hills
That look eternal; of the flowing streams
That lucid flow forever; of the stars,
Amid whose field of azure my raised spirit
Hath trod in glory; all are dumb, but now,
While I thus gaze upon thy living face,
I feel the love that kindles through its beauty
Can never wholly perish. We shall meet again.

To that hope, to that belief the human soul will cling forever. So long as love shall live, so long shall hope hold out the promise of immortality. The belief of immortality is as deep as humanity, as eternal as the race.

I can not believe that the yearnings, the aspirations, the desires of the pure, noble heart will remain unsatisfied forever. I can not believe that the light of a grand and splendid intellect goes out in oblivion. I can not believe that the end of a great and fearless soul is eternal night.

Behold, we know not anything;
We can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all,
And every winter change to spring.

And now to him I loved, to him with whom I was so closely associated for so many years, farewell! Yonder in the beautiful city of Tacoma, in the shadows of the great forests, by the placid waters, surrounded by the rugged peaks white with the eternal snows, amid the surroundings he loved so well, he forever sleeps in the dreamless sleep of perfect peace. He left to his country and to those he loved the priceless heritage of a noble life.

The last time we ever met in life, the last time our hands were ever pressed in friendship's sacred clasp, my parting words were, "Good-by, Frank, until we meet again." And these shall be my parting words now and forever. Brave and generous soul, my colleague, my comrade, and my friend, good-by, 'Good-by, Frank, until we meet again.'

At this point Mr. Humphrey took the seat, and Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House, made the following address:

In the busy life here I have had no time to put in black and white, fitting words of tribute to the memory of the late Representative Cushman; yet having served with him during all his service in the House, my heart prompts me to say a word concern-

ing our former colleague, his service in the House, his sturdy manhood, and invincible courage, I measure my words when I say that perhaps one of the most trying places in the country is to serve as a Representative in this House, the popular body that comes in touch with the people every two years either for approval or disapproval. My observation in all Congresses in which I have served has been, as a general rule, members who represent the people from time to time on both sides of the House come with a sincere desire to properly represent the constituencies that sent them, coupled with a wish also to represent truly all the people of the Republic in legislation that is to be enacted or defeated, according to the best judgment of the Representative or Representatives. There is, however, present with us a disposition to please the particular constituency whose power of attorney we hold, because to that constituency we are primarily accountable. This being a Government by a majority, through parties of almost equal strength, a change of 2 or 3 per cent. from one party to the other makes a political revolution; so that not only have we present with us the patriotic purpose of serving the best interests of the country, but also the desire to be personally indorsed. At times there is great temptation to try to please the 3 per cent. that may change, taking it for granted that the balance of the party constituency will be for us anyway.

I doubt if there is a man in the House that does not take an account of stock, if not every day, every week, of his Representative life, with a view not only to the good he has accomplished in his service, but also to his indorsement by his constituency.

Mr. Cushman, I think, had as little regard for mere popular disapproval abounding in hysteria or based upon misinformation as any Representative within my knowledge. He was broad, patriotic, courageous, able. Sometimes in the contests in the House his tongue was sharp, abounding in sarcasm, but it did not give utterance to false statement, nor was it the servant of a malicious mind. He was not only patriotic and courageous, but a partisan. He had red corpuscles in his blood. Among men of many minds there have always been those who in public service were not very good legislators so far as the details of legislation are concerned, but who have found their sphere of usefulness in helping to make public sentiment. Mr. Cushman had due regard for public sentiment. Sometimes he ran counter to it. He did not, unless it met his judgment, bow to it. He was one of those who, if he believed the public to be wrong, would do all he could to correct public sentiment—one who would say, 'If

I fail, I had better fail in a proper effort to correct wrong sentiment than to succeed through bowing to it.'

As we all recollect, perhaps there never was a more courageous man upon the floor of this House than was Francis W. Cushman.

It was frequently said that he resembled Mr. Lincoln. He did. I was acquainted with Mr. Lincoln. In features, Mr. Cushman resembled him. He had a history much like Mr. Lincoln's, if you make allowance for the times in which Lincoln lived and in which Cushman lived. He was a son of toil, a child of poverty; not poverty crossed with wastefulness, but a child of honorable poverty. Being good stuff, under the hand of necessity, whether on the farm or wherever he was, he was a breadwinner. He lived by the sweat of his face. We talk much about poverty. Where the poverty, so called, is an honest poverty, where it begets industry, physical and mental, it is riches, not poverty. I do not pity the boy, whether on the farm, in the mine, or wherever his lot may be cast, who comes under the hand of necessity that he may eat bread. If there is good stuff in him, he develops character, strength, physical and mental.

In my judgment, measuring my words, the people to be pitied are the so-called children of fortune, who live without toil and without effort. With rare exceptions, under those conditions, they retrograde rather than advance.

There was good stuff in Francis W. Cushman. In his case, as in many others constantly occurring day by day, we can not quite understand why, under universal law, in full manhood and usefulness he was called to cross over. We never shall know. In my own judgment, there is no special providence in either success or failure. In my own judgment, under universal law, we work out our own salvation for our benefit and that of our fellows; and whether we fall in youth, in middle life, or in old age, we know not why we live to old age or die young or in middle life. In the case of Mr. Cushman, dying in middle life as he did, he yet contributed to the Republic far more than one man's share for its benefit.

We can not tell as to the future any more than we can tell as to the past. You can not conceive of an indestructible entity having had a beginning. It is a great mystery. You may speculate about it, but you never can settle it.

I think it is more and more the consensus of opinion that each unit makes its own place here and hereafter. To me there is great comfort in some of the spiritual interpretation of Holy Writ given by

Swedenborg. He said, in his divine love and wisdom: 'It was given to me to be caught up into the spiritual Heaven, and I saw one who was counted a saint on earth, who had just died, demand entrance into Heaven. On entering, being informed that heaven was denied to no one, he fell down headlong until he found the place that would be most comfortable to him, according to his character and his loves.'

That was plausible and comforting, whether correct or not. From my acquaintance with Francis W. Cushman, whether it shall be my fortune to fall down or to go up in the hereafter, if I shall find the place where he resides, that will be to me the best possible heaven I could find.

As to the future it is a matter of faith. Lowell expresses it in a sentence or two in one of his essays, in which he says: 'Every mortal man of us holds stock in one great public debt that is absolutely sure of payment, and that is the debt which the Creator of the universe owes to the universe that he created. I shall not sell my shares in a panic.'

Mr. McCredie made the following speech:

It is with mingled sorrow and pride I rise to pay tribute to the memory of a departed friend, the Hon. Francis W. Cushman. Every eye of his innumerable friends filled with overflowing moisture of sorrow when the sad news came that Frank's soul had taken its immortal flight. Death had claimed its victim. Here was a young man blighted in the strength of his manhood. It is with sorrow that Cushman should die at all, but it is particularly with the deepest of regret that he should have died at an age when his genius had not unfolded all its greatness. It is very gratifying, however, to know that the splendid reputation borne by him in his home State is fully shared by his associates in this honorable legislative body. His whole nature longed for usefulness. He craved the love of the human race. In these things he achieved his ambition. I doubt if any man ever lived as active a life, declaring his principles fearlessly for so many years, who left behind so many warm friends and so few enemies as did our beloved Cushman.

He was one of the whitest souls that this weary old earth has ever seen. Simplicity, sincerity, imagination, heart, and conscience were wonderfully developed and blended in him.

He was born on the 8th day of May, 1867, at Brighton, in the County of Washington, State of Iowa, and died of pneumonia in New York City,

July 6, 1909, leaving to mourn his untimely death a loving wife, an affectionate mother, and a great array of friends.

Born in poverty, reared and educated in poverty, he never knew the warmth of the sunshine of property inheritance. He was never idle. The play-time of life to him was short. He was a water boy on the railroad during the summer, attending school in the winter. His first promotion was to that of a common laborer and section hand. Later, at 16 years of age, he moved to Wyoming and assumed the dignity of a cowboy on a ranch, a lumber jack in a sawmill, finally reaching his highest distinction in that State—a country school-teacher. During his idle time he studied law; was admitted and commenced the practice of law in the State of Nebraska—that is, he hung out his shingle and sat down quietly to contemplate. In 1891 he moved to the State of Washington and opened a law office in the city of Tacoma. Thereafter he was active and successful.

In 1896 in the State of Washington there was a coalition of three distinct political parties—the Democrats, the Populists, and the rebellious Republicans, styled the Free Silver Republicans. It was an exciting campaign, but the combination was too much for the regular Republicans. The electors for William Jennings Bryan won. The State went Democratic by an overwhelming vote. They elected their Congressmen—Jones and Lewis. The State Legislature selected a Democratic Senator—the Hon. George W. Turner. Politics in our State was in a demoralized condition. In 1898 the Republicans, with but little hope, assembled in Tacoma to select a ticket to wage political war against the successful triumvirate amalgamation. Both of the Democratic Congressmen renominated were popular men and strong speakers. There were but two Republicans to undertake the herculean task of combating them. They were two young lawyers, one from the city of Tacoma and the other from east of the Cascade Mountains. These two young men, with vigor, campaigned the State, and, contrary to all expectations, the Republicans were successful by a small majority. The wit, humor, and logic of these young men, Demosthenes and Cicero, were too effective. One now graces the legislative hall at the other end of this Capitol building—Senator W. L. Jones. The remains of the other lie resting peacefully in his grave at Tacoma, in the State of Washington, the subject of this theme, Francis W. Cushman.

After his first election Cushman practically had no opposition. The office of Representative was his as

long as he desired it. Had he lived and this fell entered the senatorial race of our State he would have been a formidable candidate.

In his mind, over the most steadfast purpose, continually played the light of pleasant fancy. His spirit of helpfulness was first shown by the early labors that he tells of; the money thus earned gave him the keenest pleasure to spend on others. Many a living man can bear testimony to the fact that this principle never deserted him. When he set out to aid a man in what he thought a just cause, it was not in a perfunctory, casual, half-hearted way that these promises are sometimes kept, but he worked just as hard in the man's absence and among his enemies and that of his friends.

In the city of Tacoma, in the midst of an appalling amount of work, learning that a citizen, fatally ill, had a mortgage of \$1,000 on his home, he went out single handed and in one day secured the amount and cleared the property. That evening, how tired he was, but happy withal to establish the truth of his belief that mankind and human nature are all right in matters of charity and mercy. All that is needed is the suggestion that things should be done. Once when told that a charitable act of his own was misplaced, that he had bestowed his goods unworthily, he said: 'There are two effects in this transaction, that upon him and that upon me; whatever he may feel, nothing can take away the effect upon me.'

Personally he was the most simple and frugal of men, but generous to a fault—even prodigal in his charity. He had absolutely no prejudice based on rank or color, seeing clearly through the envelope of circumstances down to the human unit.

One Christmas evening, straying into a bookstore to pick up a belated remembrance, he saw standing on the edge of a dense crowd a small colored boy. Grasping one of those wonderful story books in which children delight, he satisfied the eager, hungry wish for possession on the child's face. Speaking of this, he said: 'No race problem vexed my mind, and for that one Christmas gift that I then made I lift my face for the benediction of the God who made us both.'

He was capable of very keen suffering and had more than his share of crushing disappointment, but as the 'chord of self' was smitten and 'passed in trembling out of sight,' in place of embittering, the sorrow seemed to sweeten his character. He very rarely made adverse criticism. Sometimes when in his work for others it was necessary that he secure the co-operation of those who claimed his friendship and aid, that tender, sympathetic, noble

heart was sadly wrung by cold, indifferent interest. He would say: 'Oh, if he just had a little red blood.'

Very few have as little false pride or fear of the public opinion that is based upon position. Speaking of being once assailed by a cabal that intimated to him that unless he acquiesced in their plans he might lose his place at Washington, he looked straight into the eye of the tempter and remarked, 'I don't have to go to Congress.' Afterwards, relating this, a 'slow, wise smile' came over his face at the thought of how suddenly and completely the argument of the adversary vanished.

His lively imagination enabled him to put himself in the place of the helpless. His great, warm, human heart sympathized and his compelling conscience never let him rest until he had made every effort possible for the relief of the sufferer. Often his eyes filled with tears on his return from some excursion into the backwoods, where he had found some poor old couple, who may have 'crossed the Plains,' shriveled and worn by years of hard work and privation, still clinging to the poor little farm whose chief improvement was and is a mortgage.

* * * *

If there was one quality in Cushman more pronounced than any other, it was his great admiration for his dear mother. He always spoke of her in the tenderest terms, both in public and private life. She was his idol. There is no word that touches the fountain of love like the word 'mother.' Her love always entwines her children. No matter to what depth of degradation they may sink, she still loves, protects, and forgives them. An appeal to her in distress always finds a ready response. The love for mother never dies.

Cushman was always full of consideration for his mother. From his childhood, through his entire life and until his feeble fingers scrawled her name, his very last written word, in an attempt to send a cheerful telegram that weakness forced him to dictate, he never forgot to enrich his mother's life with his affections. Never was a more loyal, devoted son. Those wonderful, glorious eyes never rested upon his mother but with the most tender, loving look, and that 'tuneful tongue' never spoke flippantly or criticisingly to her. She always gave him sympathy and encouragement. When he came in worn with struggle, remembering the old Spartan mother, she said, 'And what is the position of the shield?' He smilingly answered, 'I still bear it.'

He never forgot the story of Aladdin's lamp, and when he would surprise his mother with some unexpected pleasure, he would remark, 'You see I have been rubbing the lamp.'

He left no children to enjoy his accomplishments. His wedded life was congenial. He enjoyed the affection and companionship of his excellent wife. They were together in his travels. He was always attentive and thoughtful of her.

Cushman admired Tennyson's poems, and was particularly fond of a passage in 'The Passing of Arthur.' King Arthur was given a pearl-handled sword by a mermaid and he carried it into battle, but was mortally wounded. He forced his servant to throw the sword into the water to see what would happen. The same fair hand that gave it to him reached up and caught it and then disappeared. Arthur's dying words always impressed Cushman—

But now farewell. I am going a long way.
With these thou seest—if indeed I go
(For all my mind is clouded with a doubt)—
To the island-valley of Avillon,
Where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow;
Nor ever wind blows loudly; but it lies
Deep meadowed, happy, fair with orchard lawns
And bowery hollows crowned with summer sea,
Where I will heal me of my grievous wound.

In the session of May 21, 1910, members of the Senate paid tribute to Mr. Cushman's life and memory, and from Mr. Jones' eulogy the following paragraphs are quoted:

I come not on this occasion to philosophize upon the mysteries of life and death nor to speculate upon the hereafter. Nor shall I especially eulogize the public life and character of him whose death we mourn. That has been done in words more eloquent than I can utter in the House of Representatives, of which he was so long a useful and honored member, and by those who have preceded me.

I come to pay the tribute of my heart to him who was my close friend through ten years of common public service, and whose relationship was almost that of brother to brother. Words are as 'sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal' when we attempt through them to portray the emotions of the human heart regarding those we love. And so it is that, on occasions of this kind, our love is more eloquently expressed by silence. The heart can feel what the lips can not utter.

Frederic W. Cushman was my friend. We entered public life together and so continued to the end. In 1898 we were both nominated at large for Representatives in Congress on the Republican ticket. The contest seemed almost hopeless. In

1896 the State had gone overwhelmingly for the Democratic ticket. Our opponents were the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis and the Hon. William C. Jones, Members of Congress, able, eloquent, and strong with the people. But few Republicans hoped for success. Mr. Cushman himself looked only for defeat. I well remember receiving a letter from him two or three weeks before the close of the campaign, in answer to one of mine in which I had expressed a belief in our success, in which he said: 'Jones, I admire your nerve, but I have little confidence in your judgment. We will be defeated by about fifteen hundred.' We were elected by nearly four thousand majority, and, on the 4th of March, 1899, the ambition of his life was realized; he had become a member of the House of Representatives, in his estimation the greatest body on earth. He often expressed his pride in being permitted to represent his beloved State in this branch of 'his country's Congress.'

For ten years he was chosen at large by increased majorities to represent his State, being nominated each time by acclamation, and at the time of his death he was serving his sixth term as a Representative from the second district. Well and faithfully did he discharge his trust, reflecting credit upon his people and securing fame and renown for himself. As a wit and an orator his reputation was nation-wide. On the hustings, at the banquet board, and in the House he pleased, entertained, and instructed, and engaged in flights of eloquence seldom surpassed. His work was not for himself, not for honor, although he was extremely proud of the honors conferred upon him, but for the people who trusted him. He knew their needs, wants, and desires. The humblest could come to him just as freely as the highest. In fact, he would give them more attention, because he felt they needed him more.

Mr. Cushman and I served together, representing the same constituency, ten years. He, Mr. Humphrey, and I served together six years, and during our entire service we worked together for our people as one man. During that entire period not a single unpleasant incident marred our relations and no difference of opinion or action occurred upon any important matter; and he contributed his full share to this harmonious relationship.

He was a most lovable character. In friendship he was as true as steel. His friends were legion and everyone had a kind word, and was not afraid to express it, for 'dear old Cush.' No man could charge him with ingratitude. He was always trying to do for those who had done for him and often

expressed his regret that he could do so little to show his gratitude for the favors he had received. He was as tender and sympathetic as a child and on account of this was often imposed upon. This caused him no regret, however, because he had had the pleasure that comes from the performance of a good deed.

He was absolutely honest. He wronged no man; he betrayed no trust. His public life gave the lie to that vile slander, too generally believed by the thoughtless, that the honest and incorruptible legislator is the exception and not the rule. He was absolutely honest in thought and deed as a man and as a legislator. Nor was he the exception in this. It should be known by all men, and should be a source of pride to everyone, that not only members of Congress, but officials in high position, are almost without exception men of unimpeachable integrity and honesty, both in public and private life, in deed and purpose; and those who would lead the people to believe otherwise are the worst enemies the Republic can have. We are too prone to impeach the character and question the motives of those who differ from us in opinion and, in so doing, we not only injure them, but we undermine the confidence of the people in our Government and its institutions. It is to be regretted that there is a tendency to-day to ascribe the most sinister motives to men of the highest character and whose lives and ability have done much to make our country great and glorious simply because they do not agree with our opinions or lend their support to measures in which we believe. Differing with us, they are corrupt and the enemies of the people. Agreeing with us, they would be the benefactors of humanity and patriots.

I hope the day soon will come when men's motives will not be questioned or their characters attacked simply because they do not agree with us as to what policies shall be pursued or what steps shall be taken to accomplish a common and much-desired purpose. Our public men are honest. They are devoted to the interests of the people. They are not the champions of 'special interests.' They are all patriotic.

Mr. Cushman was a man of intense convictions, but he never failed to credit honest motives and loyal purposes to those who differed from him. He was tenacious of his own views, but most tolerant of others.

He was a brilliant man. He had a power of expression scarcely surpassed. Although possessed of great natural ability and seemingly instinctively gifted with a most peculiar power of striking expres-

sion, his great success was really due to hard work and careful preparation. He did not engage often in general discussion. His speeches were the result of long preparation. He often expressed to me his regret that he did not feel prepared to engage more frequently in the general discussion of measures of general legislation. Had he lived, however, I believe he soon would have shown his ability in general discussion, because he was storing his mind with the knowledge and facts that are so essential for this kind of debate.

* * * *

He was from the people and continued one of them. Before his election to Congress he was 'Frank' or 'Cush,' and to the close of his life he was 'Frank' or 'Old Cush.' The humblest of his constituents was just as dear to him as the most powerful. In fact, the poorer and more helpless those who sought his aid, the more considerate and earnest was he in their behalf and the more of his personal requests. He was indeed the servant of all the people, regardless of their station or condition.

He loved his gun and his rod. His joy in handling or owning a new gun or fishing rod was that of a child, and it was a delight to see and hear him express his pleasure. He loved to fish, and from one year to the next he looked forward to a fishing trip he was wont to take with two or three dear friends over in Mason County along its beautiful mountain streams. He was intense in his fishing, as in everything else. He did his share of the packing and cooking, and was the life of the camp with his stories and quaint sayings. He saw the beauty in the forests, the grandeur in the lofty mountains, and he heard the music of the rippling waters and the thunderous cascades. His soul heard the 'cry of the wild' and hearkened to it, and to-day none so love and cherish his memory as those boon companions who shared with him the burdens of the camp, the pleasures of the forest, mountain, and stream, and whose lives were made happier by his entrancing stories and unaffected simplicity.

He was a brave man. He was honest and sincere in his opinions and courageous in expressing them. He was pleased to be in accord with his fellows, but he did not fear to oppose their wishes and desires when contrary to his matured judgment, and no threat or intimation of retaliation, political or otherwise, could swerve him from his purpose. He cared as much for popular approval as any man, but no man would deviate less from his conception of the right to gain it than he.

The life of Francis W. Cushman should be an inspiration to every honest, ambitious boy in the land.

Success does not depend upon accident, birth, or wealth, but largely upon our own efforts and our own willingness to make use of our talents and the opportunities that present themselves to us. His life proves that political success does not depend upon wealth or dishonesty. He was nominated for Congress in the first instance largely because in prior campaigns he had not only demonstrated his ability but because he had shown his willingness to give his time and talents in support of the principles in which he believed and to go wherever and whenever he was needed. He went to the little country schoolhouse just as cheerfully as to the large city hall, and when a strong man was needed to lead a forlorn hope his party naturally turned to him. He was a poor man. He had no money to spend to influence votes. He simply went to the people; he talked to them; met as many as possible, and left his cause in their hands. This same course he followed during all of his career. Not one dollar did Francis W. Cushman spend improperly to secure at any time either his nomination or election. What higher political tribute could be paid to him or to the people whom he so ably and honorably represented? No young man need be discouraged from seeking an honorable position in which to serve the people and his country because he has not money, carrying pessimists to the country notwithstanding. Not only is this true in the State of Washington, but I want to believe it true of the entire country. Worth, honesty, integrity, industry, and faithfulness will command success anywhere in this grand Republic, either in private or public endeavor.

Mr. Cushman was an intense partisan. He believed in the principles of his party, not because they were the principles of his party, but because he believed they were for the best interests of his country. His party faith was a part of his patriotism. On this theory he was a firm believer in a protective tariff. He did not believe in it for the sake of so-called special interests. He knew no 'special interests.' He did know that you can not injure one business in the country without injuring all. He did know that if you strike at the strong in our industrial life, the weak are the first to suffer from the blow. He was a protectionist 'without stuttering.'

In the protective tariff he saw prosperity for his country; in it he saw employment for the laborer at good wages, and a happy home and family; a good market for the farmer's products, and farms without mortgages, and the farmer's wife and children happy, prosperous, and contented; the merchant a steady custom and a good bank account. In it

he saw prosperous banks, filled with the money of every class of our citizenship; railroads built in every direction to carry the products of the farm and factory to market. In it he saw factories running day and night to supply the needs of a prosperous people. In it he saw a principle that, in his judgment, was for the prosperity and happiness of every man, woman, and child in the Republic. He believed in it as a principle applicable not in spots, but to the entire country and to every industry, and he had no patience with that theory of protection that would protect one section and its products and then strive to deny it to another section and its products.

* * * *

I do not know that he professed any special religious belief. I do know he would not intentionally wrong anyone. He was always ready to assist the poor, the needy, the suffering, and the helpless. He was ever ready to condemn the wrong and to uphold the right; and this is a pretty good creed to live by and, I believe, to die by. The only expression I know of from his lips as to the future was uttered in a tribute to a dear friend of his who had passed to the beyond, and it applies most strikingly to himself and his life. He said: 'His daily life constituted the essence of religion—that practical and enduring religion that manifested itself rather in good deeds done for others than in selfish prayers voiced for himself. And those are the fundamental qualities in man, without which neither church nor state can endure. The hope that I chiefly cherish as to the hereafter is that some time, some place, somewhere, beyond the darkness of the grave, I may meet again in substance or in shadow the choice and master spirits I have known—of whom he was one. As to what lies beyond the grave, I do not know. Poor mortals that we are, we peer into the impenetrable shadows that lie beyond the tomb. We only hope; we do not know. But if there be an existence after death, a realm beyond the stars where the good, the brave, and the true meet their just reward, then we, his friends, know that, unvexed by pain and shadowed by care, our friend is resting to-day in that 'island-valley of Avilion, where falls not hail, or rain, or any snow.'

FOSTER, Addison G.,

Business Man, Legislator.

When Addison G. Foster was a candidate for United States Senator from the State of Washington in 1899, a writer in attempting to answer the question,

"What manner of man is Addison G. Foster who aspires to be United States Senator," said in part:

It might perhaps be easier to tell what he is not. For instance he is not one of the boys and he is not a dude. He is a man who would rather eat a plain meal in a logging camp than to wear a dress suit at a Belshazzar banquet and listen to formal toasts. The well known brown suit, black overcoat and black derby hat is not a standing advertisement of his tailor but there is no eccentricity in his dress nor in the man, on the contrary he is a man of impressive personality, possessing a magnetism above the average. His grasp of hand is strong and the smile which lights up his face makes him appear as a man on good terms with himself and all the rest of the world. He is fond of a joke and would rather attend a minstrel show than a Shakesperian play.

In acquiring his fortune he has not allowed the virus of envy to eat into his heart. There may have been hard knocks to undergo and long bitter struggles with Fate, but they have left no lines or seams in his face. The stubby iron gray moustache and the firm set lips indicate determination, but there are absolutely no other evidences of the wolf having been sighted near the door. He looks straight at you when he talks and words with him are not used to conceal thought. He will freely tell you what he thinks, but seem puzzled to know why it should be considered of any importance.

Mr. Foster makes his home in Tacoma and neither hotel lobbies nor clubs have any attraction for him of an evening. Dickens and Irving are his favorite authors, Holmes and John G. Saxe ranking next in his affections. He is an eager reader of history and biography but he says "I haven't much use for fiction or novel reading." This very fairly introduces Addison G. Foster to the reader of this review as one of the men who helped in his day and generation to make history and upbuild the commonwealth of Washington, and the commonwealth of Minnesota; a plain man of the people who graced the halls of the nation's highest legislative body, and bore himself a man among men.

Addison G. Foster was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, January 28, 1837, died in Tacoma, Washington, January 16, 1917, when just approaching his eightieth birthday. He was a son of Samuel Foster, a thrifty merchant of Bel-

chertown, and a descendant of Reginald Foster, who came to New England in 1638, and settled at Ipswich. On the maternal side he was a descendant of the early Gardner family of Massachusetts, who came to New England not long after the coming of the Pilgrims. There were no privations or harrowing experiences attending the life of Addison G. Foster, on the contrary his boyhood was passed in acquiring the rudiments of an education, and his life, until reaching the age of thirteen, was that of the average New England village boy whose parents were in comfortable circumstances. In 1850, the family moved to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, where Samuel Foster secured a tract of timber land and began clearing it that he might plant a crop. That was the lad's first introduction to logging and lumbering and was accompanied by a great deal of hard work. Indians were the only neighbors and ere long this pioneer life proved too strenuous for the father who with his family migrated to Oswego, Kendall County, Illinois, where he resumed merchandising and dealt in western farm lands. In 1855 Addison G. Foster and his brother (the former eighteen years of age) left home with parental consent and with their outfit packed in a covered wagon and driven by a team of horses given them by their father, started West, Pike's Peak their avowed destination. Their funds were exhausted in Kansas and they stopped there for a time to recruit their finances and build up the horses. When ready to resume their journey, returning emigrants told of the collapse of the "Pike's Peak boom" and of the almost impassable conditions of the roads. This dampened the ardor of the young men and they turned back. However, they did not

far retrace their steps but rented some Kansas land on the share plan and farmed until fever and ague drove them out, the brother returning home while Addison G. went over into Missouri and taught a country school at Harrisonville, where the twenty-five dollars paid him monthly was the first money he had really ever earned. He was a success as a teacher but he was not content with that ending of his ambitious schemes and resigning his school, he again went West walking about 200 miles into the interior of Kansas to view some farm land his father had acquired in a trade. This journey resulted in the Kansas land being traded for land in Iowa, and the young man went there to collect on some notes that were involved in the trade. He found that notes were worthless and at once returned to Kansas, where he compelled the return of the land to his father. After this experience he returned to his home in Oswego, Illinois, richer only in years and experience.

Again leaving home he located in Wabasha, Minnesota, and soon afterward was elected county surveyor, he having acquired some knowledge of civil engineering. In 1862, he was elected county auditor, his administration of these offices giving satisfaction and adding freely to the young man's business experience. His first business partnership was formed in 1862, Armstrong & Foster opening an establishment at Lake City, Minnesota. Their line was varied, produce, storage, commission dealing, railroading and steamboating, coming within the scope of their activity. Their steamboating operations were conducted from Red Wing, Minnesota, and the firm prospered.

In 1875 Mr. Foster removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, and there engaged in the real estate business. In 1877 he formed a

partnership with Colonel Chauncey W. Griggs, they engaging as dealers in coal and wood. In 1879 they organized the Beaver Dam Lumber Company, and in 1884 the Lehigh Coal & Iron Company, Mr. Foster being vice-president of both. When Colonel Griggs later investigated the Pacific northwest as a future business location, Mr. Foster was in full sympathy. This investigation resulted in the formation of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, and the purchase of eighty thousand acres of timber land from the Northern Pacific Railroad, Colonel Griggs, Mr. Foster, and some of their St. Paul friends and business associates forming the company, with Colonel Griggs, president, and Addison G. Foster, vice-president. The history of that company is one of honorable success and great prosperity, Mr. Foster retaining his connection until 1914, when he sold his interest and retired. There was no more loyal or enthusiastic advocate or believer in the future of Washington and the Puget Sound country than Mr. Foster, who besides his large lumber and milling interests, with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, was interested in the Wilkeson Coal & Coke Company, and in Villa Park real estate.

There was no flaw in Mr. Foster as a business man. He possessed natural ability, was an untiring worker, saw clearly into the future and was of that type of man later designated as "safe and sound." He was very democratic, plain and unassuming but strong and forceful, with very decided opinions. He was public-spirited and progressive and when called to public position, strove earnestly to accomplish some permanent good for the State which had honored him.

While a resident of St. Paul, Mr. Fos-

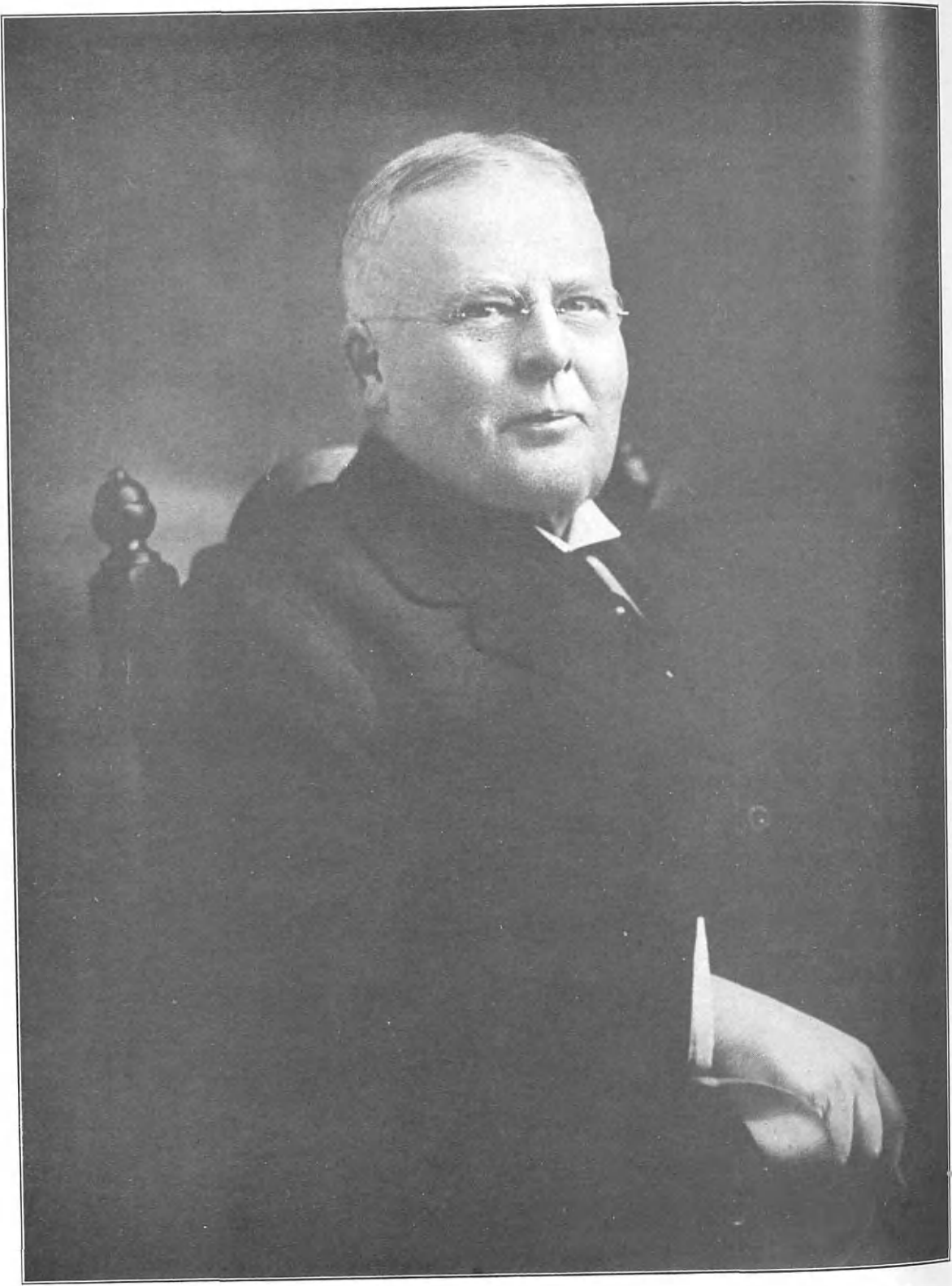
ter was closely connected with C. K. Davis, United States Senator from Minnesota, a strict Republican politician under whose training Mr. Foster gained his first lessons in practical politics. He proved a capable lieutenant who successfully managed the congressional campaign of S. P. Snider in the "Fourth Minnesota district"; was largely concerned in the election of L. F. Hubbard as governor of Minnesota; and in sending Dan S. Hall to Congress. He was a leading supporter of Senator McMillan, of Minnesota, in all his campaigns, and in Washington at once assumed a place of prominence in the party. In 1899 he was chosen to represent the State of Washington in the United States Senate after a long and exciting contest in the Legislature. His impressive personality, his attitude on State questions, his democratic manner, his plain every day habit of meeting and mingling with the people made him strong with the masses, and while this gained him the title of "the hobnailed senator," it was a title of honor.

Senator Foster took his seat in the United States Senate at the age of sixty-two and served six years with honor. He was genuinely anxious to be of real service and had no sympathy with the statement then common that the United States Senate was a "rich man's club." He was in favor of a reasonably high tariff, supported a gold standard, a policy of coast defence and internal improvement and the retention of the Philippines, these all burning questions of the hour (1899-1905). The leasing of public lands for grazing purposes was a vital question and public sentiment was both for and against. Senator Foster was opposed to any legislation on the question until it

had been discussed by the people and some settlement arrived at. He believed it wise to protect public grazing land from destructive over-grazing and that small farmers and settlers were entitled to full protection; that public grazing lands should be utilized primarily for the encouragement of settlers who should be given preferential rights in the leasing of grazing lands to the end that lands may be protected from destruction and settlers encouraged. He advocated the "Open Door" in China, and full recompense for the destruction resulting from the "Boxer" rebellion. In a speech in New York in 1901, he said in part: "We must aim at results in our dealings with the Asiatic people first by studying thoroughly their religion, their customs and their business training. Then in the light of this information, endeavor to meet their wants, make goods to suit their wants, not create new wants."

Senator Foster served his term with honor to himself and benefit to the State and Nation, and when his term expired in 1906 returned to Tacoma and again assumed the responsible duties of vice-president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company. He continued active in the management until 1914, when he disposed of his interest in the company and retired, his death following three years later at the age of eighty.

At Wabasha, Minnesota, March 1, 1862, Senator Foster married Martha Ann Weatherbee of Pennsylvania, whom he met in Wabasha, while Miss Weatherbee was visiting her sister. Mrs. Foster is a member of the Colonial Dames of America and the Daughters of the American Revolution, her family connections leading back to early days. A woman of strong domestic and home loving tastes,



John F. Lullto

she yet supported Mr. Foster in his business and political ambitions and confidently predicted his success. Four children were born to them; a son, died at the age of three years, a daughter at the age of twelve. Harrison Gardner Foster, the eldest living child, a graduate of Yale, is a successful and substantial business man of St. Paul, Minnesota, and head of a family; Charles A. Foster, also a graduate of Yale, is now a resident of Tacoma, Washington.

Said Senator Foster, "In training my sons for a business career, I try to impress upon them the necessity of a good education for a foundation. Also that if they are to engage in merchandising it is best to deal in commodities the people must have like coal, wood and lumber. The cheaper you can sell commodities the more the people will use them. I believe in the magnitude of business more than in high profits and a small business."

The people of Washington learned to trust Senator Foster, his absolute honesty of deed and purpose making a strong appeal to them. His career from boyhood was out of the ordinary, but in himself he was a plain man, of the people, who won fortune through energy and merit, and political preferment because he was worthy.

TUTTLE, John Forbes,

Lawyer.

Coming from the State of Connecticut, Gilbert Tuttle settled in Madison County, New York, with the pioneers of that county, making settlement on a farm at Lexon, where he tilled the soil and prospered until his passing. His son, Abraham, came from Connecticut with

his father, and likewise followed the occupation of an agriculturist until his death at the age of forty-six, Lexon being his home. Abraham Tuttle married Betsey Keller, who died in 1875, leaving a son, William Tuttle, of whom further.

William Tuttle was born February 8, 1823, and died May 30, 1895. He was a farmer all his life, owning a tract of 625 acres at Lincoln, in Madison County, where the greater part of his life was spent and where it ended. William Tuttle married Susan Rebecca McGregor, born in 1822, died in 1893, daughter of John McGregor, a Scotchman. They were the parents of four sons: John Forbes, of whom further; Charles, William and Donald; two of these sons are yet living, Charles, in Madison County, and William, in Utica, New York.

John Forbes Tuttle was born at the homestead at Lincoln, Madison County, New York, December 17, 1847, and died at his home on Irving avenue, Syracuse, New York, April 30, 1917. His education, which began in the public district school, was continued at Cazenovia Seminary, Cazenovia, New York, and later at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, whence he was graduated LL.B., class of 1871. He afterwards took a two-years' law course at Columbia University. He began practice at the Madison county bar as a member of the law firm of Shoecraft, Bennett & Tuttle, then later accepted appointment as counsel to the National Casket Company, which he helped to organize in 1875. The factory and offices of the company were located at Oneida, New York, and there Mr. Tuttle remained twenty years as counsel to the National Casket Company, an association that existed until his death.

In 1895 Mr. Tuttle retired from practice in Oneida and removed to Syracuse, where, until his passing nearly a quarter of a century later. He practiced at the Onondaga County bar, his offices in the University building, his home on Irving avenue. He was a member of the County and State bar associations and highly esteemed by his contemporaries of the profession. A man of public spirit and progress, he took a deep interest in public affairs, and in Oneida served on the city Board of Education. He was a member of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse and the Onondaga Golf and Country Club; was an attendant of Park Presbyterian Church, Syracuse; and in politics he was a Republican, following the Roosevelt policies and leadership. He was a devotee of the out-of-doors, his recreations being walking and golf, and he also spent many an enjoyable day with gun and rod.

Mr. Tuttle married, September 16, 1875, Nellie Dyer, of New England ancestry, her family pioneers in Madison county, her parents, Burton and Rebecca Walker (Johnson) Dyer. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Forbes Tuttle:

1. William Burton, now residing in San Francisco, California. 2. Annie Dyer, married Harris D. Rush, and resides in Westfield, New Jersey, they the parents of two sons: Dumont and Stockton. 3. Howard McGregor, now residing in Boston, associated with the National Casket Company. He married Jane Haas, and they have five children: Howard McGregor (2), Catherine, John Forbes (2), Jane and Philip. 4. Maurice Johnson, a farmer on the Tuttle homestead at Lincoln, in Madison county, New York.

He married Margaret Maxwell, and they are the parents of a son, Wallace. 5. John Raymond Tuttle, married Louise Buckley and they reside in Syracuse. 6. Bertha Dyer, who resides with her mother; she married Chester H. Bowe.

The family home now is at No. 729 Sumner avenue, Syracuse, the summer residence Verona Beach, near Oneida.

SHELDON, Jay Winfield, M. D.,

Physician.

At the time of his passing in 1907, Dr. Sheldon was one of the oldest practicing physicians in Syracuse, New York, and dean of the Homeopathic profession in that city. He located in Syracuse in 1864, immediately after receiving his M.D. from Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. For more than forty years he was actively engaged in ministering to human ills, and he was the trusted medical advisor of a very large circle of those in need of a physician. He gave freely of his time, reserving nothing for himself if regular office and calling hours did not suffice to attend to all who were calling him. As president of the staff of Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital from its founding until his death, his wise counsel and earnest interest in the welfare of that institution were a stimulus to his associates in their support of what to him was the realization of a long cherished hope.

Dr. Sheldon was a son of Henry Sheldon, born in South Kingston, Washington county, Rhode Island, about 1804, descendant of an ancient Rhode Island family. Henry Sheldon came to New York State, locating in Otsego county at Otsego. He was an architect and build-

er, and after coming to New York constructed many of the public and private buildings in the county. He died in 1851, in the prime of life, holding a high place in public regard. Henry Sheldon married Mary Knowles, of New England ancestry, a woman of strong Christian character. She died at the age of eighty, the mother of eight children.

Jay Winfield Sheldon was born in Otsego, New York, February 12, 1837, died at his home, No. 501 East Fayette street, Syracuse, New York, September 6, 1907, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. He was fourteen years of age when his father died, but his mother was long spared to guide and bless his life. He finished the course of study prescribed by the local schools, and at the age of twenty began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of a local physician. He decided upon Homeopathy as the school of medicine he would embrace, and prepared in Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, whence he was graduated M.D., class of 1864.

With his newly acquired authority, Dr. Sheldon settled in the village of Memphis, town of Van Buren, Onondaga county, New York, and there spent about two years in practice. He located in Syracuse, New York, in 1866, and there practiced his profession for forty years. He formed a partnership with Dr. Lyman Clarey, who at the time was the oldest Homeopathic physician in Syracuse. Drs. Clarey and Sheldon practiced together until the retirement of the elder man after a half century of successful practice.

Dr. Sheldon continued practice after Dr. Clarey's retirement, having his office on South Salina street, near where

the Onondaga Hotel now stands, his home on the same street. He became one of the leading physicians of his city, his practice becoming so large that in 1879 he admitted a partner, Dr. J. Willis Candee, they practicing together as Sheldon & Candee. Dr. Sheldon, in 1896, bought the old John D. Morton residence on East Fayette street, to which he added an office which Sheldon & Candee occupied until the partnership was dissolved by the death of the senior partner at the age of sixty-nine.

For two years, 1891-93, Dr. Sheldon was a member of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners, and from 1899 until his death was president of the Syracuse Homeopathic Hospital staff, an institution in which he took a deep interest, as he did in the Young Men's Christian Association, and in all good works. He was an ex-president of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society; member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York; vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of the finance committee; and was a strong aid in the erection of the association building. He was widely known beyond the limits of his city and State, and had a National acquaintance through his membership in the American Institute of Homeopathy and the American Homeopathic Medical Society. In the local society he was president for some time. He held membership in the Masonic order, affiliated with Lodge No. 305, was a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, the Masonic Temple Club, Syracuse Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens' Club, and the First Presbyterian Church, all of these bodies benefiting through his

broad-minded interest in his fellowmen. His character rang true under every test, and when he was laid at rest in Oakwood Cemetery a city mourned the loss of a greatly beloved citizen.

Dr. Sheldon married, in September, 1860, Emily J. Betts, born in Memphis, Onondaga county, New York, daughter of Alanson and Susan (Hodge) Betts. Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon's only child was a daughter, Susan, who is the wife of Albert H. Gleason, a member of the New York City bar, their residence on Riverside Drive.

In 1907, Dr. Sheldon, with Mr. and Mrs. Gleason, made a tour of Europe, the health of Dr. Sheldon being the object of the tour. He returned apparently greatly benefited on August 28, 1907, but he failed rapidly and died September 6, following. Mrs. Sheldon survives her husband and continues her residence in Syracuse, her home No. 501 East Fayette street. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and a lady greatly beloved.

WHITMORE, Valentine F.,

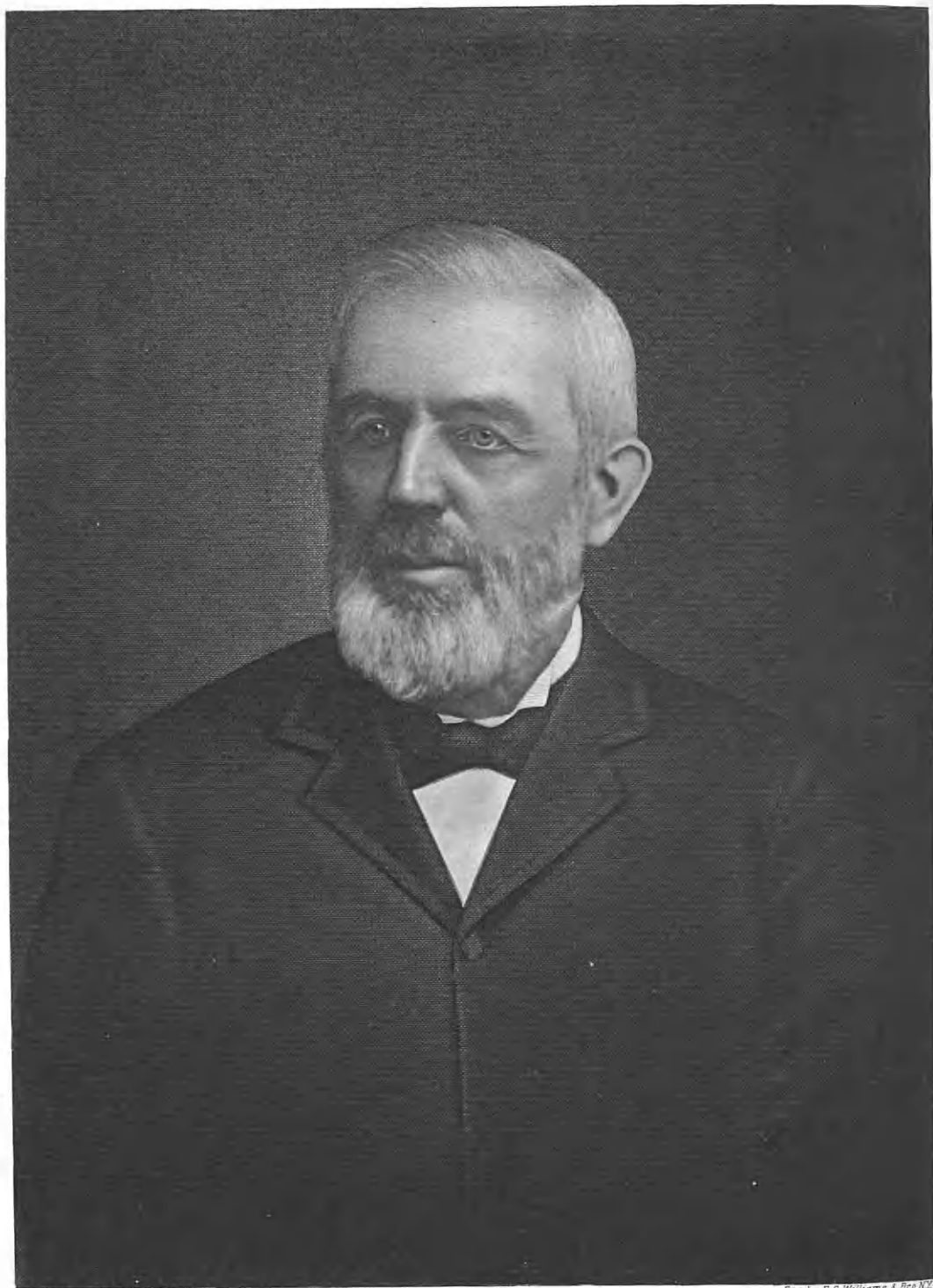
Business Man, Financier.

The life of Valentine F. Whitmore, which covered the period from 1844 to 1921, is one to be read with both interest and profit, for it is the story of a man who, far from the land of his birth and without the aid of influential family or acquaintances secured an education and won for himself a name among the business men of the city of Rochester, New York. He built wisely and well, both literally and figuratively, and left to his sons a name which they bear in the business world, and the future will know

Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, contractors, as the past knew the firm and its founder, Valentine F. Whitmore.

Valentine F. Whitmore was born in Manheim, Germany, September 17, 1844, but at the age of five years was brought to the United States, Syracuse, New York, Syracuse, becoming the family home. There he grew to youthful manhood, obtaining his education in the public schools. He became a worker in early life, and remained in Syracuse until reaching the age of eighteen, then removed to Rochester, New York, where he was employed on the Erie canal for several years, rising to the position of superintendent of construction. In 1868 he resigned to engage in business for himself, his beginning small, but as his ability to handle contracts became known his business expanded until his reputation extended far beyond city limits. In January, 1875, he organized the firm Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus, contractors, continuing head of that firm, and president of the corporation of the same name which succeeded the firm, until his death. The business became large and important, no similar firm in Western New York outranking Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus in size or reputation. Mr. Whitmore was also president of the Rochester Clay, Brick and Tile Corporation, and trained his sons along lines which rendered them his valued assistants and associates in his business undertakings, manufacturing and construction. He had other interests of importance, one of which was the Merchants' Bank of Rochester, which he served as vice-president, another being the East Side Savings Bank, of which he was a trustee.

He was a Republican in politics, and



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Franklin Miles

a member of Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. His clubs were the Genesee Golf and the Rochester. He gave himself wholeheartedly to the prosecution of his business affairs, not slavishly, but realizing his responsibilities as a citizen he met all demands made upon him by State, church, society and family. His life was a worthy one, filled with useful effort and good deeds and marked with success.

Valentine F. Whitmore married, February 21, 1867, in Rochester, New York, Eunice L. Haight, born in that city, daughter of Joel and Arabella (Skinner) Haight, both pioneer residents of Rochester. To Mr. and Mrs. Whitmore four children were born: Louis S., now treasurer of the corporation, Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus; Walter V., also a member of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus; Eunice E., married William H. Vicinus, of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus; Homer G., a civil engineer and member of Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus. These children are all residents of Rochester, the city of their birth.

The family home at No. 520 Park avenue, Rochester, was erected by Mr. Whitmore and is yet the home of Mrs. Whitmore. The summer home of the family is The Highlands, at Durand, Eastman Park, and there Valentine F. Whitmore died August 24, 1921. He was laid at rest in the family mausoleum in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester. Mrs. Whitmore continues her home at No. 520 Park avenue, but spend her winters in the South. She is a member of Central Presbyterian Church, and has a wide acquaintance in Rochester, the city of her birth.

MILES, Franklin,

Manufacturer, Civil War Veteran.

A man of energetic, upright life, holding to the highest ideals of business honor, and scrupulously exact in all his dealings with his fellowmen, Franklin Miles came to the end of his years, seventy-five, honored and respected by all men. While he attained prominence in the business in which he entered, and was a man of influence in his city, he did not seek public preferment or position, but was happiest in his home, and there he, with his wife, dispensed a gracious hospitality.

Mr. Miles was a native son of the Empire State, his parents, William and Catherine (Emmert) Miles, being residents at different times of both Ontario and Otsego counties. The family were early comers to Central New York, and were among those who bore the burdens of the pioneers and brought civilization to former uninhabited regions. The family saw the forests retreat before the fields, and their descendants walk in safety where the wild things of the forest lurked to do their forefathers harm.

Franklin Miles was born in Bloomfield, New York, February 12, 1832, and after a life-time of usefulness, covering three-quarters of a century, he died in the city of Rochester, August 2, 1907. The first eighteen years of his life were spent at the home farm with his parents, and during that period he acquired a good public school education in the practical branches of study. He was exceedingly ambitious and not at all impressed with the prospects of a lifetime spent on the farm. He made the necessary arrangements with his father to cover the three years of his minority yet remaining, and

when that was done, he bade good-bye to the farm and cast in his fortunes with the city of Rochester, New York. That was in 1850, and for the ensuing fifty-seven years, Rochester was his home and the seat of his business activity. He began by learning the carpenter's trade, and after becoming an expert workman, he sought the first opportunity to secure a contract for the erection of a dwelling. A few such contracts proved both his ability and his reliability and he grew into favor as a contracting builder, with an established business and sound credit. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, William E. Miles, and as W. E. & F. Miles, they operated a modern planing mill, devoted to the manufacture of sashes, blinds and doors. That enterprise proved very profitable and was successfully conducted by the Miles Brothers until 1899, when Franklin Miles disposed of his partnership interest and retired.

Mr. Miles was then sixty-seven years of age and had been a worker from boyhood. He had built up a thriving business on the soundest of foundations and business honor, and though there was no lack of competition, the Miles Mill was always busy and doing its full share of the business in its line. A high standard of workmanship prevailed and nothing below the best in quality of material or workmanship ever went out, the inspection being very rigid. Harmony and good-will existed between Mr. Miles and his men, and he always maintained the highest rate of wages, in addition to treating his men with consideration.

At the outbreak of war between the States in 1861, Franklin Miles enlisted in the Thirty-Third Regiment, New York

Volunteer Infantry, and served his full term of enlistment. He then re-enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served with that organization, escaping all the perils of war, and at its close was honorably discharged. In his political faith Mr. Miles was Democratic, but held to an independent course, voting his own convictions, often regardless of the party label. He held no political ambitions, yet was keenly alive to his duties and responsibilities as a citizen. He was an excellent business man, careful in his own affairs and scrupulously exact. When he retired from business in 1899, it was to the quiet and comfort of his home in Rochester, and there he passed eight happy, peaceful years before "the feet of Death lingered at his gateway." He could review his life with satisfaction, for it had been lived worthily and he had no regrets.

Franklin Miles married (first) in 1854, Sarah Fay, who died in 1871. He married (second) in Rochester, New York, 1876, Agnes E. Crouner, born in Troy, New York, only child of William and Elizabeth (Thalimer) Crouner, her father coming from Troy to Rochester, where he was a successful real estate dealer. Mr. Crouner was a Democrat in politics, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. Mr. and Mrs. Crouner are both buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. Mrs. Agnes E. (Crouner) Miles survives her husband, her residence being at No. 43 Vick Park, A., Rochester. Both Mr. and Mrs. Miles were members of the Presbyterian church and active in its support. Mr. Miles was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

BARTLETT, Homer A.,

Well Known Merchant.

At the age of eighty-five years Homer A. Bartlett died, having for six decades been one of the strong and active business men of the city of Watertown, New York. Rev. Morell Theodore Hill, a sketch of whom follows, died in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, October 8, 1900, at the age of seventy-three, an eminent minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. The bond between these two men was not one of blood but of marriage, Martha Jane (Bartlett) Hill being the sister of one and the wife of the other, and now (1923) the survivor of both, and a resident of Watertown, New York.

(I) The Bartletts of ancient New England family came to Jefferson county, New York, Ebenezer Bartlett being an early settler in the town of Adams. He wrested a home and a farm for himself from wilderness and there spent the remaining days of his life. He married Eunice Warner, and they were the parents of several children including a son, Chauncey L. of whom further.

(II) Chauncey L. Bartlett, son of Ebenezer and Eunice (Warner) Bartlett was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, in 1806, and there spent his life, becoming a prosperous land owner and farmer of North Adams and Rodman. After the Civil War he moved to the town of Lorraine, in the same county, and there he died in May, 1888. He was a Republican in politics, and a man of strong character and upright life. Chauncey L. Bartlett married, in 1831, Martha T. Pierce, also a descendant of ancient New England family, who died in Lorraine, Jefferson county, New York, in 1876, and with her husband is buried in Lorraine Cemetery. They were the parents of six children: Henry Dewitt;

Homer A., of whom further; Martha Jane, of whom further; Julia Ann, married A. A. Johnson; Charles S., who yet resides in Lorraine; Willis P., a resident of Cleveland, Ohio.

(III) Homer A. Bartlett, second son of Chauncey L. and Martha T. (Pierce) Bartlett, was born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, October 29, 1833, and died at his home No. 413 Academy street, Watertown, New York, April 16, 1919, an octogenarian. He was educated in the public district school, and early shouldered a portion of the work of the farm. But he craved a business life and finally did obtain a clerk's position in the general store operated by Orrin Davis at Adams Center in his own town. On January 1, 1861, he was admitted to a partnership with Orrin Davis and William B. Arms, they establishing a store at Belleville, New York. He continued a member of that firm until 1865, then sold his interest and that same year located in Watertown, which was his home until his death more than half a century later.

In Watertown, Mr. Bartlett formed a partnership with George J. Davis under the firm name Davis & Bartlett, and for thirteen years they successfully conducted a dry goods store on Court street. In 1878 the firm sold out, Mr. Bartlett then accepting a clerkship with Morris Winslow, continuing that relation until forming the partnership, Sanford & Bartlett, and engaging in the millinery business, their store located in the old Washington Hall building. In 1889 Mr. Bartlett withdrew from the millinery business and entered the employ of A. Bushwell & Company in charge of the carpet department. He held that position twenty-eight years, until 1917, when he withdrew, having reached the age of eighty-

four. While with Bushwell & Company he reached the eightieth milestone on life's pathway, and on his birthday, October 29, the employees of the house gave him a testimonial dinner and in further honor of the event presented him with a valuable cane. Each year thereafter until his passing Mr. Bartlett's birthday was celebrated in some appropriate way by the Bushwell corps of employees, for all loved and respected the veteran of more than half a century of business life in the city of Watertown, 1865-1917.

Integrity and upright, honorable living distinguished the career of Homer A. Bartlett, whose sterling character withstood every test. He was the soul of honor with a code of business ethics to which he rigidly adhered. He was a sincere Christian and his life is worthy of emulation. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Stone Presbyterian Church of Watertown, joining April 15, 1866, Rev. George D. Baker, then its pastor. He was chosen an elder, November 3, 1868, and long was the senior member of the session. He never sought office, but was keenly alive to the responsibilities as a citizen and met them squarely, as he did every obligation of life.

On August 29, 1861, Homer A. Bartlett married Elvira M. Coon, of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, who died November 23, 1912, at the family home No. 413 Academy street, Watertown. On August 29, 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett celebrated their golden wedding day and a year later their fifty-first anniversary, then the gentle wife was laid at rest and seven years later her husband was laid by her side. They left no children, but for several years prior to Mr. Bartlett's death his sister, Martha Jane (Bartlett) Hill, kept his home and presided as its mistress, there yet residing.

(III) Martha Jane Bartlett, eldest daughter and third child of Chauncey L. and Martha T. (Pierce) Bartlett, was born in North Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and there and at the home farm in Lorraine grew to womanhood. She obtained a good education, and until her marriage taught school. Miss Bartlett married, September 25, 1872, Rev. Morell Theodore Hill, a minister of the Gospel, of whom further. During her widowhood Mrs. Hill has resided at No. 413 Academy street, Watertown, the home of her brother, Homer A. Bartlett, until his death, and there now resides, devoted to the memory of her husband and brother. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and long has been an active interested church worker, her life one of good deeds and useful activity.

HILL, Morell Theodore,

Minister of the Gospel.

Rev. Morell Theodore Hill was born in Western New York, March 25, 1827, and died at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, October 8, 1900. He was born on the home farm and in early life attended the district school, but after his early conversion he began preparing for the work of the ministry and in 1855 was licensed by the Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church to exhort, Rev. W. J. Richards being pastor of the church in Steuben county, New York, of which he was a member. He continued his studies in theology three years longer, then in 1858 was licensed to preach in the Steuben county district under Rev. I. L. Hunt, presiding elder. On June 8, 1858, he was admitted "on trial" by the old Black River conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1860 was ordained a deacon by Bishop

Matthew D. Simpson, the scholarly, saintly and eloquent divine now ascended, who was long a shining light in the Christian World. In 1862 he was ordained an elder by Bishop Ames of the same church and thereafter exercised all the rights and dignities pertaining to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church.

During the years of preparation and later he served many churches, his first charge being Lee Center, New York; Brockills and Stratford were second 1859 and 1860; Forestport, 1861-62; Constableville, 1863-64; Champion, 1865-67; Mannsville (Ellisburg) 1868-70; Lorraine, 1871-72; Henderson, 1873-75; Pillar Point, 1876-78; Supernumerary, 1879-83, on account of health; Sacket Harbor, 1884; Pamela, 1885-86; New Bremen, 1887-89; Gilbert Mills, 1890-91; again supernumerary, 1892-94; and on the supernumerated list until his death in 1900. During 1864 he served in the Christian Commission in war work, being stationed at Harpers Ferry and Fortress Monroe, Virginia, during seven months of that year. He is an earnest, faithful, self-sacrificing servant of the church and widely known within the limits of his conference, as under the law of the itinerancy ministers of the Methodist church in his day were limited to pastorates of first one year, then a limit of two and later three years was fixed, the ministers of today being allowed unlimited stay at the will of the presiding bishop. This accounts for the many pastorates Rev. Hill occupied in Northern New York during his active career as a minister, 1855-1891, although in all capacities he served the church from 1855 until his death in 1900. His work as a minister was aided by his own beautiful Christian character and his intense devotion to the

cause of his Master. Self-educated to a great degree he became a powerful advocate of the cause and he brought in many sheaves to the harvest. During the last years of his life he resided in Adams, New York, where he died. He is buried in Westerville, New York.

Rev. Morell T. Hill married (first) March 31, 1847, Julia Halleck, of Western Oneida county, New York, and they were the parents of three children: Harriett, married Albert Wilmot, she now deceased; Elwyn, who lived and died at Champion, New York; Jennie married Gilbert Fletcher, and resides at Champion, New York. Rev. Morell T. Hill married (second) September 25, 1872, Martha Jane Bartlett, of previous mention, who still survives him after twenty-eight years of married life and twenty-three years of widowhood, her home in Watertown, where she was the solace of the last years of the life of her brother, Homer A. Bartlett, of this review.

CONDÉ, William Wheeler,

Man of Varied Activities.

One of Watertown's best business men and most highly esteemed citizens was the late William Wheeler Condé, founder and president of the W. W. Condé Hardware Company, a concern which is engaged in both wholesale and retail trade. He was also officially identified with several other important business and financial organizations, including the Union Carriage Company of Watertown and the Union National Bank, but his business activities did not represent the entire range of his interests, and it is as a public-spirited citizen, a loyal friend, and a man of sterling qualities of character that he is remembered and honored by those who knew him best. Mr. Condé was a descendant of one of the old pioneer Dutch

families and traces his branch of the family to Adam Condé, from whom the line of descent is as follows:

(1) Adam Condé, descendant of one of the early Holland-Dutch settlers of New York State, was high constable of Albany in 1724, removed to Schenectady, New York, and was killed in the Boeckendal massacre in 1748. He married, November 30, 1736, Catharine De Graaf, daughter of Jesse De Graaf, and among their six children was Adam (2), of whom further.

(II) Adam (2) Condé, son of Adam (1) and Catharine (De Graaf) Condé, was born September 25, 1748, and died in Glenville, September 22, 1824. He served in the Revolutionary War, under Captains Johannes, Mynderse and Fonder. On July (or January) 1, 1770, he married Catelyntje Traux, daughter of Pieter Traux, and among their children was Cornelius S., of whom further.

(III) Cornelius S. Condé, son of Adam (2) and Catelyntje (Traux) Condé, was born September 29, 1782, and died May 13, 1869. He resided in Glenville, where for many years he was justice of sessions. He married, July 13, 1805, Sarah Traux, daughter of Abraham Traux, and they were the parents of thirteen sons, all of whom grew to maturity. Among these was Joseph S., of whom further.

(IV) Joseph S. Condé, son of Cornelius S. and Sarah (Traux) Condé, was born July 31, 1824, and died at Burnt Hills, New York, March 9, 1860. In early life he located at Burnt Hills, where he conducted a general store to the time of his death, which occurred in the prime of young manhood. The family were members of the Episcopal church. He married Sarah Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of William Wheeler, and a descendant of an old Connecticut family. Both were

buried at Burnt Hills. They were the parents of three children: Julia, who married Robert A. Merchant, and resides in Schenectady; William Wheeler, of further mention; and Mary Amanda, who married J. E. Van Eps, and resides in Schenectady.

(V) William Wheeler Condé, son of Joseph S. and Sarah Elizabeth (Wheeler) Condé, was born at Burnt Hills, New York, March 4, 1851, and died March 5, 1918. He prepared for college under the tutorship of Mr. Betts, an Episcopal clergyman, who was at that time rector of the Episcopal church at Burnt Hills, but the death of his father when he was fifteen years of age made it necessary that he should give up his college plans and enter upon a business career. With characteristic cheerfulness and energy he secured a position as clerk in the hardware store of his uncle, Benjamin L. Condé, and it was in that connection that he secured his training in the line of business in which he was prominent throughout his active career. He remained with Benjamin L. Condé until 1878, giving close attention to business, and for several years before leaving Schenectady he was the efficient manager of the concern. In 1878 he removed to Watertown, purchased the Utley & Winslow hardware store, then located on lower Washington street, and engaged in business for himself, employing two clerks. Thus was founded what has developed into the prosperous wholesale and retail business which now operates under the name of the W. W. Condé Hardware Company. In the beginning his trade was exclusively retail, but in 1880 he added a wholesale department. In 1884 he purchased the Belknap & Lewis interests, located at No. 29 Public Square, where the Condé store now

stands, and in 1905 the greatly developed enterprise was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York as the W. W. Condé Hardware Company, B. C. Wilmot and F. W. Clark becoming stockholders. Mr. Condé was made president, and B. C. Wilmot, secretary-treasurer. The following year Harold W. Condé, son of William Wheeler Condé, and now the head of the concern, was made vice-president, and at the same time F. W. Clark was made store manager. In 1911 the large warehouse in the rear of the store, with its own railroad siding, was constructed, but no changes in organization took place until 1918, when the death of the founder and president placed his son, Harold W., in the chief executive position. The final change in organization to date (1923) was made when Mr. Wilmot, after forty-one years of active connection with the business, retired, though retaining an interest in the company. At that time H. J. Yoder, who had had twenty years of experience in the hardware business with the Burhan & Black Company of Syracuse, became a member of the company and was elected secretary, while E. J. Turner, who had been with the W. W. Condé Company since 1902, was made assistant treasurer. Mr. Turner is now (1923) treasurer.

The plant of the company comprises a floor space of 40,000 square feet, and requires the services of forty employees, including five travelling representatives. The concern handles shelf and heavy hardware, iron and steel, mill supplies, paints and oils, and serves as local distributor for several large concerns, including Sargent's builder's hardware, Du Pont's paints and varnishes, General Fireproofing Company's goods, Landers, Frary & Clark, universal goods, Otsego

line of steel goods, E. E. Myers & Bros. barn door hangers and unloader hay carriers, Dodge complete line of transmission, Columbia Rope Company's products. The concern, which is one of the best known of its kind in Jefferson county, stands as a monument to the business ability of its founder and developer. In addition to his activities in connection with the W. W. Condé Company, Mr. Condé was president of the Union Carriage Company of Watertown, a member of the board of directors of the Union National Bank, and was also a trustee and vice-president of the Watertown Loan and Savings Bank. He was active in the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, which he served for two terms as its third president.

Throughout his career Mr. Condé took a deep interest in the welfare of his home town, and though he was honored as an able and high-minded business man, it was his sterling qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to his many friends and associates. He willingly served as a trustee of the "Henry Keeps Home" on Washington street, and was always ready to give generous support to projects planned for the public welfare. He gave his support to the Republican party, but never sought and would never accept public office. He was devoted to his home, where his best traits of character found free expression, and it was a chivalrous tribute which he paid his wife when he accompanied her on all her trips made in the interests of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of other patriotic societies. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he was a member of all the bodies of the York Rite and the Shrine. His religious affiliation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, which he served as a member of

the board of trustees. His death was felt as an irreparable loss to the city of Watertown. He was laid to rest in the beautiful white marble mausoleum which he had built some years before in Vail Cemetery, Schenectady.

On November 25, 1874, at Schenectady, New York, William Wheeler Condé married Catharine Clute, of Schenectady, daughter of Eleazer and Jane (Pollard) Clute (see Clute VI), and descendant of one of the historical Holland-Dutch families of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. Condé became the parents of three children: 1. Robert Edwin, who died in infancy. 2. Kathrina Clute, who married Theodore Knowlton, of Watertown, and has two children, Kathrina Condé and David Condé. 3. Harold W., who succeeded his father as president of the W. W. Condé Hardware Company; he married Grace George, daughter of Nathan George, and they have one child, William Wheeler Condé (2).

(The Clute Line)

The name Clute first appears in the records of Albany, New York, in 1656, when Captain Johannes Clute, his nephew, Johannes Clute, and Frederick Clute, came to Beverwyck from Nuremberg. Captain Johannes Clute was an extensive trader and owned lands at Loonenburg, Niskayuna, Albany, and at other points in the Hudson Mohawk Valley. Much of this land he obtained from the Indians by whom he was held in the highest esteem. It is not known that he had any family closer than his nephew, Johannes Clute, who inherited his property. Johannes Clute, the nephew, married Baata Slichtenhorst, daughter of Gerrit Slichtenhorst, and had a large family. Through intermarriage the Clutes are connected with the oldest among the Dutch families of the Mohawk Valley; the Du Mondts, Glens,

Marselis, Van Epps, Heemstraats, Van Bommels, Schermerhorns, Vroomans, De Graafs, and others.

(I) Frederic Clute came from Kingston, about 1703, and bought land of Johannes Clute in Niskayuna. What relationship, if any, existed between them is not known. He married Francyntje DuMonds. Children: Margarietje, who married Andries De Graaf; Johannes; Anna Barber, who married Abraham Fort; Jacob, of whom further; Helena, who married Johannes Quackenbos, Jr.; Frederic; Walraven, or Waldren; (perhaps these children were born before his removal to Niskayuna); Sarah, baptized in Albany, February 19, 1707; Magalena, in Albany, June 26, 1709; Pieter, in Albany, April 20, 1712; Anna Catrina, in Schenectady, December 8, 1716, married Martin Van Olinda.

(II) Jacob Clute, son of Frederic and Francyntje (Du Monds) Clute, married Maria Brouwer, November 16, 1727, in Albany. Children baptized in Albany: Nelletie, October 13, 1728; Fredericus, February 22, 1730; Pieter, of whom further; Francyntje, October 2, 1733; Johannes, June 14, 1735.

(III) Pieter Clute, son of Jacob and Maria (Brouwer) Clute, was baptized October 31, 1731. He married Catharina Marselis, daughter of Dirk Marselis. Children baptized: Maria, April 13, 1755; Maria, October 31, 1756; Dirk, November 20, 1757; Jacob, March 4, 1759; Maria, October 4, 1760; Jan Baptist, May 24, 1762; Pieter, January 15, 1764; Pieter, born April 28, baptized April 28, 1765; Elisabeth, November 22, 1767, married Matthew McKinney; Dirk, September 17, 1769; Dirk, of whom further; Frederic, born August 1, baptized August 2, 1772; Frederick, December 25, 1773, died February 9, 1841; Nicolaas, December 24,



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William S. Cheesman, M.D.

1775; Sara, November 2, 1777, married Nicolaas Marselis; Hendrick, April 14, 1780. (This is the largest family recorded in the Doop-book).

(IV) Dirk (Richard) Clute, son of Pieter and Catherina (Marselis) Clute, born December 2, 1770, died September 2, 1849. He married Mary McMichael, in Albany; she was born February 21, 1777, and died February 26, 1862, and they were the parents of a son, Eleazer, of whom further.

(V) Eleazer Clute, son of Richard and Mary (McMichael) Clute, married Jane Pollard, born in New England, and they were the parents of a daughter, Catharine.

(VI) Catharine Clute, daughter of Eleazer and Jane (Pollard) Clute, married William Wheeler Condé (see Condé V). Mrs. Condé is a member of the Presbyterian church of Watertown, and is a member of the Society of Holland Dames by virtue of her descent from Walleraud Dumondt. She is also a member of the Society of Colonial Dames through Saunders Leendertse Glen, a Scotchman: Le Ray De Chaumont Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through Peter Clute, being a charter member of the last named chapter which she served as regent from 1910 to 1912. She also for a number of years represented her chapter in the National and State conventions of the organization, always accompanied by her husband, who was deeply interested in the work. Mrs. Condé is eligible to other patriotic societies than those above mentioned.

CHEESMAN, William Sanderson, M. A., M. D.

Physician, Surgeon.

The records of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia Univer-

sity, New York City, state that William Sanderson Cheesman, one of the honor men of his class, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution with the graduating class of 1879. The records of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, show that Dr. William Sanderson Cheesman was an interne at that hospital during the years 1879-80. The city of Auburn, New York, welcomed the young practitioner in 1881, and there, as a surgeon, he rose to the highest grade of professional skill. In Auburn, from 1880 to his passing in 1912, Dr. Cheesman practiced the healing art as a surgeon, making that branch of the medical profession his special study, and in applying the knowledge gained in study at home and abroad, secured a wonderful skill which brought him high standing. He never sought an operation, neither did he decline one when the safety of his patient demanded it, but so closely and unerringly did he diagnose a difficulty that he never performed an unnecessary operation. He wrote a great deal for the medical journals, his articles often being illustrated by his own drawings. The work he did for humanity did not die with him, for to Auburn Public Library he bequeathed his large collection of medical and surgical books, and to a hospital in Asia Minor he gave his surgical instruments and a sum of money.

Dr. Cheesman was of English and American parentage, his father, Captain William S. Cheesman, although born in England in 1823, became an ardent American patriot and was in the United States Navy, as commander of a United States War Vessel, throughout the entire period of the Civil War. Captain Cheesman married Mary Shaurman, born in Catskill, New York, and to them a son was born, their only child, Dr. William

Sanderson Cheesman, of whom further.

Dr. William Sanderson Cheesman was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 10, 1853, and died May 7, 1912, in Auburn, New York, where he had been in the practice of medicine and surgery about three decades. He was a graduate of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, class of 1872; Princeton University, A. B., 1873; A. M., 1876; and College of Physicians and Surgeons (New York City), M. D., 1879. After graduation he became, by appointment, interne at Bellevue Hospital, continuing until 1881. He then located in Auburn, New York, where he was in practice until his passing, thirty-one years later. In 1891 he went abroad and pursued post-graduate courses in Berlin, Vienna, and London, and thereafter confined himself to surgery, later becoming widely known as a surgeon of rare skill and ability and as a writer, the literature of his profession being greatly enriched by his many contributions. He was a member of the Cayuga county Medical Society; Syracuse Medical Society; Syracuse Academy of Medicine; Central New York Medical Society; New York State Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; and the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital. He served the Central New York Medical and Cayuga County societies as president.

Outside his profession, Dr. Cheesman was widely acquainted. He was a fine linguist, and spoke with fluency both German and French. He was deeply interested in art and was highly esteemed as an art critic. His literary work was largely done in behalf of his profession and he wrote voluminously for the medical press.

Dr. Cheesman was a Republican in politics, and served Auburn as a member of

the Board of Education. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a generous supporter of all good causes.

Dr. William S. Cheesman married, in Brooklyn, New York, April 27, 1882, Mary E. Cuyler, born in New York City, August 22, 1854, daughter of Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D. D., LL. D., a scholarly divine, who devoted his thought, energy and ability to the betterment of humanity, his pastorate forming the most important chapter in the history of the Layette Avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, where for forty-four years he served in uninterrupted ministerial labor, the last thirty of those years as pastor of that church. Dr. Cuyler married, in 1883, Annie E. Mathiot, daughter of Joshua Mathiot, member of Congress from Ohio. Dr. Cuyler died February 26, 1909. Dr. and Mrs. Cheesman were the parents of one daughter, Joan C., who was born August 1, 1894; she married Norman Turner, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Cheesman survives her eminent husband, and continues her residence in Auburn, New York.

FIELD, Lovasso,

Head of Extensive Enterprises.

The life of Lovasso Field covered a period of sixty-nine years, 1849-1918, and from the age of thirteen they were spent in active contact with the business world. He built up an honorable career, beginning as a telegraph boy, and at the close of his life was connected with the Rochester Cabinet Company, the Sanitary Communion Outfit Company and the Field Baking Company. One of the notable and interesting facts of his broadly useful career is that in 1886 he was the founder of the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," publishing, with Paul J. Schlicht, the first numbers of that famous peri-

odical. He was a son of John R. and Henrietta Field, his father a carriage maker. In boyhood he was taught the worth and dignity of honest effort, and this youthful training made him strong and self-reliant, never afraid to trust to his own judgment or ability.

Lovasso Field was born in Stillwater, New York, May 25, 1849, and died in Columbus, Ohio, while on a visit to his son, September 18, 1918. In 1859 the family moved to Chemung county, New York. His school years were too soon ended, but by self study, wide reading and close observing he became remarkably well informed. After public school study, which ended at the age of thirteen years, he was a student at Binghamton Business College, and later taught telegraphy as a member of the faculty of that institution. He spent his business career as a telegraph operator and spent several years in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, located at Chenuug, Painted Post, Canisteo and Corning, becoming manager of the Corning office of the Western Union.

In 1871 Mr. Field changed his occupation, becoming clerk in the First National Bank of Hornellsville, New York. He rose to the position of assistant cashier, but his ambitions ran in other directions and in 1875 he resigned his bank position and became manager of the granite business of his father-in-law, John Heermans, at Corning, New York. He spent eight years in the granite business, retiring in 1883 to become a partner in the firm of Clague, Wegman, Schlicht & Field, Incorporated, a firm formed to place upon the market the Shannon File, Mr. Field having purchased from the inventor in Chicago the patents covering the file.

The Shannon File was so superior to anything then on the market that it soon

became part of the furniture of all modernly equipped offices. The general office of this company was on Exchange street, Rochester, later on St. Paul street. Messrs. Clague and Wegman after a time withdrew from the firm and the Messrs. Field and Schlicht continued the business. Mr. Field later established the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" and was associated with Mr. Schlicht in the publishing of the early numbers, their work in this connection marking the birth of a magazine that holds first rank in its literary field. For some time thereafter the firm of Schlicht & Field dealt in office supplies.

Later Mr. Field organized the Rochester Cabinet Company, also promoted the Sanitary Communion Outfit Company, and in 1909 founded the Field Baking Company, of which he was president. He was a man of keen intellect, quick to see an opportunity and courageous in grasping it. He was a worker from boyhood and made his own way to a career without any of the aids that influential friends could furnish. He was strictly a business man, held few social or fraternal relations, but was devoted to his home and family. He was a member of the Oak Hill Club of Rochester, and in 1883 became a member of the Central Presbyterian Church, which he served as elder during the last sixteen years of his life.

Lovasso Field married, in Corning, New York, January 6, 1874, Alice B. V. Heermans, daughter of John and Nancy (Travis) Heermans, her parents long time residents of Corning. John Heermans was a well known business man of his city, a nephew of Joseph Fellows and an executor of the Fellows Estate. To Lovasso and Alice B. V. (Heermans) Field five children were born: Frank

Heermans; Howard Heermans; Harold Lovasso; Dorothy L., married John G. Rees; and Kenneth Heermans. Mrs. Field survives her husband, a resident of Rochester, her home at No. 43 South Goodman street.

The life herein traced began in an humble way, and was one of constant striving toward higher goals, with substantial success compensating for the labors involved. It is the life of a strong, determined man, with faith in himself and a courage that never faltered in the face of adversity. Mr. Field is buried in the family lot at Corning, New York.

KIMBALL, William Smith,

Man of Varied Activities.

Probably no other man was ever so closely identified with the various social, business, charitable and educational interests of a community as Mr. Kimball was identified with those of Rochester. He was a man of great wealth, but what was much more rare was a man who believed in putting his wealth into full activity and throwing his personal energy into every movement for the public good. He was the first to be asked where a contribution was needed, where help in the shape of an investment was sought, where individual prestige was required. He was in the full vigor of manly strength, in the first flush of rational enjoyment of life when called away. He was as eager as a boy in the pursuits of new interests and satisfied as a boy in the practices of old pastimes. His alertness and gayety were unfailing, while his frankness, courtesy and good nature were such that his mere presence was enough to win popularity.

As a business man he was fertile in resources and untiring in effort, but not less characteristic was his enthusiasm in

the matter of recreation. He made the wisest choice in his methods of rest and relaxation. He spent much of his spare time by the sea which he loved, and he loved the woods for they satisfied the instinct of the sportsman with which he was strongly imbued. He loved nature in all her forms, was deeply learned in the lore of forest and stream, but perhaps his great love was flowers, he being an authority on orchids as well as on other flowers. His collection of orchids was by far the finest and largest in the United States, containing about 20,000 plants in variety exceeding all others, and in some notable instances containing examples not to be found elsewhere. His collection of Cypripediums was unique and unrivalled, while in rare plants of this order his possessions were beyond measure in value. Connoisseurs from every section of this country and from Europe as well made special journeys hither to inspect his superb collection of the most interesting of flowers which the world-at-large had been ransacked to gather. A Photograph of the Cypripedium Insigne house shows 4000 blooms expanded on the center bench of the hot house alone. One of the most beautiful of the pure yellow form he named the Laura Kimball for his wife. Notwithstanding the great beauty and value of his orchids and greenhouses, all comers were welcomed and admitted free. His collection of paintings, over 100 valuable examples of French, German, Spanish, English and American art, were hung in a rare and beautiful gallery especially built for them. His home was most beautiful and with its fittings in keeping with the tastes of Mr. and Mrs. Kimball.

The Kimball family is an ancient one in England, and in New England dates

from the early English settlement, being particularly numerous and prominent as a family of wealth and influence in New Hampshire. The family in England bore arms and were seated in Cumberland.

Arms—Argent a lion rampant gules upon a chief sable three crescents or.

Crest—A lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a dagger or.

Motto—*Fortis non ferax.*

The Common ancestor of the great majority of Kimballs in this country claiming early Colonial descent was Richard Kimball, who with his family sailed from Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth." He arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, thence going to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became one of the active men of the settlement, following the trade of wheelright. He was made a freeman on May 6, 1635, was a proprietor in 1636, but soon afterwards was induced to remove to Ipswich, that town needing the services of a capable wheelright. There he spent the remainder of his years, passing away June 22, 1675. He married (first) Ursula Scott, daughter of Henry Scott, of Suffolkshire, England; (second) Margaret Dow, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. By his first wife there were sons and daughters to the number of eleven and from them sprang the large, ancient and honorable Kimball family of which William Smith Kimball was so honorable a representative.

William Smith Kimball, son of William Moody and Lucy Jané (Johnson) Kimball, was born at Boscawen, New Hampshire, March 30, 1837, died at Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, Virginia, March 26, 1895. He attended the neighborhood schools until fifteen years of age, when he became an apprentice at the Lawrence Locomotive Works, there

learning the machinist trade. He then began a new educational course, attending private school at Derry, New Hampshire, and Andover, Massachusetts, finishing with a course in engineering and mechanical drawing at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. After finishing at Troy, Mr. Kimball was employed in locomotive building at Concord, New Hampshire, and a year later, in 1858, went to Covington, Kentucky, where as a draughtsman he completed a thorough course of mechanical training.

Prior to the Civil War he located in Rochester, New York, enlisting in the United States Navy in 1861, and receiving appointment as master mechanic. He was assigned to duty with the South Atlantic squadron under Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, South Carolina, and there detailed to repair the machinery of gunboats and transports, having in charge two old Nantucket whalers, which were fitted up with machinery. The service rendered by Mr. Kimball's repair station was valuable, as he did work that otherwise could only have been done at Northern navy yards which were crowded. Admiral Dupont was proud of this feature of his squadron and personally complimented Master Mechanic Kimball and force on the excellence of their work.

In 1863, having resigned from the Navy, Mr. Kimball returned to Rochester, New York, but did not engage at his trade. He had accumulated a small capital and that he invested in the tobacco business as a partner with Henry Suggett, who in 1866 had begun manufacturing tobacco and had built up from a very small beginning a business that was larger than the capital he could command or could care for. The new firm, Suggett & Kimball, continued successfully until 1867, when Mr. Suggett withdrew and B. Brad-

ley Keelet, a brother-in-law of Mr. Kimball, was admitted. Three years later he retired through ill health, his place being taken by James C. Hart. In 1880 a magnificent building was erected for the accommodation of the immense business which had developed situated at the West end of the Court street bridge, one of the largest tobacco factories in the world. The huge stack at the works was surmounted by a bronze statue of Mercury, the design of Guernsey Mitchell, the sculptor, Mr. Kimball's brother-in-law. During all these years the Kimball Tobacco Works had become famous for the manufacture of cigarettes. One of their brands which won the firm its reputation was "Vanity Fair," which was literally shipped "all over the world." Later "Richmond Straight Cuts" obtained great vogue. Much of the improved machinery the works used in the manufacture of these cigarettes was made by Mr. Kimball, who to his mechanical skill added inventive genius.

Mr. Kimball was one of the chief movers in the organization of the American Tobacco Company, incorporated in 1890 under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This corporation, a combination of the successful tobacco manufacturers of the United States, was empowered by its charter to cure leaf tobacco, manufacture and sell tobacco in all forms, and to establish agencies and depots for its sale and distribution in all States and territories of the United States and in Canada, Great Britain and all other foreign countries. Of this giant corporation William S. Kimball was a vice-president. He was also president of the Union Bank; vice-president of the Security Trust Company; a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank; a director of the Rochester Railway Company; a director of the Toronto,

Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company; and president of the Post Express Printing Company; all of Rochester.

Although essentially a business man, Mr. Kimball did not live selfishly nor was he a slave to business, although so successful. On the contrary he was one of the philanthropists of the city, gave generously to all good causes and was widely known as an enthusiastic sportsman. It was his subscription of \$10,000 that resulted in the erection of a larger and better Young Men's Christian Association building than was originally planned. He bought the building for the Mechanics' Institute and held it in trust for the Institute and was always a warm friend of the school. He was also connected with the Rochester Industrial School; an active worker and an early president of the Chamber of Commerce; president of the board of directors of Rochester City Hospital; and a member of the Park Commission. All of these bodies met and passed resolutions of respect and appreciation after the death of Mr. Kimball.

For years Mr. Kimball was a member of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, a trustee and at one time president of the board. In politics he was a Democrat, always helpful to his party and could have any position in the county or city that the party could give him, but he always declined to accept political office. He set a good example in his gratification of a keen artistic instinct and love of out-of-doors recreation. He was an active member of the Willow's Point Club, near Sandusky, Ohio; Martin's Point Club, North Carolina; Caledonian Fishing Club; Rochester Rod and Gun Club; Genesee Valley Forestry Association; New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game; Genesee Valley Game and Fish

Protective and Propagating Association; American Fishing Association; and the Princess Anne Club of Virginia Beach, Virginia, and took an active interest in the sports advocated by these clubs, holding prominent office in them all. He was a man of unbending probity, strong common sense, and with a sentimental side to his nature revealed only to those who knew him well. Well built, of robust figure and happy disposition, so fond of out-of-doors life he seemed destined to carry on to a serene old age, a promise not fulfilled.

William S. Kimball married (first) October 7, 1858, Marion Elizabeth Keeler, daughter of ex-Mayor Rufus Keeler, of Rochester. They were the parents of a son, Harold Chandler Kimball, died February 1, 1911, married Martha Whitney Pond, and they had two sons; Harold Chandler, Jr., married Irene Agnevy, and was killed at Vimy Ridge, while fighting with Canadian Artillery forces against superior numbers of German troops, April 9, 1917; and Charles Pond, who married Honor E. Case.

William S. Kimball married (second) August 11, 1880, Laura Page Mitchell, who died November 27, 1922, sister of Francis B. Mitchell, Guernsey Mitchell and Willis Gaylord Mitchell. Two children were born to William S. and Laura Page (Mitchell) Kimball. 1. Cecilia Mitchell, now the wife of George Cooley Gordon, of Rochester, and the mother of Cecilia K., Laura K., and George C. Gordon, Jr., the last two named being twins. 2. Ernest Mitchell, died in 1898, aged fourteen years.

Few men enjoyed home life better than Mr. Kimball. The art gallery, previously referred to, was especially designed to show the paintings and was lighted from the roof through screens of

soft silk, while there was a musician's gallery that really formed the second story of a pretty annex where Mr. Kimball's rare and valuable collection of pottery and china was exhibited in glass cabinets. In a little room at the west end of the annex was a superb cabinet enclosing the finest specimens of a remarkable collection of twelve hundred pepper boxes—all antiques. The approach to the gallery from the house or from the grounds is by a conservatory in glass where many palms and fine foliage plants are growing. A conservatory was also connected with the residence, but the green houses where his orchids were displayed were on Olean Street, and there thousands of these most interesting of all the flower kingdom were to be seen in bloom in early winter and, as the registers testify, thousands of visitors came, the green-houses with its unique lily house being daily opened to visitors from nine until four o'clock. At their home Mr. and Mrs. Kimball loved to entertain their friends and there a most generous hospitality was dispensed.

The outpouring of grief when the news came of Mr. Kimball's death was most remarkable. Beginning with Governor Morton and Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, deep regret was expressed by State officials, assemblymen and department employees, all of whom he knew, some of them intimately. Resolutions were passed by the Union Bank; the American Tobacco Company; the Chamber of Commerce; employees of W. S. Kimball & Company, branch of the American Tobacco Company; Rochester Clearing House Association; the board of trustees of St. Peter's Presbyterian Church; Rochester Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution; and many others. From that old time home of the whaler, thirty miles

out in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Massachusetts, Nantucket, came this press report:

The death of W. S. Kimball, the tobacco millionaire, will be a sad loss to Nantucket. Mr. Kimball took a great interest in the island and owned a fine villa at the cliff, and other real estate. He introduced quail, jack rabbits and other game that are breeding finely and will add to Nantucket's attractiveness to sportsmen.

GOFF, Gustavus Adolphus,

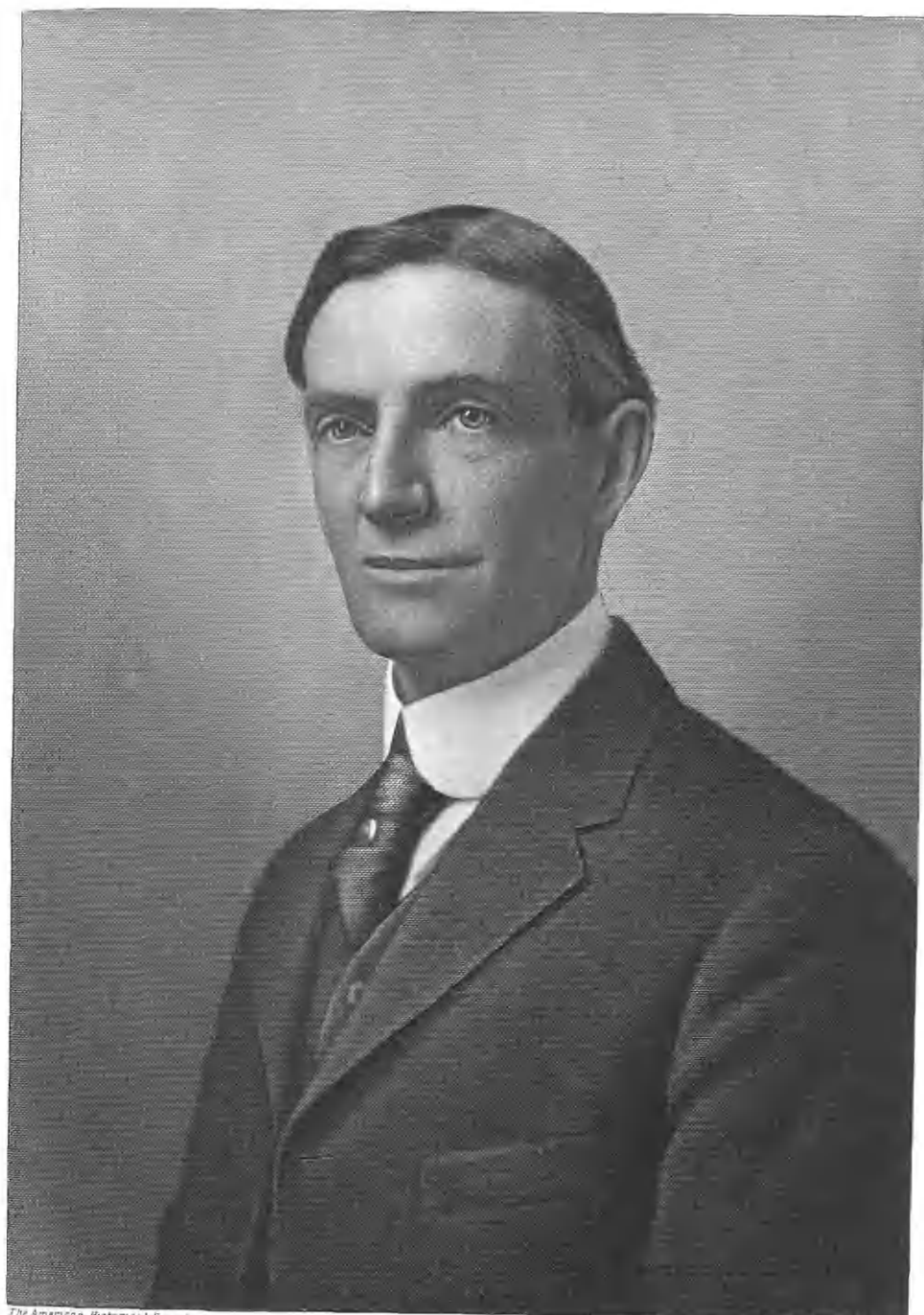
Widely Prominent Merchant.

Few men of Elmira, New York, have attained wider prominence in the business world than Gustavus Adolphus Goff, who throughout his active lifetime was identified with the leaf tobacco business, during the greater part of the time as the head of a great and far-reaching wholesale enterprise. Gifted with that breadth of vision which surveys at once conditions and possibilities, Mr. Goff attained a very high position in his chosen field of endeavor, and in many ways he was a pioneer, marking out new lines of advance for the trade, and leading on paths along which others have been glad to follow. His life was one of broad usefulness and lofty achievement, and his loss is one of the most regrettable instances of a career closed by the hand of death, although he had very nearly lived out the allotted span of man's life.

Coming of a long line of worthy antecedents, Mr. Goff was a grandson of James B. Goff, an early settler of Chemung County, New York, and a son of Gustavus A. Goff, Sr., who was a prominent farmer and land owner of Southport. He made farming his lifework, and his home was on Maple Street in the village of Southport, where he died. His remains lie buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira. Gustavus A. Goff, Sr. married

Mary Hammond Stull, a granddaughter of Captain Stull, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. She is also now deceased, and buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Gustavus Adolphus Goff, son of Gustavus A. and Mary Hammond (Stull) Goff, was born at Southport, Chemung County, New York, June 29, 1858. His education was begun in the private schools of this section, and he later attended Elmira Free Academy, then became associated with his father on the farm. Meantime he had assisted with the work of the farm from early boyhood, bearing such part as he could of the multitudinous duties which agricultural activities entail. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Goff struck out for himself, accepting a position as a buyer of leaf tobacco with the New York Leaf Tobacco Company. In this connection he travelled through Connecticut and Massachusetts, among the extensive tobacco growing regions of those states, also in other parts of the country, buying for this company. Remaining with the same concern until the year 1884, he then accepted a similar position with John Brand & Company, then one of the foremost wholesale tobacco dealers of Chemung county, located at Elmira. During his association with this concern Mr. Goff's headquarters were at Portage, Wisconsin, but he remained with the company for only a comparatively short period, returning to Elmira in the year 1888 and entering the same line of business for himself. He opened a warehouse on Madison avenue, in this city, and went forward independently until the year 1890, when he received into partnership Charles S. Mather. This enterprise, under Mr. Goff's judicious, but fearless, management, became one of the most important in its field in the Southern Tier of counties in New York State. The firm name



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G. A. Goff

was know as the Goff & Mather Company until the retirement of Mr. Mather, when Charles G. Brand and Herbert C. Way became Mr. Goff's partners. This change of personnel occasioned a corresponding change of name, but Mr. Goff continued at the head of Goff, Way, Brand & Company until his death, determining the policies of the concern and leading the organization ever forward and upward. His sound business judgment, the keen foresight with which he met every problem, and above all the sterling integrity which was the dominant characteristic of the man, and which ever upheld the highest standards in the company—these were the factors upon which was built a spectacular and permanent success.

In the public life of the city of Elmira Mr. Goff was a figure of no slight importance, and here also these qualities, which made for individual success, counted far for public advance. A leading spirit in the progress of the Republican party, he was an eloquent and convincing advocate of its principles, and a loyal servant of the people in the few offices which he accepted. He served as a member of the Common Council for several years, also as a member of the Board of Aldermen. Deeply interested in the progress of education in general, he did much for the local schools, and served as a member of the Board of Education from the year 1916 until his death. Prominent in fraternal circles, Mr. Goff was a member of Ivy Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; St. Omar Commandery, Knights Templar; and Cashmeer Grotto. He was also a member of the Masonic Club, the Rotary Club and the Centerville Club, of which last-named organization he was president. He was a member of the Park Congregational Church, which he served for many years as trustee.

Mr. Goff married, at Elmira, New York, Josephine Hoffman, who was born in the house which was built by Colonel John Hendy, one of the pioneers of Elmira in a day now long gone by. Mrs. Goff is a daughter of Joseph and Phoebe (Higgins) Hoffman, and a granddaughter of William Hoffman, the pioneer of this family in Elmira, the Hoffman family being represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Goff's only child, Madaline, is the wife of Professor C. Tracy Staggs, and they have a son, Norman Goff Staggs. They reside in Albany, New York.

The death of Gustavus Adolphus Goff, which occurred May 13, 1920, removed from the city of Elmira and from the wholesale tobacco trade a man of rare spirit, of great ability, a man whose life had exemplified the highest type of citizenship, and whose activities had contributed in a large degree to the general prosperity. His splendid success marked him as a man of great achievements, yet he was a home-lover, a loyal friend, and the author of many unheralded benefactions which made life happier for the poor and unfortunate. Well known in many states, and influential in his chosen field of commercial effort, his modest, congenial personality was an inspiration to all who knew him, and he was mourned in every circle in which he was known when the news of his death was spread abroad. It is eminently fitting that the record of his achievements should be perpetuated in these pages, but an even finer tribute to his memory is preserved in the hearts of his many friends.

HAZARD, John Gibson,

Business Executive.

The name of Hazard has been inseparably identified with the great indus-

trial achievements of the Solvay Process Company and its allied interests in America, and it was with this remarkable record of constructive endeavor that John Gibson Hazard's business life story is merged. A native of Rhode Island, long the family home, he came to Syracuse, New York, when entering active life, and in the two decades of his residence in that city he formed affiliation with and took responsible part in many branches of community life. Death claimed him at the early age of forty-one years, but, premature as was his passing, the years that were granted him had been sufficient for the development of unusual executive powers and for the attainment of a secure place in the affections and respect of his fellowmen.

(I) The family to which he belonged has occupied for many generations a prominent position in the civil, commercial, judicial and military history of Rhode Island, and is descended from Thomas Hazard, born 1610, in England. He first appears of record in America in 1635, at Boston, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman in 1638, and was two years later a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He was among the founders and first town officers of Newport, Rhode Island, associated with Coddington, Easton, Coggeshall, Brenton, the Clarks, Bull and Dyer. He was made a freeman of Newport in 1639, and in 1640 was appointed a member of the General Court of Elections. His first wife, Martha Hazard, died in 1669, and he married (second) Martha Sheriff, widow of Thomas Sheriff.

(II) Robert Hazard, eldest child of Thomas Hazard, was born in 1635. He was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth in 1665, and prominent in Colonial affairs until 1698. In 1671 he purchased 500

acres of land in Kings Town, and soon after 1687 built there his house, which was still standing in the early part of the nineteenth century. He died in 1710. He married Mary Brownell, daughter of Thomas and Anne Brownell, who lived to be one hundred years old, and died January 28, 1739. Her obituary states that she was accounted a very useful gentlewoman.

(III) Thomas (2) Hazard, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, was born in 1660, died 1746. He was a freeman of Portsmouth in 1684, and of Kings Town in 1717. He was a large purchaser of lands, paying £700 for 900 acres in 1698, and £500 for 300 acres in 1710. His aggregate possessions reached nearly 4,000 acres. He gave land to each of his sons on attaining majority, and the inventory of his estate amounted to £3,785. He married Susanna Nichols, whom he survived.

(IV) Robert (2) Hazard, eldest son of Thomas (2) and Susanna (Nichols) Hazard, was born May 23, 1689, and died May 20, 1762. He inherited 650 acres of land from his father, also acquired lands by purchase, was residuary legatee in his father's will, which brought him other lands. In his own will he bequeathed negro slaves to his children. He married Sarah Borden, daughter of Richard and Innocent Borden, born July 31, 1694.

(V) Thomas (3) Hazard, second son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Borden) Hazard, called "College Tom," was born September 15, 1720, died in 1798. He was a freeman of South Kingstown in 1742, and in 1748 was clerk of the Council. He entered Yale College, but did not complete the course because of his sentiment as a member of the Society of Friends that college honors were not de-

sirable. For forty years he was a preacher in the Society of Friends and the first among them to advocate the emancipation of slaves. In 1764, with some fifty others, he petitioned for the privilege of founding and endowing a college or university. This petition was granted, and he was one of the eleven fellows designated to establish what was then called Rhode Island College, now Brown University. His home was on Tower Hill. He married, March 27, 1762, Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Governor William and Martha (Potter) Robinson, born June 16, 1742, died February 5, 1804, a great-granddaughter of Thomas (1) Hazard, founder of the family in America.

(VI) Rowland Hazard, son of Thomas (3) and Elizabeth (Robinson) Hazard, was born June 4, 1763. He was early engaged in manufacturing at what is now Peace Dale, Rhode Island, where was set up the first carding machine in South Kingstown. He was also interested in shipping, first at Charleston, South Carolina, and later at Narragansett, Rhode Island. Late in life he removed to Pleasant Valley, New York, where he died July 1, 1835. He married, in 1793, Mary Peace, for whom the town of Peace Dale was named, daughter of Isaac Peace. She died June 28, 1852.

(VII) Rowland Gibson Hazard, third son of Rowland and Mary (Peace) Hazard, was born October 9, 1801, in Kingstown, on the homestead of his grandfather, on Tower Hill. In early childhood he went to Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he lived in the home of his grandfather, Isaac Peace. He attended school in Burlington, New Jersey, and in Bristol, and from 1813 to 1818 was a student of the West Town School. He had an especial faculty for mathematics, and

discovered new modes of demonstration in comic sections, and was also an eager reader of classic history. In 1819 he returned to Rhode Island, and in 1833 settled at Peace Dale, where in association with his brother, Isaac Peace Hazard, he took charge of the manufacturing business established by his father. The business grew under their management, and Rowland G. Hazard made many trips in promoting its interests. From 1833 to 1843 he made many visits to the South, where he observed the working of the slave system, which excited in him great horror. He made many speeches in favor of the abolition of slavery, and was also widely known as a writer. He married, September 25, 1828, Caroline Newbold, daughter of John Newbold, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of two sons.

(VIII) John Newbold Hazard, youngest son of Rowland Gibson and Caroline (Newbold) Hazard, was born in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, September 11, 1836. He was educated at Brown University where he was a member of the class of 1857. He went abroad to complete his education, taking up special lines of work, some of them in connection with the woolen manufacturing business, which afterward became his life work. Returning he assisted his father and brother in conducting the business of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. His father retired from the presidency of the company in 1865, and in January, 1866, John N. Hazard was elected to succeed him. He continued in that capacity until 1892, when he resigned after a continuous service of twenty-six years, continuing, however, as a director of the company until his death, June 7, 1900. He was twice married. His first wife, whom he wedded in France, was Hortense De

Huys, who bore him two children: Marie and Emil. In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, he married (second) Augusta G. Gerloff, and eight children were born of this union: Ernest Newbold, born June 25, 1869, deceased; Robert, born in 1871, died November 18, 1874; Edith, born May 27, 1872; Mary Peace, born July 8, 1874, married R. R. Robinson, M. D.; Mabel, born September 26, 1875, died October 24, 1875; John Gibson, of whom further; Anna, born July 8, 1880, married, May 24, 1906, Daniel Hawes Reese; and Isaac Peace, born in 1883.

(IX) John Gibson Hazard, son of John Newbold and Augusta G. (Gerloff) Hazard, and nephew of Rowland Hazard, founder of the Solvay Process Company in America, was born in Peace Dale, Rhode Island, February 19, 1877. After attending the schools, at home and at Geneva, Switzerland, he was a student in the Hill School, there preparing for Yale University, whence he was graduated in the class of 1899, Sheffield Scientific School. After leaving Yale, he came to Syracuse, New York, and entered the employ of the Solvay Process Company, his record with this concern being one of progress, from subordinate position to one of the important administrative offices. His mastery of process and methods was thorough and complete, in consequence of which he was able to direct the affairs of the departments over which he had authority with rare judgment and perception. Among the positions he filled in Solvay interests were the following: Vice-president of the Semet-Solvay Company; assistant secretary of the Solvay Process Company; secretary of the By-Products Coke Company; secretary and treasurer of the Kentucky-Solvay Coke Company; president of the Iron-

town-Solvay Coke Company; president of the Pennsylvania-Solvay Coke Company; vice-president of the Solvay Security Company; and a director of the Process and all subsidiary corporations. He was also a director of the Syracuse Trust Company. Mr. Hazard's clubs were the University, Century, Onondaga Golf, Bellevue Golf and Country, and the Citizens'. He was esteemed for dependable qualities of personality and character, contributed a full share to organized effort for the common good, and was known among his associates as a man, staunch in friendship and consistent in his adherence to a manly code of ethics.

Mr. Hazard married, July 10, 1901, Ada de Kalb, born at Frederick, Maryland, daughter of Enoch and Emma (Bosarte) de Kalb, her father of French Alsatian, and her mother of Spanish descent. Their children are: Barbara Peace, John Newbold (2), and Gibson de Kalb. Mrs. Hazard is a member of the Episcopal church, as was her husband.

John Gibson Hazard died in Syracuse, New York, December 27, 1918, after an illness of more than a year, a part of which was spent in California in search of health. His passing took from the Syracuse community and from the world of affairs a member whose early promise had become a concrete realization of capacity and ability, and from the intimate communion of home and friendship one who enriched and beautified such relations.

HURLBUT, Daniel Lester,

Lawyer.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century Daniel L. Hurlbut made for himself high reputation at the Cayuga county (New York) bar to which

he was admitted in 1876. His entire professional life was spent in the city of Auburn, New York, but that life was cut off in its prime, Mr. Hurlbut dying at the age of fifty years. He left a deep impress upon his times, although he never was greatly in the public eye, but in a quiet, forceful way he stood for that which was best in community life and lent his influence to that which was good. He was a good citizen, and at his death was sincerely mourned.

Daniel Lester Hurlbut was born at Venice, Cayuga county, New York, November 30, 1852, died at his home on Easterly Avenue, Auburn, New York, February 19, 1902. He was a son of Daniel and Mary Jane (Lester) Hurlbut, of old Connecticut family, his father a farmer of Venice until 1853, when he moved to a farm at Genoa, New York, and there died, in 1868. Daniel L. Hurlbut was but a year old when Genoa became the family home, and there he remained until sixteen years of age, his father's farm assistant. At that age he was left fatherless, and not being inclined toward the life of an agriculturist, he fitted himself for a profession, exhausting the advantages of Genoa schools, then, for a time, engaged as a teacher. His ambition was for the practice of law, and in 1872, at the age of twenty, he began the study of law in the office of Milo Goodrich, at Dryden, Tompkins county, New York, Mr. Goodrich being an eminent member of the bar of that county. Later, in 1875, Mr. Goodrich moved his law offices to Auburn, New York, and with him came the young law student, Daniel L. Hurlbut, who continued his study under the same preceptor until admitted to the Cayuga county bar in 1876.

Mr. Hurlbut practiced for a year in Auburn alone, then entered the law part-

nership of Hurlbut & Underwood, his partner, George Underwood, Jr. The firm occupied offices in a Genesee street building until 1882, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hurlbut then practicing alone for a decade of years. In 1892 he entered into a law partnership with J. Henry Kerr, the firm of Hurlbut & Kerr continuing until Mr. Hurlbut's passing in 1902, just in the prime of his intellectual vigor.

In politics, Mr. Hurlbut was a Democrat and took an active interest in public affairs, contributing to party success through his powers of persuasive oratory by speaking from public platforms all over the State during important campaigns. He served during the years 1898-99 as a member of Auburn City Council, but he sought no public office for himself, on the contrary avoided it to devote himself to his profession. He was an able lawyer, learned in the law, skilful in its application, and a man of the highest integrity. He was a member of the Masonic order, attended the Universalist church, and was highly esteemed by his contemporaries of the Cayuga bar. He was buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn.

Mr. Hurlbut married, in Auburn, New York, Iva Pauline Pomeroy, born in that city, daughter of Henry R. and Ellen (Andrews) Pomeroy, her father a lumber merchant of Auburn. The Pomeroy family of Connecticut. Mrs. Hurlbut died March 24, 1923. She was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church, and a lady of culture, and was a teacher prior to her marriage.

WOODWORTH, Dwight Jackson,

Business Man, Public Official.

The last fourteen years of the life of

Dwight J. Woodworth were spent in Rochester, New York, his previous life having been spent in Cattaraugus county. His activities were varied, but always worthy, and he labored for the good of men, teaching when young in the public schools, and in later years teaching older men the benefit of fraternity and the value of protecting life and property. He did a man's work in his lifetime, and while length of years were not allowed him, he well improved those that were allotted him, and the world was better for his having lived in it.

Dwight Jackson Woodworth, son of Daniel and Nancy (Davis) Woodworth, was born in the town of Fenner, Madison county, New York, August 10, 1840. He died at his home on Averill avenue, Rochester, New York, March 4, 1895, and was buried at Arcade, Wyoming county, New York. Daniel Woodworth, the father, was a prosperous agriculturist of Madison county until 1845, when he moved to Yorkshire, Cattaraugus county, New York.

Dwight J. Woodworth was five years of age when his parents moved to Yorkshire, and there he attended the public district school and aided in the farm work. He taught school when but sixteen years of age, later was a student at Fredonia Academy, Fredonia, Chautauqua county, New York, and until reaching the age of twenty-one years he alternately taught and attended school. For a time after reaching man's estate he operated the home farm at Yorkshire, then became a manufacturer of cheese, his factory the first one built in Western New York for that purpose. He was the pioneer cheese manufacturer of his district, and also was a maker of furniture. He was rejected for army service

on account of poor eyesight, but he "did his bit" by recruiting a company for the 105th Regiment, New York Infantry. Three of his brothers were in the war, Dr. Eli Woodworth, Rev. Charles A. Woodworth, of Buffalo, and Judson M. Woodworth, now of Brooklyn, New York.

In 1879 Dwight J. Woodworth was chosen deputy grand master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and became one of the order's most successful organizers, establishing within a few months more than thirty-five lodges of the order in New York and Connecticut. In 1881 he was deputy clerk of the Legislature at Albany, making his home at the capital city during the session. After the adjournment of the Legislature Mr. Woodworth, with his family, moved to Rochester, New York, ever afterward making that city his home. There he aided in organizing the Protective Life Association of Rochester, of which he became secretary, also being a member of the board of directors. He continued in that office until his death, which occurred in 1895 at his home on Averill avenue, at the age of fifty-five years.

Mr. Woodworth was a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Cattaraugus county was a member of the board of supervisors. He was a member of Arcade Lodge, No. 419, Free and Accepted Masons, of Arcade, New York. He was an elder of Central Presbyterian church of Rochester, elected by the session a few year prior to his death.

Mr. Woodworth married, at Yorkshire, New York, in 1862, Eliza I. Woodruff, of New England descent, born in Ashford, New York, daughter of Calvin and Hannah (Veness) Woodruff, a prominent Cattaraugus county family. To Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth two children were



C. H. Forman

born; 1. Carl D., who died in boyhood.
2. Frank J., a dentist of New York City,
who married Jennie York Stone. Mrs.
Woodworth is a member of Central Pres-
byterian church of Rochester.

FIRMAN, Dr. Charles Henry,

Dentist.

For thirty years Dr. Firman practiced dentistry in Watkins, Schuyler County, New York, then came to the city of Elmira, where he continued actively engaged in professional work until his passing. The place he occupied in the professional life could not be filled by anyone, but the business he founded is continued by his son-in-law, Dr. Henry A. Moore, who was his partner. Dr. Firman was a native son of the Empire State, his parents being Charles and Clementine (Robinson) Firman, who at the time of the birth of their son were living at Richfield, Otsego County, New York, his father, a farmer and land-owner, dying while his son was young.

Dr. Charles H. Firman was born at Richfield, New York, July 17, 1835, and died June 1, 1910, in Elmira, New York. He attended the public schools, also a select school, fitting himself in these institutions for the teaching profession. He taught school in Prescott, Ontario county, New York, and elsewhere, for a few years, but finally abandoned teaching and came to Elmira, where he studied dentistry under Dr. Haynes, a well known dentist surgeon of that city. He perfected himself in the knowledge of dentistry as then practiced, received the necessary authority from the State of New York, and began practice in Watkins, New York, in 1860, being then twenty-five years of age. He grew in professional skill and standing, becoming widely known as a capable dental surgeon and as a citizen of worth.

He remained in Watkins until 1890, then sold his practice and located in Elmira, where he again began the work of establishing a practice. His reputation had preceded him, however, and his task was an easy one. In Elmira, he admitted his son-in-law, Dr. Henry A. Moore, to a partnership, and until the death of the senior partner, father and son practiced together. Dr. Firman confined himself quite closely to his profession, but had some important business interests, one of which was the American Sales Book Company, which he served as president. In Watkins, he belonged to the Masonic order, and was a member of the chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics, Dr. Firman was a Republican but never accepted political office. He attended the Presbyterian church, and took a deep interest in all that tended to build up and improve the community.

Dr. Firman married, in Watkins, New York, Emma C. Gorton, born in Winfield, Herkimer County, New York, daughter of Joseph Hibbard and Lydia (Firman) Gorton, her father a farmer and land-owner of Winfield. Gorton is an old English surname of Lancashire county and retains the spelling of the thirteenth century. It means "Gore Farmstead," an angular or triangular piece of land, near which an early ancestor settled. The ancestor of the Connecticut family from which Mrs. Firman descends was Samuel Gorton, a man of education, who left England to enjoy the liberty of conscience. Mrs. Firman survives her husband and continues her home in Elmira. She is a member and faithful worker of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, and a former member of the Board of Managers of the Elmira Home for the aged. She is interested in charitable works, having served eight years and widely known as

a worker in that good cause. To Dr. and Mrs. Firman a daughter was born, Edith May, who married Dr. Henry Alonzo Moore, her father's partner and successor.

HALL, Robert Arthur,

Bookseller, Stationer.

A member of the firm of Hall Brothers, booksellers and stationers, Robert A. Hall was widely known and highly esteemed in the city of Elmira, New York, a city to which he came in early manhood, from which he marched away with other brave men to defend his country's flag in 1861, to which he returned broken in health, and where his after life was spent. He was of New England family, being the Taunton, Massachusetts, branch, Halls having been identified with that city from its settlement not far from 1637.

The ancestors of this branch were George Hall and wife Mary, who came from England in 1636-37. George Hall was a proprietor in Duxbury in 1637, and was one of the original forty-six proprietors of the first territorial purchase of the Indian Sachem Massasoit, including a tract of eight miles, the present territory of Taunton, Berkley, Raynham, extending to Mansfield. He was one of the founders of Taunton, was constable and selectman, a founder of Pilgrim Congregational Church at Taunton, and one of the stockholders of the first iron "bloomery" established in that section by the Leonards and others of Taunton upon the site of the "old forge" in what was later Raynham. He was the first clerk of the "bloomery" office, continuing so for years, and at his death he was succeeded by his son John. George Hall died October 30, 1669, aged about sixty-nine years. After his death

his widow and sons were shareholders in the iron works which were continued for about one hundred years before being abandoned. His sons, John, Joseph, and Samuel, were among the proprietors of the large tract called the "Taunton North Purchase" which included the present towns of Norton and Easton, as well as a part of Mansfield and Raynham.

Samuel Hall, a descendant of George and Mary Hall, left Massachusetts and settled a Lyme, Connecticut, later going to Ellington, Connecticut, where he became a large land owner.

John Hall, son of Samuel Hall, was a merchant of Ellington, his store being located on the highway between Hartford and Boston.

John (2) Hall, son of John (1) Hall, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, and was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1802, and there continued as a member of the faculty under President Timothy Dwight. In 1829 he returned to Ellington, where he established a preparatory school for boys, a school which became famous as a training school. He was prominent in public life, member of the Legislature, judge of the County Court, and foremost in all educational and benevolent movements.

Professor John Hall was twice married and the father of sixteen children, twelve sons and four daughters, many of these children dying in infancy. The name of one of his wives was Harriet (Reed) Hall. Of his sons, Francis Hall, located in Elmira, New York, founder of the firm of Hall Brothers. Frederick Hall, was associated with his brother in the same firm; Charles C., became a book publisher of Syracuse; L. W. Hall, located in Syracuse, where he was one of the founders of the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company, and there died in 1881; Robert Arthur, an-

other son, is the principal character of this review.

Robert Arthur Hall, of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England in 1636 by George and Mary Hall, was born in Ellington, Connecticut, September 11, 1839, son of Professor John (2) and Harriet (Reed) Hall. He was well educated in the town of his birth under the guidance of his talented father, and passed his early life in Ellington. His brothers preceded him to Elmira, New York, and there he joined them, a young man. He continued in the book business until 1861, then answered President Lincoln's call for men and served in the Union Army until honorably discharged on account of disability, January 10, 1863, having attained the rank of first lieutenant.

From the army Robert A. Hall returned to Elmira, and after regaining his health resumed his place in the book store and later became a member of the firm of Hall Brothers, booksellers and stationers, No. 313 East Water street, and there continued in business many years, Hall Brothers being one of the oldest book selling houses in that section of New York. After retiring from that firm Mr. Hall for a short time engaged in the insurance business, but soon afterward retired. He died at his home on West Church street, Elmira, January 10, 1910, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was a very popular man, making friends easily and always retaining them. He was the soul of integrity, holding to the highest ideals of manhood and devoted to his home. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a member of Park Congregational Church in Elmira. He was a loyal member of Elmira Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in every way a good citizen.

Robert A. Hall married, at Danville, Pennsylvania, in 1866, Augusta Pratt, born at Rawlston, Pennsylvania, daughter of Benjamin Willis and Johanna Waterman (Lucas) Pratt, her father owner and manager of blast furnaces in Pennsylvania.

The surname Pratt occurs among the earliest English family records before the year 1200 and indicates that the family came with the Normans to England. John Pratt, or de Pratellis, or de Pratis, as then generally spelled, held the Manor of Patrickborne in 1200. Four brothers, John, William, Engletraw and Peter de Pratellis, figured prominently in the reign of Richard I and King John, all these living in 1201, John a favorite minister. In 1191 William and Peter made a gallant record in the Crusades. A John Pratt was in Parliament from Beverly in 1298 and 1305, but before 1300 the family was widely scattered throughout England, and the form of spelling had been shortened to Prat. The other forms, Pratt, Pratte, Pradt, Praed, Prete, Prate, Praer and Praers are also found. The surname means "meadow" and was a place name before it became a surname. In New England Matthew, Joshua and Phineas Pratt came in 1623, the two last named coming in the ship "Anne" to Plymouth in that year, William Pratt coming later. All were heads of families, and the family is now well distributed through New England and the Middle States.

Mrs. Hall descends from the Bridge-water branch of the family. She survives her husband and continues her home in Elmira, at No. 315 West Church street. She is a member of Park Congregational Church, and interested in the work of that congregation.

To Robert Arthur and Augusta (Pratt) Hall six children were born: 1. Adalaide,

residing with her mother in Elmira. 2. Charles F., a resident of Chicago, Illinois. 3. Caroline, residing with her mother and sister. 4. Frank, of Syracuse, New York. 5. Julius, of Chicago, Illinois. 6. Robert A. (2), of Washington, D. C.

KEMP, Milner,

Business Man, Public Official.

The business success that came to Milner Kemp was richly earned, for from the time he landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in April, 1879, with but five dollars in his pocket, he was a worker. He was taught the shoemaker's trade by his father, and from Halifax he worked his way to Toronto, Canada, stopping at all important towns and working at his trade. In Toronto he stayed but three months, working with a shoemaker named Jackson, whose shop was on Queen street. He then entered the United States at Buffalo, New York, going thence, on foot, to Sterling Run, Pennsylvania, where he was employed by the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad. Later he made his way to Corning, New York, and there he found opportunity awaiting him. He won his success as a retail shoe dealer, operating a chain of stores, beginning as a clerk in the employ of the G. R. Kinney Company. He was with that company, prior to coming to Corning, a quarter of a century before his death, but Corning was his first important position, and there he ever afterward made his home. The secret of his great success lay largely in his untiring energy, coupled with a most intimate and thorough knowledge of the shoe business in its every detail. He possessed fine business qualities, and when he became head of his own chain of stores, nine in number, he gave ample evidence of possessing the executive ability necessary for the man-

agement of any business. His life teaches the lesson over again, that there is no "royal road to fortune," but only by the path of industry can real success be attained. Mr. Kemp was one of the world's workers from boyhood until incapacitated by illness, and through hard, intelligent and well-directed effort he won a fortune and the high esteem of a host of friends.

Milner Kemp was born in Batley, Yorkshire, England, March 1, 1856, died at Corning, New York, July 18, 1920, and was buried in Hope Cemetery, where a beautiful monument marks his resting place. He left his English home in 1879, an expert shoemaker, but with little capital taking passage for America. He landed in Halifax, Nova Scotia, making his way through Canada to the United States, spending several years in Canada and Pennsylvania before finally securing a position with the G. R. Kinney Company, as manager of one of the chain of sixty shoe stores, owned and operated by that company. He was in charge of the store at Waverly, New York, but about 1895 he was transferred to the store at Corning, as manager of the G. R. Kinney Company store, locally known as the Lester Shoe Company.

In 1903 Mr. Kemp bought Mr. Kinney's interest in the shoe stores owned by the Lester Shoe Company, in Corning, Binghamton, Auburn, Hornell, Olean, Salamanca and Jamestown, in New York State, and at Warren, Pennsylvania, and operated them under the name of Milner Kemp & Company and the Lester Shoe Company. Associated with him in this enterprise were his son-in-law, Ervan Wetmore, and Howard J. Dexter. The Corning store was the headquarters of the system, and a very large and prosperous business resulted from Mr. Kemp's able



Milner Kemp

management, seconded by his equally energetic partners.

Mr. Kemp never sought political office, neither did he ever shirk a duty, public or private, and when the voters of the old Second Ward called for him to represent them on the city Board of Aldermen, he accepted, and served two terms, with credit. He was for a great many years deeply interested in church work, serving in his early years as chorister in both church and Sunday school. He served the First Baptist Church as a trustee for many years, and earnestly supported all forward movements, giving liberally to church and charity. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the York Rite, and with the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree. He was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; an Odd Fellow; and a member of the Knights of St. George. In politics he was an Independent.

Milner Kemp married, at Mason Hill, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1879, Amanda Chandler, daughter of Nathaniel and Catherine (Conrad) Chandler, of Corning, New York. For forty-one years they walked together, when the husband was taken after weeks of illness, Mrs. Kemp continuing her residence on East First street, Corning, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp had no children, but legally adopted a niece of Mrs. Kemp, Nora Wells, when she was two years of age. Nora Wells Kemp married Ervan Wetmore, her father's associate and successor in the business and they are the parents of two children: Milner Victor and Helen Gertrude. Milner Victor Wetmore married Marian Wiley and they have two sons, Milner William Wetmore, and Robert Eryan Wetmore.

INGERSOLL, Joel Mapes, **Physician.**

In the year 1890 Dr. Joel Mapes Ingersoll, then a physician of twelve years standing, came to Rochester, New York, and there the last three decades of a valuable life were spent. He was induced to make the move which involved the abandonment of an established practice in an Indiana city by the fact that he had made a special study of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and desired to locate in a large city wherein he might confine his practice to these diseases. Moreover, Rochester was the home city of Mrs. Dr. Ingersoll and in a way his coming was made naturally and much easier than the usual breaking up of an old home with many ties and establishing a new circle of acquaintances among strangers, sometimes hostile. In Rochester Dr. Ingersoll, with the exception of a short time during which he was assisted by his son, Dr. Edwin S. Ingersoll, practiced alone, and his strenuous labors in caring for his large practice, particularly during the years of war with Germany, undermined his health and he died a martyr to his profession, his loss keenly felt in the city so long his home and the seat of his practice.

Dr. Joel M. Ingersoll was a physician by inheritance as well as by natural liking for the profession. His father was Dr. Benjamin F. Ingersoll, who moved from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the State of Indiana shortly after his marriage to Maria Williams. Dr. Benjamin F. Ingersoll was a general practitioner of the old school, and eminent in his profession until his passing. He was located in Lafayette, Indiana, but his death occurred in the State of Florida, where he was temporarily sojourning. His widow spent her last years in Rochester at the home of her son,

Dr. Joel M. Ingersoll, and there died after twenty years of widowhood. Dr. Benjamin F. and Maria (Williams) Ingersoll were the parents of four children: Frank, a successful attorney of Denver, Colorado; Lena, married E. S. Price, a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts; Joel M., the principal character of this review; and William, a well known actor and clubman of New York, residing at Great Neck, Long Island.

Joel M. Ingersoll, second son of Dr. Benjamin F. and Maria (Williams) Ingersoll, was born in Lafayette, Indiana, January 15, 1857, and died in Canandaigua, New York, July 3, 1921. He spent his boyhood in Lafayette and there attended the public schools, then passed to Purdue University, whence he was graduated A. B. Deciding to follow the profession of his honored father, he prepared at Bellevue Medical College, New York City, and after receiving his M. D. from that institution he returned to the city of his birth and there practiced for twelve years, the second Dr. Ingersoll to become eminent in the medical profession in Lafayette. During that period he built up a good practice, and while he conducted his professional work along general lines he for a number of years gave special study and research to a special line, ear, nose, and throat diseases, and finally reached a point where he felt that he should confine his practice to those diseases. Lafayette seemed too small a city to support a specialist and further he knew it would be very hard to turn away general calls from old patients who perhaps had also been patients of his father. Therefore he chose a new location, and after twelve years of very successful practice he left the city of his birth and an established practice to locate in Rochester, New York, the girlhood home of his wife.

In 1890 Dr. Ingersoll made his change, and in Rochester he attained high reputation as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and for thirty years he confined his practice to those diseases. His offices and residence were at No. 347 Monroe avenue and there he conducted a practice which extended to many of the best families of Rochester. He was most conscientious and scrupulous in his performance of duty, and so far as was humanly possible Dr. Ingersoll met every demand made upon his professional skill. He spared not himself and when those dreadful years of war, influenza and shortage of both physicians and nurses came he labored with such strenuousness that he undermined his health and later made the supreme sacrifice of his life.

Dr. Ingersoll was a member of the City, County, State and American Medical societies, of the Rochester Historical Society, Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester Country Club and the Rochester Whist Club. He was affiliated with all bodies of the Masonic order, holding in the Scottish Rite the thirty-second degree. He was also a noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Unitarian church. He was highly esteemed both professionally and socially, his circle of warm friends being very large.

In Rochester, October 19, 1882, Dr. Joel M. Ingersoll married Adele M. Remington, who survives him, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Clinton) Remington, her parents early residents of Rochester. Stephen Remington, born in West Henrietta, New York, in 1827, came to Rochester in 1848, a young man of twenty-one years, and was for many years engaged as a wholesale grocer on Water street, a member of the firm of H. B. Brewster & Company, his partner, Henry

B. Brewster. He married, in 1853, Mary Dunton, who died in 1890. Stephen Remington with Henry B. Brewster owned and developed considerable real estate in the northern part of Rochester, Remington street being laid out and named for Stephen Remington, who was also the owner of Monroe county farm lands. He served as a member of the Board of Alderman from the Fourth Ward for several terms, and during his tenure of office aided in putting through several improvements of permanent nature to the city. He was a member of the Universalist church, and after a life of usefulness he died at his home on South Clinton avenue, Rochester, in 1902, surviving his wife twelve years. They were the parents of five children: 1. Stanley D., of Rochester, New York. 2. Adele M., widow of Dr. Joel M. Ingersoll, of this review. 3. Elizabeth, of Versailles, New York. 4. Florence, married Dr. L. S. Goble, of Rochester. 5. G. Ward, a designer of motors for the General Electric Company, and associated with the United States Shipping Board located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

To Dr. Joel M. and Adele M. (Remington) Ingersoll two children were born: Edith, married Dr. Stearns S. Bullen, a graduate of Cornell Medical College, and a veteran of the World War, 1917-18, now engaged in practice in Rochester, New York. Dr. and Mrs. Bullen are the parents of two children, Betty and Stearns (2). The Bullen home is at No. 128 Crossman Terrace. 2. Edwin S., educated at Cornell University, A. B., and M. D., and in Germany, returning to the United States on the last steamer that left Germany prior to the declaration of war in 1914. He was engaged in practice with his father for a short time, then entered the aviation service in the United States

Army as surgeon, went overseas and was in service in France until the war closed. He is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Rochester as an ear, nose and throat specialist, his offices in the old Genesee Valley Club Building. Dr. Ingersoll, third in direct line to practice medicine, married Marie W. Howe, and they are the parents of a son Richard, and a daughter Mary.

ELLIS, James Madison,

Contractor.

Through his family connection, his association with the Globe Hotel in Syracuse, New York, and his contracting activities, James M. Ellis became one of the best known men in Onondaga county. One of his contracts was the furnishing of ties for double tracking the New York Central Railroad lines in this State, under which he furnished annually 140,000 ties and did so for a term of four years. Another contract of magnitude was for widening and deepening the Hudson River channel bed between Troy and Coxsackie, a work requiring six years in its execution.

The Ellis family rank among the pioneers in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, Major Levi Ellis, born in Connecticut, coming in 1805. Major Ellis secured a tract of virgin land in the town of Onondaga, which he cleared and brought under cultivation, three generations of his descendants living at the old homestead. In 1819 he organized the first Sunday school in South Onondaga, and was one of the pillars of the church, which he served as deacon. Major Ellis spent forty years on the farm in Onondaga, and after a life of usefulness in town and church, passed way, December 20, 1845, and was buried in the South Onondaga

Cemetery. He was an ardent Democrat and a man most highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married Silence Sawyer, who died December 22, 1865, aged eighty-two years, six months and nine days, surviving her husband twenty years. The family were all members of the Presbyterian church, and Mrs. Ellis was laid at rest with her husband in South Onondaga Cemetery.

Major Levi and Silence (Sawyer) Ellis were the parents of Albert Ellis, of whom further.

Albert Ellis was born on the Onondaga homestead and there grew to manhood. He devoted his life to farming and stock raising, specializing in sheep, was a successful farmer and a man of industry and integrity, holding the confidence and respect of his community until the close of his years, seventy-two, when he was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. He married Jane Wells, who lived to the age of sixty-eight, then was buried by her husband. They were the parents of five children: Alexander D., now residing in East Syracuse; James Madison, of whom further; Fannie M., who married Eli M. Upton, of Rochester, New York; Jenny, who married Alfred Hinsdale; and another child, who died very young.

James Madison Ellis, son of Albert and Jane (Wells) Ellis, was born at the home farm in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, New York, July 22, 1838, and died at his home, No. 205 Leavenworth avenue, Syracuse, New York, January 29, 1912. He attended the district public schools at Onondaga Valley, then spent two years at Cortland Academy, and two years at Homer Academy, both these schools in Cortland county, New York. He spent his early manhood years on the homestead, and became a suc-

cessful sheep raiser. Leaving the farm Mr. Ellis moved to Rochester and engaged in contracting with the railroads to furnish ties. Many of these ties he obtained from the Canadian woods, and, as above stated, during a period of four years Mr. Ellis furnished the New York Central Railroad with over half a million ties.

From Rochester, Mr. Ellis moved to Syracuse, and became identified with the Syracuse Chilled Plow Company for a number of years. In 1886 he became interested in the Globe Hotel, then located at the southwest corner of South Salina and Washington streets, and for six years, together with his partner, conducted that hostelry under the firm name of Bacon & Ellis. In 1892 Mr. Ellis retired from hotel life and became general manager of the International Contracting Company, of which he was a stockholder and a director. The International Contracting Company were, as the name indicates, contractors of large operations anywhere, and in his capacity of general manager, Mr. Ellis operated the Hudson River contract alluded to, as well as numerous important harbor improvement contracts in the harbors of New York and Philadelphia. In 1900 Mr. Ellis returned to Syracuse and made his home at No. 205 Leavenworth avenue, and there spent the last decade of his life. He was buried with others of his kith and kin in Oakwood Cemetery, Syracuse. Mr. Ellis was an active member of the Citizens' Club; was a member of the First Presbyterian Church; and as a citizen, was public-spirited and progressive.

Mr. Ellis married, in February, 1865, Martha Peck, daughter of Aaron H. and Caroline (Austin) Peck, granddaughter of Enos and Annis (Hopkins) Peck, and great-granddaughter of Captain Enos



The American Historical Society

Eng by E.G. Williams & Son N.Y.

J.B. McGonegal

Peck, born in Vermont, an officer of the Revolution and a pioneer in the settlement of Onondaga county, New York, where he died May 23, 1835, aged eighty-three years. Enos Peck, son of Captain Enos Peck, was born in New Haven, Vermont, August 15, 1790, and in 1795 was brought by his father to New York State, settlement being made in Onondaga county, at Pompey, but Enos Peck later made his home at Camillus, New York. He married Annis, daughter of Nathan Hopkins, also of ancient New England family. Their son, Aaron H. Peck was a large land-owning farmer of Camillus, where he made his home for many years. He married Caroline Austin, of an Onondaga family. Their daughter, Martha Peck, married James Madison Ellis, as previously stated, whom she survives at the old home in Leavenworth avenue. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis two children were born: Lizzie, who died in April, 1902; and Albert H., who survives.

McGONEGAL, John Benedict,

County Superintendent of the Poor.

The passing of John B. McGonegal, of Rochester, New York, removed from the public life of Monroe county a man who had long been in the public eye as a county official, connected with the office of County Superintendent of the Poor for nearly forty years. He did not, however, introduce the name to that office, on the contrary he was introduced by his honored father who first appointed him. George McGonegal held the office of County Superintendent of the Poor for Monroe County for seven terms, ending with his death in 1885, therefore for more than half a century these two men, George E., and John B. McGonegal, father and son, were engaged in the blessed work of

charity. John B. McGonegal was twenty-five years of age when first appointed deputy by his father, and for forty years he served most conscientiously and effectively, for his heart was in his work and his pride was in doing it well. How well he discharged his duty must be inferred from the fact that he served under five superintendents and each had the appointment of his own deputy. That he held the office until his sudden death places the stamp of approval upon his work and that verdict was just.

George E. McGonegal was the owner of a farm at Irondequoit, Monroe County, New York, and there resided until 1870. He was a son of John McGonegal, one of the first settlers of Irondequoit, and back in Indian days helped build the "Plank Road" and the floating bridge. In 1870 George E. McGonegal was elected Superintendent of the Poor for Monroe County, and later moved to Rochester, where he died in 1885. He married Louise Loder and they were the parents of John B. McGonegal, to whom this review is dedicated. George E. and Louise McGonegal resided in the home in Vick Park A, and there both died.

John B. McGonegal was born on the home farm in Irondequoit, Monroe County, New York, August 4, 1857, and died suddenly, December 28, 1922, while going from his office to his home. He is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester. He attended the Old "Cobble Stone" District School until the removal to Rochester in 1870 and there he attended the "Hickory School," going thence to the academy at Lima, New York. He left the academy before graduation on account of ill health, and later became a clerk in the drug store of Haskins & Smith, of Rochester. From the drug store he entered

the service of Monroe County in the office of Superintendent of the Poor, an office then held by his father (1882). He served for about fifteen years in varied positions, then was appointed Deputy Superintendent, an office he held for twenty-five years under five superintendents, Superintendent Lodge first making him his deputy. During this period he was also state transfer agent of the State Board of Charities for the Rochester district, and upon his passing the State Board of Charities at Albany passed a "minute" for their records, certifying to Mr. McGonegal's faithful, efficient service, that minute being appended together with a letter from the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor. A resolution from the Monroe County Association of Overseers of the Poor is also included in this record of a valuable, useful life.

Mr. McGonegal became one of the best known men of the county, and his friends were legion. He always was ready with the kindly, pleasant word of greeting, and no trouble was too great to take for a friend. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Genesee Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; —Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

John B. McGonegal married, May 22, 1894, in Rochester, Frances B. Michelsen, born in Rochester, daughter of Paul and Magdalene (Oster) Michelsen, her parents born in Germany, but residents of the United States since childhood, her father a prosperous furniture dealer on Water (now High) street, Rochester. The McGonegal family home is at No. 46 Vick Park A, Rochester, New York.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
Albany, New York.

January 9, 1923.

My Dear Mrs. McGonegal—

At the meeting of the State Board of Charities held in Albany, New York, January 9, 1923, the following Minute was adopted by unanimous vote of the Board and the Secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the same to you.

MINUTE

JOHN B. MCGONEGAL

John B. McGonegal, who for nearly forty years was connected with the office of County Superintendent of the Poor in Monroe County, died suddenly in his sixty-fourth year, December 23, 1922, while going from his office to his home in Rochester, New York. For over twenty-five years he was deputy under the County Superintendents of the Poor who during the past quarter of a century have served Monroe County.

It is worthy of record that John B. McGonegal was the son of George E. McGonegal, who served Monroe County for six terms as its County Superintendent of the Poor. Upon the death of the father in 1885 the son, then being in the county employ, was retained by the elder McGonegal's successors. His fidelity and efficiency were recognized by his associates, and his genial manner and sympathetic ways gave comfort to a multitude of unfortunates and sorrowing families who received relief at his hands. He was in direct charge of Monroe County outdoor poor relief and was regarded by the women and children, who received supplies of food, clothing and other necessities as a true friend. He acted for this Board when necessary as a removal agent of State poor persons from July, 1858, until his death, and thus since that date was in communication with the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

For nearly sixty years of continuous service the name of McGonegal has stood for efficiency in the relief of the poor and unfortunate, a record of which the county of Monroe may well be proud.

With my personal sympathy, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. JOHNSON.

FROM THE MONROE COUNTY ASSOCIATED
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

At this meeting we take the first opportunity to announce the death of Mr. John B. McGonegal, Deputy Superintendent of the Poor, of Monroe County, which occurred in this city, December 23, 1922.

Mr. McGonegal held the office of Deputy Superintendent of the Poor for forty years. He was first

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

appointed to the office by his father, Mr. George E. McGonegal, and served under the supervision of five superintendents during his term of office. During the period he also served as State Transfer Agent of the State Board of Charities in this district.

Mr. McGonegal was a man of unusual ability, a conscientious worker, and performed his duties in a most considerate and thoughtful manner, and great credit was due him for the work he made his life work. He was always congenial and made many friends among the associates who worked with him in connection with caring for the poor, and his presence will be sadly missed by them, by those he worked with in the office and by members of this Association at their quarterly meetings. We wish to attest our respect to his memory, therefore be it:

Resolved: That we, members of and representing the Monroe County Association of Overseers of the Poor, extend to Mrs. McGonegal our sincere sympathy in her sad bereavement, and that the above tribute to his memory be recorded upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to Mrs. McGonegal.

THOMAS A. CROUCH.

JOHN S. WRIGHT.

IRA E. FORD.

The following letter is self-explanatory.
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Albany, New York.

My Dear Mrs. McGonegal—

As an old friend of your husband, and with deep sympathy in your bereavement, I am sending to you a copy of the Minute adopted by the State Board of Charities of the State of New York at its meeting in Albany today.

For many years I have taken pleasure in meeting your husband, not only officially but as a personal friend, and when through Superintendent William E. Porter I learned over the telephone of John's sudden death I was greatly shocked, as only a short time ago I was at his office in the Court House and we talked over many matters of common interest.

I am glad now that my recollection of this last interview with him is so pleasant, for we both enjoyed it and looked forward to other visits for a renewal of the pleasure. Now that he is gone I appreciate what a competent, faithful man we have lost, and shall always cherish his memory as that of a sincere friend and a pleasant associate.

Both to you and his sister I tender my sympathy, but know that both have the Christian consolation and look forward to a reunion in "The Mansions

not made by hands, Eternal in the Heavens."

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. HILL,

Superintendent State and Alien Poor.

LEE, George Goulding.

Business Man.

An identification with Watertown, New York, that was almost lifelong, was broken when failing health caused George Goulding Lee to seek the more favorable climate of the western coast, but in the brief period of life allotted him in his new home he made no associations that in importance or in their appeal to him superseded those of his Watertown home. By his associates in the firm of A. H. Herrick & Son he is held in sincerely appreciative memory as a business man of ability and principle, while in the broader circles of social and civic life he enjoyed equal popularity and esteem. The record of his career shows his work to have been directed in constructive, valuable lines, and this memorial constitutes a permanent tribute to his upright manhood and good citizenship.

George Goulding Lee was a member of an ancient and distinguished family. The name first appears as Leya, De Le, De la Lee, and of various spellings, gradually taking the present form, Lee. In the Domesday Book Lega and Lee are often used to denote the same family. The name has also sometimes assumed still other forms, as Lea, Leigh, Lay and Ley. The word Lee signifies a pasture, meadow or grass land. Previous to the use of surnames, persons were designated by the place of their residence, or some other epithet descriptive of their personal character or occupation. The family of Lee is one of the most ancient in English history. In the eleventh century Launcelot Lee was associated with William the Con-

queror, and in the division of estates by that chieftain, a fine estate in Essex county was bestowed upon him. Lionel Lee, "raised a company of gentlemen cavaliers," at the head of which he accompanied Richard, Cœur de Lion, in the third crusade, A. D., 1192. For gallant conduct at the siege of Acre, he was made Earl of Litchfield, and another estate was given to the family, which was later called Ditchly. The Lees were devoted followers of the Stuarts, and distinguished for loyalty to the crown, and for their acts of valor received various honors and distinctions. Two of the name have been Knights of the Garter, and their banners, surmounted by the Lee arms, may be seen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Noah Lee, grandfather of George G. Lee, was born February 7, 1793, at Augusta, Ontario, Canada, died June 21, 1882, at Little Falls, New York. He married Sena Ann Gilbert, born May 26, 1792, in New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, died March 31, 1872, at Little Falls, New York.

James Pease Lee, father of George G. Lee, was born October 13, 1822, at Rockville, Ontario, Canada, died April 22, 1869, at West Winfield, New York. He married (first) Maria Theresa Henry, born March 10, 1831, at Godt, New York, died January 29, 1854, at Crescent, New York. There were two children of the first marriage: Noah Henry, a retired hardware merchant, who resides at Northampton, Massachusetts; and William, formerly city engineer of Holyoke, Massachusetts, now a resident of California. James P. Lee married (second) May 14, 1857, Frances Rebecca Goulding, born June 8, 1830, at Watertown, New York, died at Clinton, New York, April 6, 1908, daughter of George and Mary (Willard) Goulding, granddaugh-

ter of John Rice and Ruth (Webb) Goulding, and great-granddaughter of Captain George Webb, of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. She was a graduate of Mount Holyoke College (a young ladies seminary). There were three children of the second marriage: Catherine Goulding, a private school teacher who later made her home in Edinburgh, Scotland; Mary Frances, married Henry Fraser, deceased, and lives in Edinburgh, Scotland; George Goulding, deceased. After the death of James Pease Lee, his widow became a school teacher, for many years being a member of the faculty at Houghton Seminary, where her two daughters were educated, and making her home for several years in Watertown.

George Goulding Lee was born at West Winfield, New York, August 21, 1866. He was two years of age at the death of his father, but the devoted care of the mother was intensified to make up for the loss. He attended grammar and high school in Watertown, and upon the completion of his studies entered the employ of A. H. Herrick & Son, operators of flour mills and produce merchants. His duties were as bookkeeper and he was given additional responsibilities, as his worth was proved, until he was elected to the office of secretary and treasurer, positions he ably filled until 1902. During this period, in addition to becoming one of the determining factors in the success and prosperity of A. H. Herrick & Son, Mr. Lee gained a position of substantial prominence in the community and was known as a forward-looking, progressive citizen.

In 1902 the condition of his health made it advisable for him to seek less confining duties and a more equable climate and he went to California, locating at

Corning, in the Sacramento Valley, where he was joined by his wife and children. Fruit culture being one of the leading interests of the region, he purchased a property and raised peaches and other varieties of fruit until his death, January 9, 1907. Mr. Lee was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious convictions were Presbyterian. In politics he was a Republican. He was a man of domestic tastes, constant in his devotion to his family, and found a large part of his pleasures in his work and in the associations of business life.

Mr. Lee married, in Watertown, March 10, 1892, Jennie Elizabeth Sponenberg, born in Watertown, daughter of Henry McLean and Mary (Vance) Sponenberg. Henry McLean Sponenberg was a well known hardware merchant of Watertown, to which city he came in 1872 from Oswego county, being for a time associated in business with R. W. Walker and later with E. B. Sterling. In 1888 the name of this Watertown firm became Sponenberg & Wadingham, Fred Wadingham as the junior partner, and the firm dealt in hardware and dairy and factory machinery. Mr. Sponenberg, who occupied a position of influence in the community, is survived by his wife, who makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of two children: Frances Goulding, died in childhood at Corning, California; Edith Elizabeth, educated in the Watertown schools and St. Lawrence University, where she took the course in domestic science, is now a teacher of that subject. After Mr. Lee's death, Mrs. Lee and her daughter returned from California to Watertown, the scene of her husband's business success and many of the family connections. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

PARKER, William Jowett,

Real Estate Developer.

Son of a cultured English father who in the United States held high secretarial position, William J. Parker was transplanted from his home in Leeds, England, to a new environment, but in the change found congenial surroundings in which he prospered and thrived, reaching the age of seventy and attaining both reputation and fortune. Rochester, New York, was the scene of his business activity, and to his energy and vision a great deal of the credit is due for the development of Rochester's residential sections.

William J. Parker was born in Leeds, England, July 8, 1847, died at Palm Beach, Florida, March 27, 1917, was buried from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Rochester, New York, March 31, following, and was laid at rest in Mount Hope Cemetery. About 1850 he was brought to the United States by his parents, they locating in New York City, and later Syracuse, New York, became the family home. In the latter city his education was begun in the public schools, and later he entered De Vaux College at Niagara Falls, being one of the first students enrolled under Dr. Foote's ministrations. He early entered business life, his first employers being Smith & Smith, wholesale grocers of Addison, New York. He remained with that house but a short time, his next position being with the old City Bank of Rochester, New York, beginning as a bookkeeper, there remaining several years and gaining high reputation as an accountant, being considered the best in the city. His next position was with the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester, serving that institution as teller. His engagement with that institution was also a comparatively short one, as

was his next position with the H. H. Warner Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of "Warner's Bitters."

During these years of experience with Rochester financial institutions and business houses, Mr. Parker had invested his surplus in real estate and had acquired with his land holding an understanding of the movement in Rochester's real estate, together with a knowledge of the city's housing needs. With clear vision he saw the possibilities, and when practicable he associated with men of similar views and aims, first with Marvin Culver and later with Pryor, Parker & Allen, dealers in real estate and insurance brokers, a firm that greatly prospered and with which Mr. Parker was intimately connected until his death. Both in association with Marvin Culver and with Pryor, Parker & Allen, Mr. Parker entered with zeal and earnestness into the various plans for city development, and was one of the leading spirits in planning and executing the movements which gave to South East Rochester that fine residential area between Culver road and Dartmouth street. The Otis tract was also added to the residential district by Mr. Parker and his associates, also other desirable lands in the vicinity of Canterbury road. Mr. Parker continued active in the operations of Pryor, Parker & Allen, and when he passed away his wife succeeded to his interest in that company and still retains it.

In politics Mr. Parker was a Republican, but never sought nor held office, although he was fully alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. He warmly supported and often led all movements for the betterment of his city, and no man led him in public spirit or interest in the public welfare. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, hav-

ing been a communicant for more than half a century, and at the time of his passing he was the senior member of the parish. For thirty-six years he served the parish as treasurer, resigning in 1914 on account of failing health. For forty years his fine tenor voice blended with the other voices of St. Paul's choir in the beautiful hymns, anthems and prayers of the church, and to him St. Paul's was an institution loved and revered. He was affiliated with the Masonic order, and possessed a wealth of friends in the business world, in the church and in the fraternity.

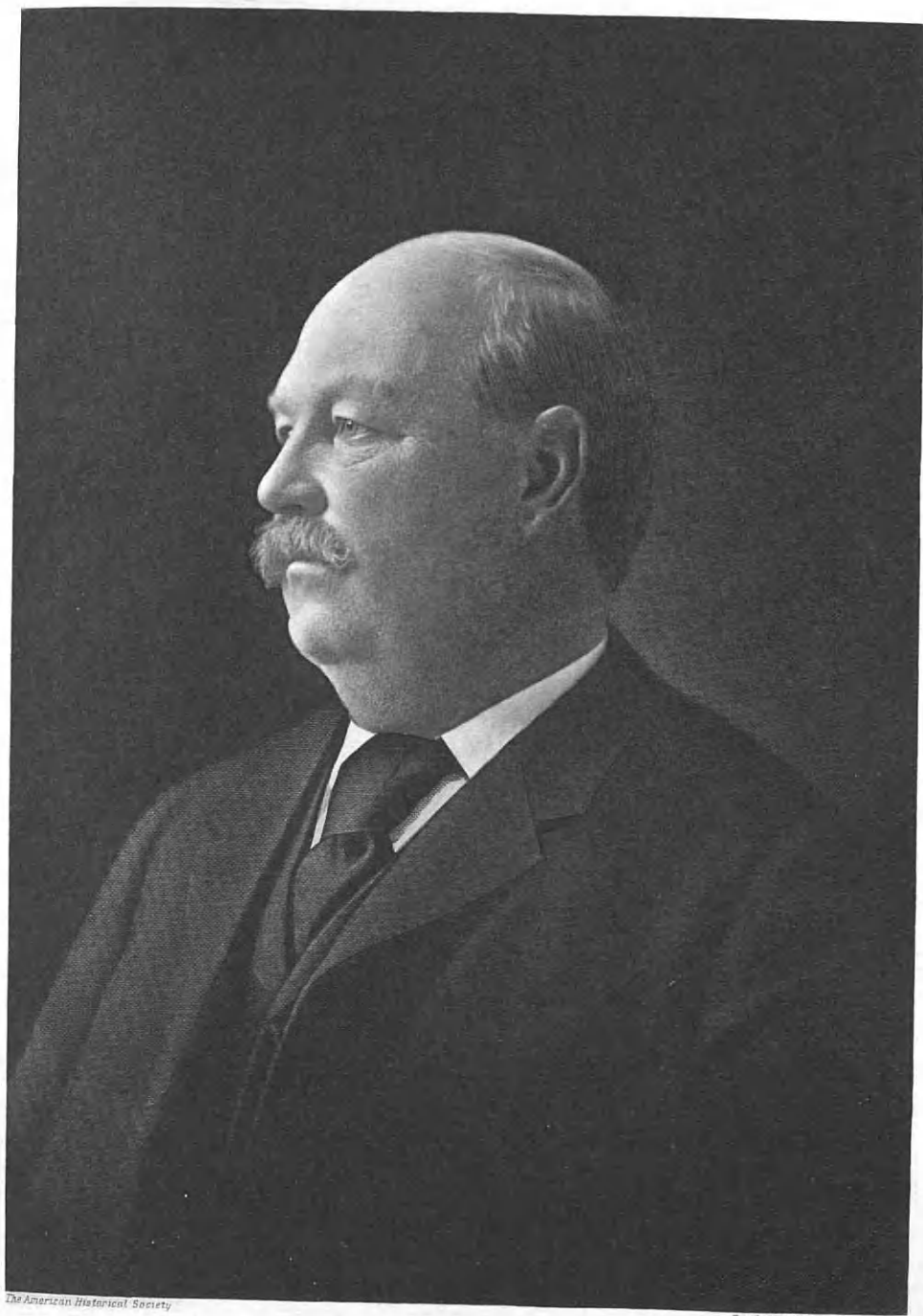
William J. Parker married, in Rochester, New York, May 17, 1871, Alice Tracy, daughter of Hartson B. and Levantia (Gritman) Tracy, her parents moving to Rochester when their daughter Alice was a child of three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker two daughters were born namely: 1. Grace, married Glenn C. Lott, of Warren, Pennsylvania, whom she survives with three children: Richard Parker, Catherine Mallory and Parker Mallory Lott. 2. Frances, married Charles E. Anderson, and they are the parents of two children: Alice Mary and William Parker Anderson.

For forty-six years Mr. and Mrs. Parker trod life's pathway together, their home in Rochester, which Mr. Parker built for his bride at No. 36 Vick Park A, yet her home as it has been for more than half a century. During the last years of Mr. Parker's life they spent the winter season at Palm Beach, Florida, and there on March 27, 1917, the final summons came that sundered this long association of two congenial hearts and minds.

HOLDEN, Hendrick S., A. M.,

Business Man, Public Official.

It is an appropriate time in these days



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E.C. Williams & Bra. NY

Hendrick S. Hudson

of bitter suffering through the lack of coal as a result of weak State and weaker National governments to review the life of Hendrick S. Holden, whose longest business connection was with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and its coal business. He was known widely in that connection, and he demanded fair dealing with the public, giving himself with unselfish devotion to the service asked of him. He possessed the unbounded confidence of those with whom he worked and those whom he served, and all knew he was true to the right. Uncompromising integrity was his greatest characteristic, and he is needed today as he has not been since his passing in 1918.

Mr. Holden was an influential factor in business, in banking, in the university, and in public affairs for a full generation. While the honors of public office did not appeal to him, he was deeply interested in Syracuse and her varied interests, and he was an earnest and willing advocate of every good cause. Mr. Holden combined with many endearing qualities of heart and mind an abiding interest in many and varied concerns in life, and his friendships were deep and wide. He never forgot the friends of his youth; he was the soul of courtesy; was generous and tolerant; a devotee of outdoor sports, and a lover of flowers. All who knew him loved him, and there are many who cherish the fact of their friendship for him as a precious memory.

Hendrick S. Holden was born at Charlotte, New York, March 22, 1849, and died in Syracuse, New York, November 10, 1918. He was a son of Erastus Franklin Holden, a coal merchant of Syracuse, who died there December 25, 1899. He attended public and private schools in Rochester, Syracuse becom-

ing the family home in 1867, and there Hendrick S. Holden resided until the end of his long and useful life. He entered Madison, now Colgate University, class of 1873, but he did not finish, leaving college to enter business life in association with his father, who dealt extensively in coal, his yards in Syracuse. In 1872 he located in Brooklyn, New York, where he bought an interest in a coal business, which he conducted very successfully for ten years under the firm name of Nelson & Holden. He returned to Syracuse in 1882, and became a member of Holden Brothers, coal dealers, which after his admission became Holden & Son, and still later Holden & Sons. The firm, which became one of the largest in Central New York, handled in Syracuse all coal brought there by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad or to the cities of Utica and Oswego. This large business was continued until 1905, when Mr. Holden withdrew and the firm was discontinued.

Mr. Holden's business interests included the ownership of dock and other tidewater properties at Seattle, Washington, and owned land on the Calumet River, Chicago, Illinois. He was a director in the Solvay Process Company, in the Semet Solvay Company, the By-Products Corporation, and the Northwestern Fuel and Coal Operating Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, and he had other interests of importance.

In politics Mr. Holden was a Republican and always interested in party success. In 1895 Governor Levi P. Morton appointed him State Fisheries and Game Commissioner. In 1908 he was elected State Senator from the Thirty-eighth District, succeeding ex-Governor Horace. While a member of the Senate he served on the various committees of cities, rail-

roads, taxation retrenchment, banks, forest, fish and game. He was the leading spirit in the movement to establish the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University, and introduced the bill providing funds for the locating of the college, but although it passed both Senate and House, Governor Hughes did not sign it. The next year, 1911, the bill was re-introduced in the Senate by Senator Walters, who had succeeded Senator Holden, and the latter, in private capacity, visited Albany to work for the passage of the bill. It again passed both Houses and met with the approval of Governor Dix, and the College of Forestry was made a part of Syracuse University. For many years Mr. Holden was a member of the board of trustees of Syracuse University and was a warm supporter of Chancellor Day and of the university. The degree, A. M., was conferred upon Mr. Holden by Colgate University.

For many years Mr. Holden was a president of the Commercial National Bank of Syracuse, and in 1915, when that institution was merged with the Syracuse Trust Company, Mr. Holden became vice-president of the merged banks, an office he held until his death. He was vice-president of the Frazer & Jones Company, and was largely interested in suburban railroads. He was one of the founders of the Syracuse "Post" and later of the "Post-Standard," being president of the Post-Standard Publishing Company for many years and until his death. He sat upon the board of directors, and his judgment was relied upon in matters of business policy, he never failing his associates. But his influence extended beyond the counting room. The editor and publisher of the paper, and the men and women of the department, found him intelligently interested in their work,

and always kindly and helpful. He was the recipient of repeated trusteeships, the custodian of public and private investments, and in their administration he was true, not only to the law and to popular judgment, but to his own enlightened and critical conscience.

Mr. Holden was a member of the Anglers' Association, the Century Club, Citizens' Club, Syracuse Escort, Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Sedgwick Farm Club, Onondaga Historical Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and the University Club. He was very fond of all out-of-door recreations, spending much of his time when "off duty" in the open.

On May 13, 1874, Mr. Holden married (first) Belle S. Stewart, daughter of Daniel Stewart. He married (second) May 10, 1905, Luella S. Stewart, sister of his first wife. Mrs. Luella S. (Stewart) Holden survives her husband, and resides at No. 1054 James street, Syracuse. She is an artist of local reputation, and highly esteemed. Mr. Holden built a modern house on James street, one of the finest in Syracuse, and it was at that home Mr. Holden died. Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and Chancellor Day, of the University of Syracuse, officiated at the funeral, and at the close of a wonderfully impressive service, Mr. Holden was laid at rest in Oakwood Cemetery. Such was the life of Hendrick S. Holden, a man worthy of any trust; a man who through a long and successful business career held a relationship with those who dealt with him that was fine in nature and texture, a relationship based on personal friendship, reinforced with a sincere belief in the honesty and fair-mindedness of his fellowmen, a belief that gave and won confidence.

ROSE, Lewis Wheeler, M. D.,

General Practitioner.

At the age of forty-six years the useful life of Dr. Lewis W. Rose ended, but for nearly a quarter of a century he had practiced the healing art, and had accomplished a great deal for the good of his fellow-men. He was well equipped for the profession he chose, and had added to the learning gained at *alma mater* and in New York City and State hospitals the benefit of foreign study and hospital experience. He came to the city of Rochester, New York, after his return from Europe, and in that city he spent the last twenty-one years of his life, engaged in general practice. He was a son of Hubert and Fannie (Wheeler) Rose, his father a merchant of Hammondsport, New York.

Lewis Wheeler Rose was born in Hammondsport, New York, November 20, 1864, died in Rochester, New York, October 31, 1911. His public school and preparatory education was obtained in Hammondsport and Bath, New York, and after graduation from Haveling Academy, Bath, he entered the University of the City of New York, whence he was graduated M. D. class of 1887. He was interne at Chambers Street Hospital, New York City, for a time, and from August, 1887, to September, 1889, was assistant surgeon at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Bath, New York. He then spent six months in the hospitals of Berlin, Germany, and upon his return to the United States in 1890 he located in Rochester, New York, where he established in general practice and so continued until his death twenty-one years later. For many of those years his office and residence was in Alexander

street, and his practice extended to many of the best families of the city. Finely educated and devoted to his calling, Dr. Rose also kept in close touch with all advances in diagnosis, treatment or operation, and ranked high among his medical contemporaries. He was a member of the County, State and National Medical societies, and frequently prepared and read papers of interest to the profession. In addition to a large private practice he was visiting physician to the Free Out-Door Patient Department of the City Hospital, and chief of the Department of Health and Sanitation at the State Industrial School. He was a member of the Rochester Pathological Society; of the Hospital Medical Society of Monroe county and its one-time president; and was also president of the Monroe County Medical Society. He ranked with the leading physicians of his city, and maintained a high and honorable position until his passing. In religious faith he was an Episcopalian.

Dr. Rose married, June 24, 1896, Caroline Devereaux, daughter of Nicholas B. and Frances (Fitzsimmons) Devereaux, her father for many years a prominent manufacturer of sash-blinds, and doors, but now retired. Dr. Rose is survived by his wife, and two sons; Hubert Devereaux, and Edward Wheelock Rose.

CUNNINGHAM, Joseph T.,

Business Executive.

Eighty-five years ago a Cunningham came to Rochester, New York, and founded a business to which his son succeeded, carrying the business forward to a greater prosperity and wider range. Then he too gave way to his son, Augustus J. Cunningham, now president of

the firm of James Cunningham Son & Company, carriage and automobile builders, a position filled by his father, Joseph T. Cunningham, and by his grandfather, James Cunningham.

The Cunningham business was established in 1838 in Rochester, New York, and that year began making carriages in a small shop and until the advent of the automobile did a good business, the Cunningham vehicles bearing an excellent reputation in the market. But with the automobiles coming in the carriage went out. The Cunninghams, however, changed with the times and began building automobiles of such high quality that they are shipped literally "all over the world".

James Cunningham, the founder, came to the United States with his widowed mother when young, four other children accompanying her. They located in Coburg, Canada, and there James Cunningham began his career, his early efforts marked by a display of unusual talent at carving and designing. In 1834, at the age of nineteen, he came to the United States, locating at Rochester, New York, where he learned carriage making, and in 1838 he became identified with carriage manufacturing under the firm name of Kerr, Cunningham & Company. That was the beginning of the present extensive enterprise, one of Rochester's largest and most important. Kerr, Cunningham & Company built good carriages, and until 1881 James Cunningham continued head of the business and transferred the management to his sons and son-in-law. James Cunningham died in Rochester, May 15, 1886.

Joseph T. Cunningham, son of James and Bridget (Jennings) Cunningham, was born in Rochester, in 1843, and died

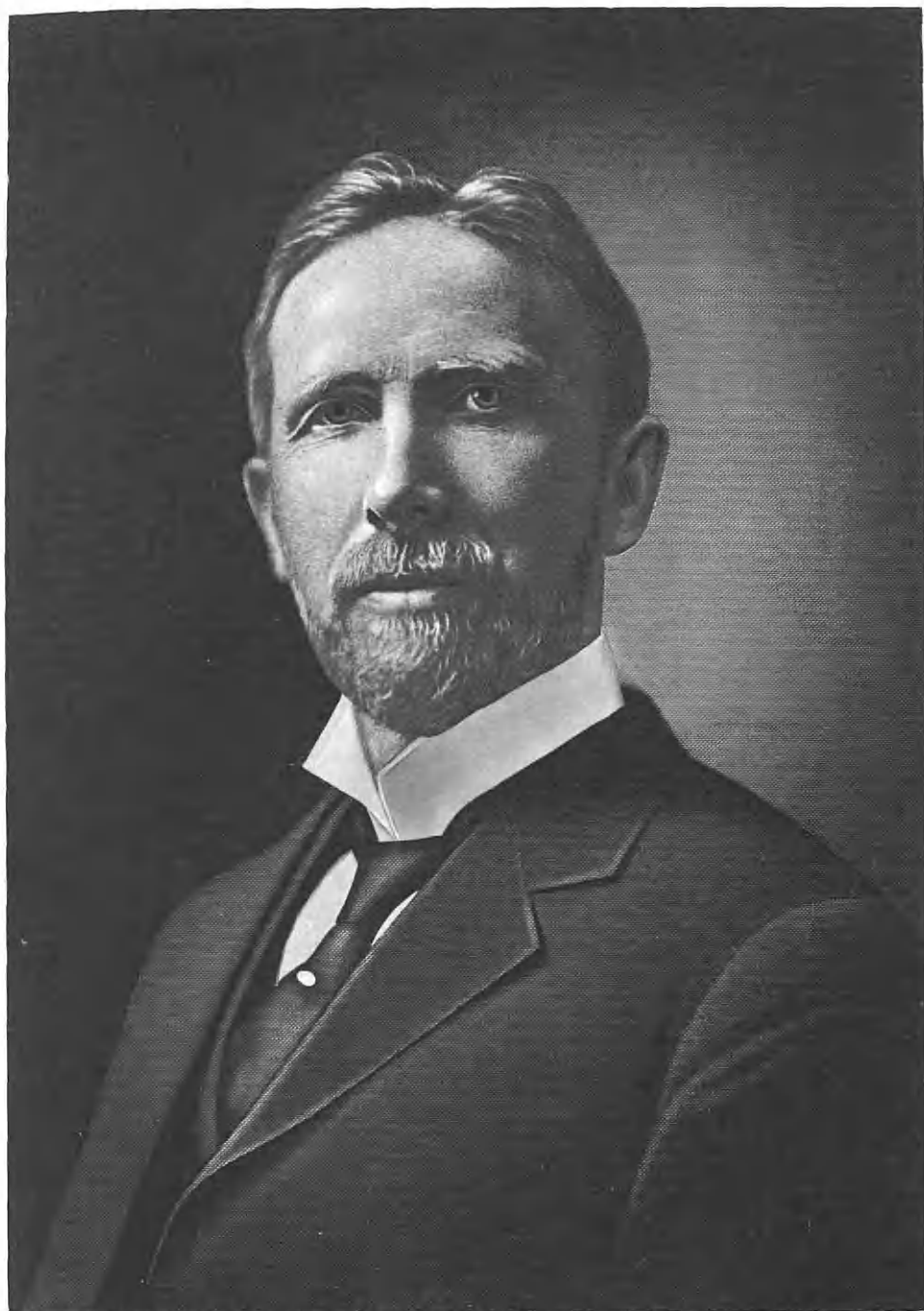
there at his residence, 1000 East avenue, March 24, 1914, at the age of seventy-one years. He was educated in the Rochester schools, and early learned the carriage building trade under the instruction of his father, who also admitted him to a partner's interest in later years. In 1881 he became president of James Cunningham Son & Company, and for more than fifty years was identified with the business, serving as president for half of that period. He retired from business in 1910, then was succeeded by his son, Augustine J. Cunningham, who is the third Cunningham in direct line to guide as chief executive this prosperous manufacturing corporation that has always been in the Cunningham name.

Joseph T. Cunningham married Ellen N. Keogh, who survived him with two sons, Augustine J., who succeeded his father as president of James Cunningham Son & Company; and Francis E., secretary of the company. Mr. Cunningham was a man of generous nature and gave liberally to all good causes, the hospitals and homes having in him a warm friend. He was of quiet, domestic tastes and took little part in public affairs. Mrs. Cunningham continues her residence at No. 1000 East avenue, Rochester.

MILLER, James T.,

Manufacturer.

The life of James T. Miller, which ended all too soon, furnishes an example which should prove an inspiration to the young man seeking to win "his place in the sun" against adverse circumstances. He began at the bottommost round of fortune's ladder, but he stayed there only for the time required to place



The American Historical Society

Photo by J.E. Meek

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James T. Miller

his feet upon the next round, and that was true until he had reached the top-most round. In every position he occupied he met the requirements so well that when a vacancy occurred he was the natural choice for advancement. He possessed the two requirements a young man must have to succeed—a stout heart and a clean mind, and to these he added that other prime requisite—industry. Through his entire business career he was a model of integrity and honor, making no engagement which he did not keep, nor promise he could not fulfill. He compiled a business record of which any man might be proud; he was honored and respected wherever known, and his life stands as an example of the heights of business success a young man may aspire to and reach if he lives as cleanly, works as intelligently and as industriously, and as closely observes the homely virtues, honesty, industry and fidelity, as did James T. Miller, who at his passing was one of Rochester's honored, successful business men and eminent citizens.

James T. Miller, one of a family of ten children, was born on the family farm of twenty acres located at Lamson, Onondaga County, New York, October 25, 1864, died at his home, No. 325 Oxford street, Rochester, New York, August 19, 1913. He was educated in the county district schools, finishing at Phoenix High School. He was seventeen years of age when Rochester became his home, and there he resided until his death. He began his career as a clerk in one of the city's mercantile establishments and there worked his way upward until admitted to a junior partnership.

On his way upward in mercantile life Mr. Miller, who was a close observer, saw opportunities in the real estate field and developed a very substantial business

as a side line at first. In time, however, he arrived at the conclusion that his best opportunity was in real estate, and when he deemed the time opportune he withdrew from the mercantile firm and devoted himself entirely to real estate dealing and to building operations. With that activity thoroughly organized and prosperous, he turned to another line in which he saw potential advantages. In association with Winfield P. and Charles J. Pembroke, he formed the Kee Lox Manufacturing Company and began making typewriter ribbons and carbon paper. The Messrs. Pembroke were the owners of the patents, processes and formulas under which the Kee Lox Company manufactured their products, and were practical men in the factory department of the business. Mr. Miller was secretary-treasurer of the company from its organization until his death, and under his wise office and financial management the company won high reputation and standing. The product of the factory was of superior quality, and with factory and office closely coordinating, a business of great magnitude resulted. The Kee Lox product gained international reputation and the Kee Lox Company became one of Rochester's important corporations. Mr. Miller, although secretary-treasurer, was conceded the executive management of the company, and under his able management and methods the Kee Lox Company became very prosperous, their financial standing and reputation for honorable dealing being very high. He possessed untiring energy, was very resourceful, quick both to plan and execute, and confined himself perhaps too closely to his business, as he died a comparatively young man, not having reached the age of fifty when his summons came.

Mr. Miller was a man of public spirit, and Rochester profited through the keen interest he took in the welfare and development of his city. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and always could be relied upon to support any movement endorsed by the Chamber. He was a warm friend of the Young Men's Christian Association, was greatly interested in the work of the Mechanics' Institute, and aided all good causes. He was a student of Spiritualism for several years and an active, helpful member of the American Society for Physical Research.

James T. Miller married, on June 17, 1903, Carrie E. Reeder, who survives him, her residence the former family home. Such in brief was the life of James T. Miller, manufacturer and business man, who during his residence in Rochester contributed to the strength of its citizens and left behind him a monument in the form of a prosperous manufacturing enterprise, a record of uprightness and integrity, and an example of right living worthy of emulation.

SMITH, W. Stuart,

Contractor.

The career of W. Stuart Smith, of Rochester, New York, which closed in 1916, was one marked by success in the material aspect and by usefulness in its relation to his fellowmen. He was a native son of the Empire State as was his father, also W. Stuart Smith, but not until about 1865 did Rochester, New York, become the family home. Mr. Smith took unto himself a Rochester lady as his wife and unto them was born sons and daughters, some of whom reside in Rochester.

W. Stuart Smith, Sr., the eldest son of

Levi Smith, was born and lived until the early "sixties" in Troy, New York. Levi Smith was associated with Commodore Vanderbilt in Hudson River steam packets, and was a well known man in his day. W. Stuart Smith became widely known as a railroad contractor, and was for many years located in Troy, New York, going to that city early in the decade, 1860-1870. He was one of the contracting builders of the New York Central Railroad, and served the city of Rochester as alderman. He married Delia Marble Newton, of Revolutionary ancestry, who after her husband's death in Rochester moved to Wallingford, Connecticut, where she continued her residence until her death.

W. Stuart Smith, Jr., son of W. Stuart and Delia Marble (Newton) Smith, was born at Green Island, Rensselaer County, New York, April 15, 1856, and died at Lake View Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, while there as a patient, Sunday, November 5, 1916. He was under ten years of age when Rochester became the family home and there he obtained his education. He studied civil engineering and became proficient, doing a great deal of work on the four track development of the New York Central Railroad. He was for a time assistant city engineer under Rodman Peacock, continuing in the city employ until engaging in business for himself in association with Warren Brothers, the well known firm of contractors of Boston, Mr. Smith being their Rochester representative.

Mr. Smith became widely and favorably known in the contracting field, and rose to a position of influence and prominence. He was admitted to a large interest in Warren Brothers, and was at the time of his passing a director and vice-president of that company. He

specialized in asphalt paving, and did a vast amount of street paving in Western and Central New York, and in parts of New England. He organized the W. Stuart Smith Roofing Company of Rochester, of which he was president, that company succeeding to the business of the Rochester branch of the Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Smith was a man of enterprise and progress, and continued active in business until within a short time prior to his death in 1916. His health had broken and he had gone to Lake View Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and there the end came. He is buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, New York, his years numbering sixty.

Mr. Smith was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, being a member of the drill corps of the commandery, a corps that was once famous in the order. He was also a noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and Lalla Rookh Grotto of the Veiled Prophets. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith an Episcopalian. He took more than a passing interest in these bodies, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He enjoyed life in a rational way, and the success that came to him as a business man was fairly earned.

W. Stuart Smith married, in Rochester, New York, Minnie Pomeroy Sackett, born in Rochester, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Baker) Sackett, an early dry goods merchant of Rochester, member of the firm of Newcomb, Sackett & Jones. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith six children were born: 1. W. Stuart (3), died in child-

hood. 2. Lawrence Newton, of Rochester. 3. Marion Elizabeth, married George W. Stafford. 4. Carol Content, married Leonard M. Gard, and resides in Rochester. 5. Herbert French, died in childhood. 7. Donald Stuart, a resident of Rochester.

Mrs. Smith survives her husband and continues her home in Rochester, the city of her birth, her residence No. 1264 Park Avenue. She is a member of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Rochester; Rochester Historical Society; Century Club, Garden Twig, which she served as president; and of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Her summer home is at Putneyville.

HOTCHKIN, Samuel,

Business Man.

Samuel Hotchkin, long a business man of Elmira, New York, was a man of strong character and upright life, bearing a name coming down to him from almost the earliest years of the English settlement of New England. Samuel Hotchkin, the founder of the family in New England, was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1641, and there died December 28, 1663. He was of English birth, believed to have come from Essexshire. He married, in the New Haven Colony, September 7, 1642, Elizabeth Cleverly, who died there in 1681. They were the parents of sons and daughters from whom a numerous family was descended. This branch of the family settled in Guilford, Connecticut, and from that town came the Rev. Beriah Hotchkin, father of Samuel Hotchkin, of this review.

Rev. Beriah Hotchkin was born in Guilford, Connecticut, and at the age of nineteen years was graduated from Williams

College. He then studied divinity and became a regularly ordained minister of the Presbyterian church. He was one of the first missionary ministers in New York State, and for many years he followed his holy calling in that State. He delivered the principal address at the opening of Auburn Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York. For more than forty-two years he was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, and there was deeply loved and revered by his people until his death at an advanced age. He was buried in the middle of the old cemetery at Prattsburg. He married Rebecca Hall and they were the parents of six sons: 1. Beriah, who was a minister of the Gospel, located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. Henry, a minister. 3. Augustin. 4. John, died young. 5. Samuel, of further mention. 6. A son who died young. Mrs. Rebecca (Hall) Hotchkin died in Prattsburg and was buried there with her husband.

Samuel Hotchkin was born at Prattsburg, Steuben County, New York, May 4, 1819, died in Elmira, New York, February 12, 1895, and was there buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. He was educated in Prattsburg schools and Columbia College, New York City, then, adopting the law as his profession, carefully prepared under capable preceptors. His health failed early in his career and he was compelled to close his office in New York City where he had located and seek a more favorable location. He first made an ocean voyage, going to Australia where his health greatly improved. After his return to the United States he went South and for seven years was located in the city of Natchez, Mississippi. He came North prior to the Civil War and located at Batavia, New York, remaining

for a short time, there practicing his profession. Later he returned to his native county, Steuben, locating in Elmira, where in association with his father-in-law, Judge Hiram Gray, he established a flour and feed mill business at Water street and College avenue, which he conducted until his retirement several years before his death at the age of seventy-four. The old mill has now been torn down, but for many years it was a busy place and one of Elmira's landmarks.

Although handicapped by poor health that prevented his applying himself to the duties of the profession for which he prepared, Samuel Hotchkin gained honorable position among the business men of his city, and was always looked upon as a citizen of worth. He retired from business several years before his passing, his health demanding it, and those years were spent in the peaceful quiet of his home in Elmira. He was a Democrat in politics, a member and a vestryman of the Episcopal Church serving with a zeal and devotion that was in keeping with the faith he possessed. He met all the responsibilities of life fairly and came to the end of his long life in peace and honor.

Samuel Hotchkin married (first) Margaret Canfield Doremus, who died in New York City, leaving a daughter Carrie, who married Charles Strong, and died in Washington, D. C. Samuel Hotchkin married (second) in Elmira, New York, Mary A. Gray, daughter of Judge Hiram and Amelia (Covell) Gray, her father a judge of the Superior Court of New York, and an able, just and upright judge, ranking high among the jurists of his day. In 1836 Judge Gray represented his district in Congress. Mrs. Hotchkin died in Elmira, New York, and was buried in



Gustavus W. Nagle

Woodlawn Cemetery by the side of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss were the parents of two daughters: Amelia Gray and Mary, the latter dying in infancy. Amelia Gray Hotchkiss, the last of her family, is a resident of Elmira, New York, her home No. 311 Euclid avenue. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and a lady highly esteemed in her circle of friends.

NAGLE, Gustavus W.,

Engineer, Contractor, Agriculturist.

Born in a foreign land, Mr. Nagle came to the United States in the middle of the nineteenth century, a young man of eighteen, and in this land of great opportunity he proved his mettle, and as a builder of bridges gained high reputation. For twenty years he was a resident of Elmira, New York, and there was the first superintendent of the Board of Public Works. He married and left a family, his widow and daughter yet residing in that city. He was a man of energy and ability, who served his adopted country well.

Gustavus W. Nagle was born in Schwerin, grand duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, April 7, 1831, and died in Elmira, New York, August 6, 1904. He was educated in his native town, finishing his studies in the gymnasium at sixteen. In 1847 he began learning the shipwright's trade at Rostock, under William Seltz, a noted shipbuilder. In 1849 the family came to the United States. Here, Gustavus W. Nagle obtained position with a bridge building firm, and became an expert in the erection of steel and iron structural shapes, finally becoming a bridge building engineer and contractor. In 1857 he erected the bridge across the

Rusquehanna River at Marysville, Pennsylvania, and some years later built the bridge across the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa. He constructed the bridge across the Pamunkey River at White-House Landing, Virginia, a point made famous as the scene of a battle between Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War.

During the Civil War, Mr. Nagle had become so well known as a constructive engineer that he was called to Washington by General D. C. McCallum and asked to organize and superintend the bridge building corps of the army railroad department. He accepted the responsibility and held it as long as the war continued. Under his supervision, bridges were built for the passage of troops across about every large river south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi. General Haupt, in his report to Secretary-of-War Stanton, spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Nagle and the service he had rendered.

After the war ended Mr. Nagle resumed bridge engineering and building, going South, where he constructed bridges, with and without draws, across the Cumberland River in Tennessee, and many others across smaller streams. While engaged in this work, he resided at Rome, Georgia, for ten years, during which time he also did some construction work in Alabama. In 1877 he came North and bought a large farm at Newark Valley, New York, there remaining engaged in agriculture as a business for six years. He then spent two years in Jamestown, New York, locating permanently in Elmira, New York, in 1884.

In Elmira he was made superintendent of the Department of Public Works upon its organization in 1886, filling that position with rare ability and efficiency

for five years. After he retired from the Board of Public Works, he was otherwise engaged until his passing, August 6, 1904, at his home in West Water street, Elmira. He was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. In politics he was an ardent Democrat, and in his religious views liberal-minded and sincere. He was truly a self-made man and made the most of his opportunities, his undertakings proving uniformly successful.

Mr. Nagle married (first) Louise Miller, who died, the mother of two sons, one of whom died in infancy, and the other, Charles R., survived until reaching the years of youthful manhood. Mr. Nagle married (second) in Newark Valley, New York, A. Augusta Barber, daughter of Edbert and Catharine A. (Hull) Barber, of Connecticut ancestry, her father coming from Sinsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, to Newark Valley with the early settlers. Five children were born to Gustavus W. and A. Augusta (Barber) Nagle: 1. Marion A., now superintendent of the Nagle Engine & Boiler Works, of Erie, Pennsylvania, associated with his paternal uncle. 2. Caroline G., who married Seymour Hawkins. 3. Louis M., who married Robert Weigester, of New York City. 4. Francis J., of Youngstown, Ohio. 5. Elsie May, who married Thomas Rigley of Elmira, connected with the "Advertiser & Telegram" of that city. Mrs. Nagle survives her husband, and is a resident of Elmira, her home at No. 720 West Water street.

HOYT, Harrison Ladue,

Real Estate Dealer.

The coming of Harrison Ladue Hoyt to Auburn, New York, introduced into the business life of that city a man of strong personality, possessing business ability of

high order and force of character that made him a factor in the development of the city. He was a man of mature years when he came and had developed in that school which has given to the business world some of its ablest men, the soliciting of book subscriptions and life insurance contracts. In Auburn he conducted a real estate and general insurance business, prospering abundantly and leaving a bigger, better Auburn as the result of his residence and work. He was held high in public esteem and never forfeited that esteem, which rather increased with the years.

Isaac Garvin Hoyt was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1814. He married Phoebe Forman, born in Albany County, New York, in 1819, and in 1845 they settled at Weedsport in the town of Brutus, Cayuga county, New York, and there the husband followed the trade of cooper. Weedsport was long the family home and there Harrison Ladue Hoyt was born December 24, 1851, and there his youth and early manhood was spent; his residence in Auburn, New York, beginning in 1889. There he resided and conducted a successful business until his passing in the very prime of his manhood, June 1, 1909.

Harrison L. Hoyt was educated in the public schools of Weedsport, and spent his earlier years on a Cayuga county farm. He desired a business career and accordingly left the farm to accept a position with a publishing company as a book salesman. Later he became a life insurance solicitor, and in both these lines of activity he scored a success. In 1885 he first became interested in insurance, and in 1889 moved to Auburn, New York, and there opened an office for the transaction of real estate business, that office being located in the Metcalf building on Gene-

see street. As soon as the necessary agency's arrangements could be made with the companies Mr. Hoyt desired to represent, he added a line of general insurance to his real estate and business, and built up a very large agency in fire, life and accident insurance. In his real estate operations he caused the development of all sections of Auburn, but particularly the East End, where he was instrumental in the erection of beautiful Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church and other extensive building improvements. He became the owner of a great deal of realty in the city, including his own home on East Genesee street.

In early life Mr. Hoyt was a Republican, but later he became an ardent supporter of the temperance cause and acted with the Prohibition party. He was a candidate of that party for the office of State comptroller in 1908 and polled a good vote, but the time had not arrived for the triumph of the prohibition cause, and he passed away before the coming of the great wave of sentiment that forever took the United States Government out of partnership in the liquor business. He was county chairman of the Prohibition party, a member of the New York State Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a National temperance order, member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Auburn Business Men's Association, and of many other organizations.

Mr. Hoyt was perhaps the most prominent member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, being for many years chairman of its board of trustees, superintendent of the Sunday school lay delegates to many annual conferences of the church and to the General Conference held every four years. When the new

church was built he not only gave generously, but raised a great deal of money through personal work which assured the building of the edifice as planned.

Harrison L. Hoyt married, at Hannibal, Oswego County, New York, November 2, 1882, Elizabeth (Lizzie) A. Cole, born at Sterling, Cayuga County, New York, daughter of David and Harriet (Thompson) Cole, her father a well known business man and public-spirited citizen. Mrs. Hoyt sold her property in Auburn in the early fall of 1922 and came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Alan D. Bockes, October 8, 1922. She died quite suddenly after a short illness of only a few days, in the Shaw Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts, May 10, 1923. Burial in Lakeview Cemetery, Auburn, beside the body of her husband. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a co-worker with her husband in the different church departments. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt: 1. Leslie F., born at Weedsport, New York, October 22, 1885; now a chemist; he married Grace Louise Wells, and has a daughter, Grace Louise (2). 2. Marie Harriet, born January 5, 1893; married Alan D. Bockes, a resident of Lowell, Massachusetts, engaged in religious work; they have a daughter, Edna Elizabeth. 3. Amy Cole, born September 10, 1895; married Elwin J. Wood, and resides in Erie, Pennsylvania.

BACHMAN, Otto W.,

Interior Decorator.

The life of Otto W. Bachman, which reached almost to three score and ten, was spent in the creation of the beautiful. When that is stated, the animating purpose of his career has been told, but

the manner in which he accomplished this end, the zeal and devotion that inspired him, and the wide reputation he won through works of rare excellence, these make up a biographical record interesting in the extreme. Interior decoration was the field he chose for the expression of the artistic gifts that were prodigally bestowed upon him, and in this branch of art, particularly in ecclesiastical decoration, he was recognized as a talented, able master. Had he elected any other of the fine arts he would undoubtedly have made an equally distinguished mark, for his preception of the beautiful and his happy instinct in translating it into an enduring physical reality was the ruling passion of his life.

Otto W. Bachman was born in Berlin, Germany, May 5, 1853, and obtained his education in the public schools of his birthplace, after which, his artistic talent having made itself manifest, he became a student in a school of art in Hamburg. Here he took up interior decorating, and after graduation, embarged in practical work, then, as a young man of twenty-eight years, came to the United States. He located first in New York City, and in 1883, after his marriage, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and began the decoration of St. James' Catholic Church, a task whose completion required three years. The manner in which this commission was completed attracted widespread attention, for in manner of treatment and beauty of execution it marked him as one of the most accomplished followers of his art, winning him numerous other commissions in church decoration in Providence and other sections of New England. Returning to New York, he successfully engaged in his profession, and among his more important

contracts were those for the decoration of several New York churches. In 1886 Mr. Bachman was called upon for the decoration of the Sun Fire Insurance Company offices in Watertown, and upon the completion of this order he had become so impressed with the advantages of Watertown as a place of residence that he here established his home and remained here ever afterwards. He acquired a large following in the city and district, and hundreds of homes, public buildings and churches contain examples of his work, distinguished always by a splendidly discriminating taste and an unerring sense of fitness and harmony. He decorated the interior of the Holy Family Catholic Church, the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and other Catholic edifices, as well as the First Presbyterian Church, the Stone Street Presbyterian Church, the Arsenal Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. His work covers a period of half a century, and ten years prior to his death he admitted his son, William Otto, to partnership with him, under the name of O. Bachman & Son, the son succeeding to the direction of the enterprise as failing health took the father more completely into retirement.

Mr. Bachman's home contains many canvasses from his brush, and although he was most modest in their exhibition, they bespeak the skill and spirit of the artist whose paintings reveal that which he could express in no other way. Mr. Bachman's conception of angelic figures was unusually appealing and on the many occasions when he used them they were invested with a truly heavenly sweetness and beauty. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Bachman married, in New York



Charles Haberle

City, October 1, 1883, Amelia Schofer, born in Pforzheim, Baden, Germany, daughter of August and Margaret (Morlock) Schofer, Mrs. Bachman having come to the United States in that year. Their children are: 1. William Otto, who was associated with his father and who continues the business; he married (first) Jennie Merritt, who died June 12, 1920, survived by a son, Paul William; (second) Elsie Seebach, of Rochester, New York. 2. Otto W., Jr., a construction engineer and builder of Watertown; married Mae Gettings, and they have one child, Carl. 3. Helen A., a teacher of vocal art and a well known singer, a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, but is soloist in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Otto W. Bachman died August 31, 1922, and is buried in Brookside cemetery. The ministry of beauty that he pursued and the gospel of the beautiful that he preached continue as vital forces, often with unconscious influence, in the lives of thousands of his fellows, and could he have chosen his own life's reward his choice would not have risen above this,—that his artistic creations might long endure.

HABERLE, Charles,

Business Man.

The founder of the Haberle family in Syracuse, New York, was Benedict Haberle, born in Germany, a man of education and a school teacher prior to his coming to the United States. He also learned the brewer's trade, and after coming to Syracuse, he founded, in 1855, the Haberle Brewing Company, and began business in the first of the buildings erected at what is now the Thomas Ryan

Brewery, corner of McBride and Butternut streets. In 1865 he built a new brewery directly opposite the old one, where he conducted a successful business enterprise until his death. His wife, Caroline, died in Syracuse, and both are buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. They were the parents of three sons: 1. Frank B., who was president of the Haberle Brewery Company and its manager at the time of his death on September 7, 1916. 2. William H., who was treasurer of the Haberle Brewery; he died September 29, 1911. 3. Charles, of further mention. They were also the parents of daughters: 1. Olive, the wife of William Richler, of Syracuse. 2. Louisa, the wife of Charles Schwartz. 3. Julia, who married William T. Woese, of Syracuse.

Charles Haberle, the youngest son of Benedict and Caroline Haberle, was born in Syracuse, New York, August 10, 1860, died at his home in Syracuse, October 27, 1910. He attended public schools and Mead's Business College, and was taught the business of his father in the Haberle breweries. Benedict Haberle, the founder, died in 1881, and later the sons incorporated the business as the Haberle Brewery Company, Frank B. Haberle, president; William H. Haberle, treasurer; and Charles Haberle, secretary and superintendent. Under this management extensive additions were made to the plant, Charles Haberle continuing in his office until his death in 1910. He was a capable business man, devoted to his home, and highly-regarded by his business associates.

Mr. Haberle was a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Central City Lodge, No. 305, Free and Accepted Masons; Central City Chapter, No. 70, Royal Arch Masons; Central City Council, No. 13, Royal and Select Masters;

Central City Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar; Kedar Khan Grotto; and the Masonic Temple Club. He was also a member of Syracuse Lodge, No. 31, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias, and the Anglers' Association. Charles Haberle was considered one of the finest men in Syracuse. He was noted for his generosity, and every one who knew him was his friend.

Charles Haberle married, in Syracuse, New York, March 17, 1887, Julia M. Fischer, daughter of Jacob and Julia Fischer, of Syracuse. Mrs. Haberle, since the death of her husband, moved to her present home, No. 1658 James street. She has three sons: 1. Benedict Frank, the present head of the Haberle Brewery Company, married Kirk Ann Hopkins, and they are the parents of: Juliette, June, and Benedict Frank (2). 2. Carl Egbert, associated with his brothers in the Haberle Brewery Company; married Laurette Jessie Lohrmann, and resides with his mother. 3. Warren J., also associated with his brothers in the Haberle Brewery Company; married Kathleen Brady, and they have a daughter, Kathleen Brady Haberle.

PECK, Edmond Bennett,

Chief Engineer.

At Jordan, a village of Onondaga County, New York, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad, Edmond B. Peck was born, and in that section and in Auburn, New York, his useful life was passed. Thirty-five of his years, fifty-three, were spent in the employ of the Osborne works at Auburn, he becoming chief engineer, a place he filled until his health caused his resignation. He was the son of Seth and Mary (Mahoney) Peck,

residents of Jordan, where the father died in 1869, his widow surviving forty years, dying in Jordan in the year 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Peck were the parents of two sons, Edmond Bennett, to whose memory this review is inscribed; and Charles Spencer, a railroad man, residing in Syracuse, New York.

Edmond Bennett Peck was born November 23, 1862, and at the age of seven years was left fatherless. This placed the burden of self-support upon the lad at a very early age, his school years being shortened, as at the age of twelve he began working on a farm at Skaneateles during the summer months. This summer farming he continued for several years, but he managed to obtain a public school education during the winter months, his studies covering full high school courses. His first position was as a bookkeeper in the office of Mr. Van Vleck at Skaneateles, and while there he became greatly interested in steam boilers and engines, becoming sufficiently expert to take apart an old engine and reconstruct it. He had a genius for machinery, and when he became fully aware of his talent he left the office and entered the employ of William Clapp, who was then (1880) executing a contract for rolling mills with D. M. Osborne & Company, builders of farm machinery. Mr. Clapp later became superintendent of the Osborne Company lumber yards, and at once made the young man his assistant. This position Mr. Peck filled until 1884, when he sought for and obtained a position as stationary engineer at the Osborne works. He served under John Dunning, chief engineer, until 1900, when he had so completely proven his ability that he was made chief engineer over the entire plant, which had in the meantime been absorbed by the International Harvester Company. For fifteen years Mr. Peck held the position of chief engineer, during which period he installed an electrical plant and

substituted electricity for steam as a power to drive the machinery of the plant. He was rated A.1 as an engineer, equally expert in either steam or electrically driven plants, and until disease made serious inroads upon his health continued "in the harness." Finally, on June 15, 1915, he handed in his resignation, his death following on December 12, 1915. His last months were spent in his home on Cady street, Auburn, from which he was taken to his "long home" in Fort Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Peck was a worker from boyhood until the close of life, and clearly answers the description of a self-made man. He earned every promotion that he received and merited every success that he won. He was a good citizen, mindful of his responsibilities, and under appointment of Mayor Koenig served faithfully as public service commissioner. He was a Republican in politics; a past master of St. Paul's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, near the Grand Lodge of New York, Free and Accepted Masons; a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star; was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; member of the Knights of the Golden Spur; Royal Arcanum; and was active in the local branch of the Order of Stationary Engineers for thirty years.

Edmond B. Peck married, in Auburn, New York, July 23, 1884, Harriet Bell, born in Auburn, daughter of Robert and Agnes B. (Harmon) Bell, and sister of William C. Bell, chief of police, of Auburn, New York, her father a contractor and builder. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck a daughter was born, Mabel Agnes, who married Robert Laman Coleman, who resides at Wellsville, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are the parents of three sons: Floyd M., Edmond R., Howard, and a daughter, Malvina Harriet. Mrs. Peck survives her husband and continues her residence in Auburn, at

No. 16 Cady street. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; member of Chapter No. 58, Order of the Eastern Star, of Auburn; a past district deputy grand matron of the order; member of Bethlehem White Shrine, No. 2, of Syracuse, and of the Women's Union of Auburn.

REED, Reuben Morey.

Business Man.

More than a quarter of a century ago (1896) the useful life of Reuben M. Reed ended in Newark, New York, the scene of much of his business success and social prominence. He was a native son of the Empire State, his parents, Otis and Zidana Emira (Morey) Reed, his father born in Connecticut, his mother born in New York State, an aunt of the eminent Professor Morey. Otis Reed was brought from Connecticut to New York State when a child, and in later life settled in Madison County, at Cazenovia, and there his son, Reuben M. Reed, was born and spent his youth. The years brought Reuben M. Reed the respect of all who knew him, and he departed from this life deeply mourned.

Reuben M. Reed was born in Cazenovia, New York, September 1, 1840, and died in Newark, New York, September 9, 1896. He was educated in Fowlerville schools, and when a choice of a life work had to be made he selected the trade of jeweler. He learned that thoroughly at Le Roy, New York, under James Annin, and later added to his equipment an expert knowledge of the engraver's art, going to Rochester, New York, and placing himself under the instruction of William Rebaz. He became highly expert in both branches, and as jeweler and engraver held highest reputation, one of the family's valued heirlooms being a handsome watch, every part of which

Mr. Reed made except the balance wheel and the hair spring.

While still a young man Mr. Reed opened a jewelry store in Newark, New York, and and there conducted a successful business for ten years. He then moved to Coldwater, Michigan, where he opened a fine jewelry store and repeated the Newark success, his fine quality as a jeweler and engraver bringing him the best class of patrons. But the Michigan climate did not agree with him, and upon the failure of his health he disposed of his Coldwater interests and returned to Newark, and there he died and is buried. He was a man highly respected for his fine qualities of mind and character. Honorable and upright his friends were many, and in his home he was at his best.

Reuben Morey Reed married, in Newark, New York, in September, 1866, Anna C. Cady, only child of Albert and Lydia E. (Hudson) Cady, her mother tracing her ancestry to the same family that produced the great discoverer of the great river that bears his name, Hendrick Hudson. Albert Cady was an agriculturist, owning a small farm near Newark, New York, and there his daughter, Anna C., grew to womanhood, and the father passed away. Mrs. Lydia E. Cady spent her last years with her daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Reed, who inherited the home farm near Newark, retaining her ownership until 1922, when she sold it, it having been in the Cady family for sixty-six years. Histories of Wayne County, in which the family lived, record the Cadys as among the prominent people of that county and gives them honorable mention.

To Reuben M. and Anna C. (Cady) Reed two children were born: 1. Albert O., who died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1922, aged forty-five years. 2. Anna May, married (second) George W. Eggleston; by her first marriage Mrs. Eggleston had a son, Frederick Reed.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed were members of the

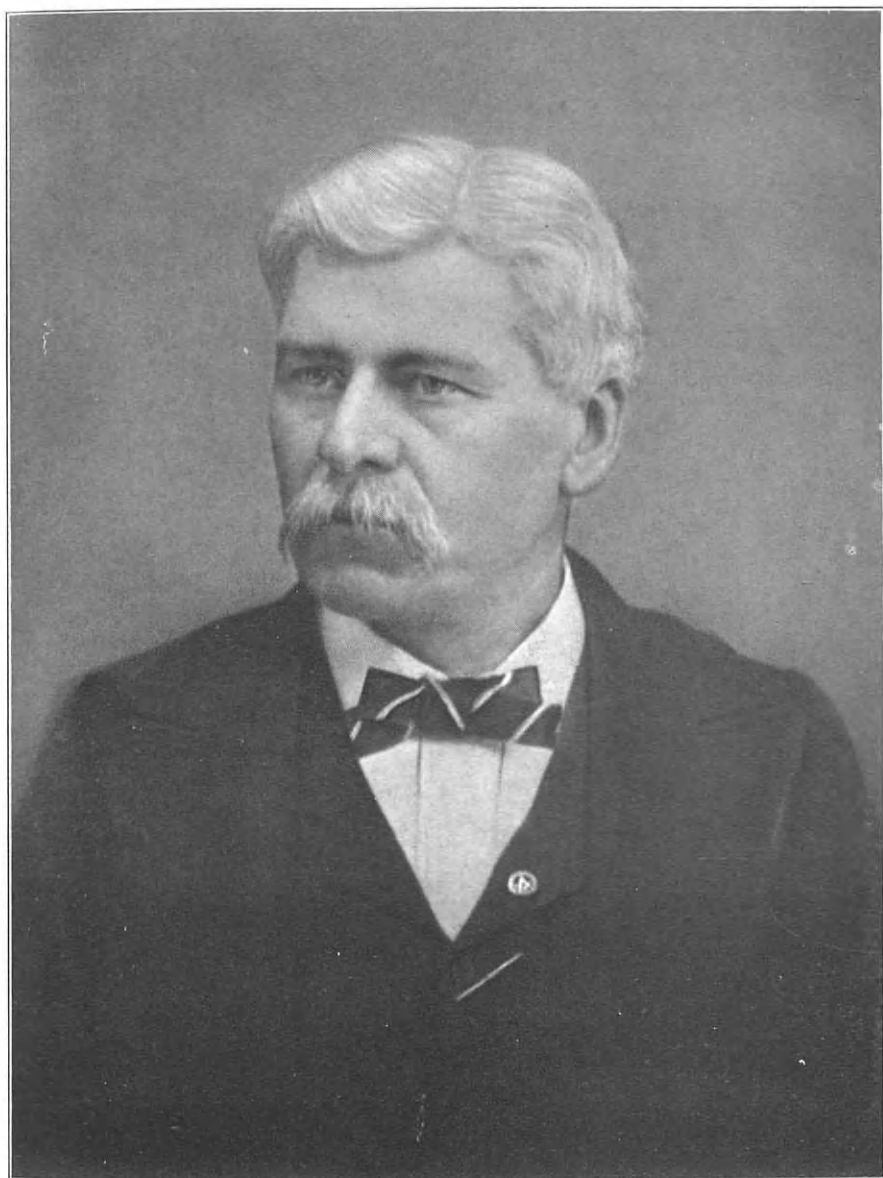
Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Reed survives her husband, and about 1910 moved to Rochester, New York. She attends the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Eggleston, at No. 221 Westminster road.

MATTESON, Benjamin Franklin, Carpenter.

The useful life of Benjamin F. Matteson, which began in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, covered a period of sixty-nine years, and was finished in the city of Elmira, New York, a city to which he came in 1902, thirteen years prior to his death. He was a son of Thomas and Susan (Mulford) Matteson, his father a farmer of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, residing at Knoxville, and later moving to Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, where both he and his wife died.

Benjamin F. Matteson was born at Knoxville, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1846, and died in Elmira, New York, May 15, 1915. He was educated in the district school, and remained at the home farm until youthful manhood, when he was appointed station agent on the New York Central Railroad, at Lawrenceville, a borough of Tioga County, Pennsylvania, fifteen miles from Corning, New York. A few years later he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Cross Forks, Pennsylvania, and was in the service of that road as bookkeeper until 1902, when he removed to Elmira. He possessed great natural mechanical ability, and in Elmira he took up carpentering work as a trade, when hitherto it had been his recreation.

Mr. Matteson purchased a residence on Clinton street, Elmira, and until within a short time prior to his death was engaged in carpentry work. He was a



Benjamin Franklin Matteson



Mrs Marion H Matteson

Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with all branches of the Scottish Rite, in which he held the thirty-second degree, having been made a Mason while living at Cross Forks, Pennsylvania. He was liberal in his religious views, a good citizen and devoted to his family.

Mr. Matteson married (first) Mary Beebe, who died in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, the mother of three children; Charles, now residing in the State of Virginia; Harry, died in manhood in the State of Montana; and Guy, died in childhood. Mr. Matteson married (second) at Stamford, Connecticut, Marion Hortense Bell, born in Northern Vermont, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wightman) Bell. Mrs. Matteson was educated in and later was a teacher in Vermont schools, subsequently going to Connecticut, where she opened a school of Domestic Science, a branch in which she had specialized. This school for young ladies became popular and was continued by Miss Bell with much success until her marriage. She became widely known in Danbury, where her school was located, and in a much wider circle through her graduates and her work as a special educator in Domestic Science. She closed her school upon her marriage to Mr. Matteson, whom she survives, her home being the residence at No. 434 West Clinton Street, Elmira, which Mr. Matteson purchased upon their removal to Elmira in 1902. She was a member of the Universalist church in Vermont, but in recent years has become a student of Mental Science and is deeply interested in this form of religious study and investigation, it making a strong appeal to her cultivated mind. Mr. Matteson was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira.

WEIS, Charles William,

Business Man.

The settlement of this branch of the Weis family in Rochester, New York, was brought about by the distaste John Weis, a young German, son of Daniel and Margaret (Ritzmann) Weis, had for the compulsory service he was expected to render as a soldier of Germany. His feelings formed into revolt, and gathering about him a group of fifteen young men of similar feeling he came with them to the United States, settling in Rochester, New York, as did others of the party, Rochester gaining several desirable citizens from the party.

John Weis found employment with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, and being a man of keen mind and strong will he overcome all obstacles in his way and in time became a wealthy railroad supply contractor, maintaining offices in New York City and Rochester, doing business with the New York Central and the Chicago & North Western railroads. He also organized the Rock Carting Company, and was highly successful in his business affairs. He married Gertrude Ritzmann, and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters, including a son, Charles William Weis, the principal character of this review. The parents were members of the Salem Church, of which he was one of the organizers, and for many years the family has been identified with that denomination.

Charles William Weis was born at Battleford, now Manchester, New York, March 7, 1856, and died at Rochester, New York, September 26, 1920, son of John and Gertrude (Ritzmann) Weis. He grew to youthful manhood in Rochester, New York, and there was educated in public and military schools. One of his early experiences was a trip to Colorado with George F. Roth, with whom he became associated in lumber-

ing and sheep ranching in that State. Charles W. Weis spent a few years in the West very profitably and returned then to Rochester, New York, where in 1886 he organized the Rochester Carting Company in association with George F. Roth and Frank Embry. Charles W. Weis was the first secretary and treasurer of the company, and so long as he lived he had no successor, a period of thirty-four years. The company prospered and the partners all working in harmony profited abundantly. Mr. Weis was also one of the leading spirits in organizing the Stecher Lithograph Company, and continued his interest in that company until his death.

Mr. Weis was a director of the old Flower City Bank, now The Lincoln National Bank. He served as a commissioner of Mt. Hope Cemetery for fourteen years, and was a trustee of St. John's Home for Aged on South avenue. He was a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Yonnondio Lodge, No. 163, Free and Accepted Masons; Rochester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Genesee Valley, Rochester and Rochester Country clubs; was a trustee of Salem Evangelical Church, and an honorary member of that board, a compliment to himself and to the family that had long been strong pillars of support to that church.

Charles William Weis married (first) Julia Zimmer, who died, leaving three children: 1. Emily Catherine, married Whiting B. Morse, of the Wm. S. Morse Lumber Company; and they are the parents of three children: William B., John and Frances Morse. 2. Henrietta Louise, married George Harold Wolcott, of the Curtis Canning Company, and they have two children, Mary Elizabeth and Emily Louise Wolcott. 3. John Frederick, his father's successor as

secretary-treasurer of the Rochester Carting Company, married Janet Mercer, and has a son, John Frederick (2). Charles William Weis married (second) in Buffalo, New York, Clara Louise Boller, daughter of Charles and Caroline (Hofheinz) Boller, her father a prominent lumber merchant of Buffalo. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Weis: Charles William (2), a graduate of Yale University, class of 1918, now an official of the Stecher Lithographing Company; during the World War period, 1917-18, he enlisted in the Aviation Division of the United States army, was commissioned first lieutenant and appointed instructor and squadron commander, performing duty at Pensacola, and Miami, Florida; he married Jessica McCullough, and they have a son, Charles McCullough Weis. 5. Rudolph George, a Yale student, gave up his college course upon the death of his father in 1920, and is now associated with the Rochester Carting Company. Mrs. Clara Louise Weis survives her husband and continues her home at No. 430 Oxford street, Rochester.

ANTHONY, Hicks,

Agriculturist.

William Anthony, born in Cologne, Germany, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, came to England as chief engraver of the mint and seals to King Edward VI, and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. He had, among other children a son, the noted Dr. Francis Anthony, born in London, England in 1550, died in 1623, and John Anthony—or Anthonie as he wrote it, was his son.

John Anthony was born in England in 1607, and came to New England in the barque "Hercules," landing in April, 1634, the ancestor of all Anthonys tracing to that early Colonial period in New England. He married Susanna Potter,

and they were the parents of three sons: John, Joseph, and Abraham, and daughters: Susanna and Elizabeth. From these sprang a numerous and influential family, noted in the annals of statesmanship, professional achievement and economic progress. From this stock came Susan B. Anthony, the noblest of all suffragist leaders.

Hicks Anthony, cousin of Miss Susan B. Anthony, came from the Massachusetts branch that sent its representative into Western New York, and there he developed a sturdy manhood that marked him as one of the strong characters of his community. He was a successful farmer of Cayuga County, and in that region was born, lived an honorable, upright, and useful life, and there died and was buried, his widow surviving him less than three years.

The founder of the New York branch of the family, John Anthony, was born in Adams, Massachusetts, June 29, 1777, the son of David and Judith Hicks Anthony. John Anthony was born in the shadow of old Greylock mountain in Adams, Massachusetts, and there grew to manhood, well skilled in all the arts of the agriculturist. In youthful manhood he came to New York State, locating first in Greenfield, thence, in 1822, going to Ledyard, Cayuga County, where he thereafter made his home, becoming one of the prosperous, influential members of that community. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and bore an excellent reputation among his friends and neighbors for uprightness of life, and his friends were legion. John Anthony married Susanna Allen, who was born in March, 1782, daughter of James Allen.

Hicks Anthony, to whose memory this review is dedicated, son of John and Sus-

anna (Allen) Anthony, was born in Ledyard, Cayuga County, New York, September 13, 1827, and died at his farm there, September 23, 1916. He was educated in the district school and Ledyard Academy, thus obtaining a good education. He grew up as his father's farm assistant, and when the time came to decide upon a life occupation for himself, he chose farming, and all his life remained true to his choice. He owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which he improved with suitable farm buildings and a brick residence for himself and family. He brought his farm to a high condition of productiveness, and was especially successful as a dairy farmer, a branch to which he devoted the greater part of his farm and time. He lived to the extreme age of eighty-nine years, and was active in mind and body until the end of his long and useful life. He was laid at rest in Evergreen Cemetery at Scipioville, Cayuga County, and will long be remembered as a kindly-hearted, just man, who lived at peace with his neighbors and met every obligation of life fairly.

Although a birthright member of the Society of Friends and reared in that faith in his later years, he attended the Universalist church. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, standing firmly by his party. For years he served his town as supervisor and as justice of the peace, and earnestly strove to promote the settlement of disputes without recourse to the law.

Hicks Anthony married, in 1847, Jane Lowe, who was born in New York State, May 23, 1828, daughter of Benjamin and Cornelia (Winner) Lowe, her parents born in Sullivan County, New York, of French and Dutch ancestry. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs.

Hicks Anthony: 1. Mary, who was her parents' companion and housekeeper so long as they lived and now is a resident of Auburn, New York. 2. Frances Adelle, who married Charles Garten Adams, a business man of Auburn, and they are the parents of two children: Frances Rosamond and Carl Anthony Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks Anthony celebrated their fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, the sixtieth, the sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, and sixty-ninth, then the husband was called away, and for more than two years the gentle widow mourned for him. She sold the Ledyard homestead and farm and moved with her faithful daughter Mary to Auburn, where she bought a home on North Fulton street, and there she died, in the third year of her widowhood, passing away in April, 1919, in her ninety-first year. She was buried by the side of her husband in Evergreen Cemetery, at Scipioville, in Cayuga County. She was a woman of strong character. She retained her vigor of mind until the last. She was a member of the Universalist church.

PESHINE, Thomas R.,

Business Man.

For half a century Thomas R. Peshine was connected with the hardware firm of Mathews & Boucher, of Rochester, New York. That business acquaintance, with a wide Masonic affiliation, gave him a city-wide circle of friends. He nearly completed three-quarters of a century of life, his Rochester residence covering the period between 1871 and 1922. For thirty-three years he had been secretary of one of the Masonic lodges of the city, and he had a wide and deep knowledge of the history and ritual of the order. He was of New Jersey birth, a son of John S. and Mary

Clifford (Pye) Peshine, and a brother of Major John H. Peshine, a retired United States Army officer and diplomat, now residing in Santa Barbara, California. John S. Peshine was a well known business man and large real estate owner of the city of Newark and Essex County, New Jersey, his ancestry French.

Thomas R. Peshine was born in Newark, New Jersey, July 7, 1849, and died at his home, No. 226 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York, September 27, 1922. After completing his studies under private tutors and in well known private schools, he entered business, not caring to attend college. He began his business career with the firm of McNett & Wilson, hardware merchants of Newark, New Jersey, and there became well-informed in the detail of hardware store operation. From Newark he went to New York City, engaged in the same line, in 1871, and thence, the same year, to Rochester, New York, which was ever afterward his home.

In Rochester, Mr. Peshine, then a young man of twenty-two, with several years' retail experience in similar stores, entered the employ of Hamilton & Mathews, wholesale and retail hardware and house-furnishings. He remained with Hamilton & Mathews a few years, then took a short excursion into the business world on his own account, but shortly sold out and returned to the employ of Hamilton & Mathews, which later became Mathews & Boucher. Mr. Peshine was in charge of the wholesale department of the business, and as the years progressed he became very popular with the patrons of the house. For half a century he represented the interests of Mathews & Boucher, and then, with a record of efficiency and honor, surrendered the business and passed on.

Mr. Peshine was a Republican in politics, but beyond exercising the prerogative of a citizen, he took no part in public affairs.



J. R. Oestling.

In the Masonic order he held all degrees of York and Scottish Rite Masonry save the thirty-third, being affiliated with Rochester Lodge, No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons, of which, as before mentioned, he was secretary for thirty-three years; was a companion of the Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and was a noble of Damascus Temple, Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In early manhood he had been a member of the English Separate Company of Rochester, holding the rank of lieutenant, and was a member of the Old Guard. In the Masonic order he had a wealth of friends, and so long as he would he held the secretaryship referred to. He was an attendant on the sessions of many of the grand bodies of the order, and, when he was no more, he was sadly missed in all places where Masons assemble. When the time came to lay him away in beautiful Mount Hope Cemetery, the final services were conducted by his brethren of the order, who rendered the impressive Masonic burial service.

Thomas R. Peshine married, May 21, 1873, Flora B. Hovey, born in Rochester, who survives him, daughter of Luther H. and Sarah Loraine (Benedict) Hovey. Luther H. Hovey was a famous criminal lawyer of Rochester, and widely known in Central Western New York, a section to which the Hoveys came with the pioneers, settling in Rochester. Both Luther H. Hovey and his wife died in Rochester and are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery. For a third of a century Thomas R. and Flora B. Peshine made their home on Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, where he built a fine dwelling of the period, in which he ended his days, and in which Mrs. Peshine yet resides. She is a member of Irondequoit Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolu-

tion, of Rochester, and is also eligible to the Society of Colonial Dames and the Society of the Daughters of 1812. She is a communicant of Brick Presbyterian Church of Rochester, and is devoted to the memory of her husband, they nearly reaching the golden anniversary of their wedding day when the strong arm of the husband was withdrawn. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peshine, as follows: 1. Winnie L., married (first) Frank Church, (second) George Goodenough, and resides in Buffalo, New York, and has a son, Wallace Peshine Church. 2. Strafford Hovey, died in childhood. 3. Helene Benedict, married Robert Raymond Luce, and resides in Syracuse.

WILSON, Morris E.,

Dairyman.

Among the well known and prosperous dairy farmers of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, Morris E. Wilson, of the pioneer Wilson family of that section, was preëminent. He was a grandson of Thomas Wilson, the founder of this branch, who settled in the town of Watertown at an early date, owning and cultivating a tract of one hundred and sixty-six acres at Burrs Mills. His son, Converse Wilson, born November 26, 1819, occupied the homestead, and in later years became a dairy farmer and a cheese manufacturer, although he devoted many of his acres to standard crops. He maintained a large herd of dairy cattle and continued his farming and dairying operations until his death, February 17, 1899. He married Julia Gardner, born September 10, 1824, died June 7, 1870, and they were the parents of three children: Laura A., born February 16, 1846; Morris E., of further mention; Milo G., born January 26, 1858, all now deceased.

Morris E. Wilson, eldest son of Converse

and Julia A. (Gardner) Wilson, was born at the homestead at Burrs Mills, town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, January 6, 1850, and died in the city of Watertown, New York, November 11, 1907. He obtained his education in the district school and early became familiar with the work of the farm as his father's assistant in his dairying operations. He did not leave the farm upon coming of age, but continued his father's assistant until the latter's death in 1899, then succeeded him in the ownership of the homestead of one hundred and sixty-six acres, first owned in the family by his grandfather, Thomas Wilson, as above stated. He continued dairy farming until 1907, then his health failed, and after a life of fifty-seven years spent on the farm in one location, he gave up, and with his family moved to the nearby city of Watertown, turning the homestead over on a lease. His health, which Mr. Wilson hoped to regain in the city, did not return, and in November following the removal he passed away and was laid at rest in Brookside Cemetery, Watertown. Mr. Wilson was an ardent Republican, liberal in his religious views, and very fond of his home.

Mr. Wilson married, in Watertown, New York, January 23, 1871, Rev. John Stewart officiating, Marion Adelaide Thurston, born at Burrs Mills, town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Pierson K. and Sarah (Dodge) Thurston, and granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Mantle) Thurston, of old New England family, and a pioneer settler of the town of Watertown. After being widowed Mrs. Wilson bought a home on Sterling street, Watertown, where she still resides. To Morris E. and Marion A. Wilson four sons were born, all of whom survive their father: 1. Edwin C., born January 23, 1872; he married Ella Snell, and they are the parents of three children: Irene, Carl and Jennie.

The family home is in Watertown, New York. 2. Charles S., born March 29, 1873, is now a farmer. He married Ann Cook, and they are the parents of three children: George, Marion, and Ross. 3. Clarence M., born December 2, 1875, now engaged in business in Watertown. 4. Louis M., born January 18, 1888, now a traveling salesman. He married Lulu Harrington.

DUHL, Louis,

Business Man, Public Official.

In 1869, at the age of seventeen years, Louis Duhl left his native Germany and came to the United States, making permanent settlement at Elmira, New York, shortly afterward. He resided in that city until his death, half a century later, and he left behind him an honorable record of business success and good citizenship. He was the founder of the Elmira Ice Company, which under his management became one of the largest ice-dealing corporations in the State of New York outside of New York City.

Louis Duhl was born in Kreuznach, in Rhenish-Prussia, on the Nahe River, near its junction with the Rhine, eight miles from Bingen, October 7, 1852, and died in Elmira, New York, August 1, 1919, his body being cremated by his request and his ashes deposited in Woodlawn Cemetery, Elmira. He remained in his native land until seventeen years of age, acquiring a good education and some knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. In 1896 he came to Elmira, New York, direct from Germany, and there ever afterward made his home. He followed blacksmithing during the earlier years of his life in Elmira, but his health was failing under the strain and confinement of the shop and he abandoned his trade. He began the retailing of ice in

a small way, and was so successful that he expanded and developed such a large business that he finally incorporated as the Elmira Ice Company, of which he was treasurer and general manager until his retirement a few years prior to his death, his health forcing him to surrender his business cares. He was very successful in this, the principal activity of his life, and became widely known. He was also interested in brick manufacture, and was a director of the Empire Brick Manufacturing Company of Horseheads, New York. In politics Mr. Duhl was a Democrat, a warm admirer and supporter of Grover Cleveland and his policies. He served the city of Elmira as alderman and as park commissioner for a number of years, and was always ready to aid in any movement for the advancement of the interests of his city.

On March 1, 1876, Mr. Duhl married (first) in Elmira, New York, Harriet A. Brown, who died leaving a daughter, who died in infancy. Mr. Duhl married (second) in 1914, Norma D. Smith, daughter of Uriah and Ellen (Onan) Smith.

NEWELL, Jesse Amory,

Railroad Employee.

Long holding the place of honor in Corning, New York, as dean of the railroad men of that city, Jesse A. Newell passed away, full of years and honors, at the age of eighty-three. He was a man of strong character, holding his own honor above price, and always lending his influence to aid the right.

Jesse Amory Newell was born in Dover, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, May 18, 1830, son of Jesse Newell, a farmer and landowner of Dover. The lad, Jesse A. Newell, remained at the

home farm until reaching the age of eighteen, obtaining his education in the district school. He then secured a position as fireman on the Dedham branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, walking ten miles from his home to Dedham to secure the place. He held the position as fireman for two and a half years, then was promoted to the engineer's side of the cab, and for two years he ran on the same branch road. He then entered the employ of the Erie Railroad in New York State, remaining with that road until 1860, when he went South to run a stationary engine on a large cotton plantation. The possibility of War between the States caused him to return North, and Corning, New York, then became his residence.

In Corning, Mr. Newell secured an engineer's position with the Fall Brook Railroad Company, John McGee then being head of that road. He continued with the Fall Brook road, which later became a part of the New York Central Railroad, until his health became so impaired that he was obliged to give up his engine and accept the position of engine dispatcher, a post he filled for eighteen years, being retired in 1901, his name being carried on the company's payroll until his death, May 12, 1913, at the age of eighty-three. He was buried in Hope Cemetery, Corning.

Mr. Newell was one of the early members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and was for many years treasurer of the Corning local lodge of that order, and insurance representative. In 1900 he was a visitor to the national convention of the order held in Milwaukee, and before returning to Corning with Mrs. Newell, they toured the Pa-

cific coast and other interesting sections. He was a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Spiritualist church. He was widely known and very popular with all classes of men. During his fifty years as an engineer he never had an accident, and he held the perfect confidence of the officials of the company.

Mr. Newell married, June 17, 1863, at Oswego, New York, Elizabeth F. Barnes, daughter of Leonard and Catherine (Van Camp) Barnes. The married life of Mr. and Mrs. Newell covered a period of almost fifty years and was remarkably happy. Mrs. Newell survives her husband, an invalid physically, but strong and active in her faculties of mind. She is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Corning, and resides at the home on East First street. She has no children, but is tenderly cared for by her devoted companion, Mrs. Tyler.

STIMSON, Fred Spencer,

Man of Varied Industries.

Already in the brief but stirring annals of the commonwealth of Washington, a State so young that it has yet to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of its admission to statehood, can be found the life stories of men whose character and achievements have made the nation glad to number them among its citizens. Such a man was Fred Spencer Stimson, a man of vision and devotion whose greatest joy was in helping men to help themselves. The facts are soon told, but their significance lives on in the bettered lives of men.

Fred S. Stimson was the son of Thomas Douglas and Achsah Jane Stimson. He was born in Big Rapids, Michigan, July 22, 1868, educated in the

public schools of the village, and later attended Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia, for a short time. On leaving college he entered business with his father, who was at the time operating a lumber mill in Muskegon, Michigan, and conducting a general lumber business. The son showed such aptitude for the business that on attaining his majority his father took him into partnership, and in 1888 sent him to make a study of lumber conditions in the Puget Sound country, already looked upon as one of the coming production centers of a great national industry. After a year in the various lumber regions of the Pacific Coast, Fred S. Stimson returned to Muskegon, and on October 16, 1889, married Nellie Ruth Clarke, of that city, daughter of Frederick Fanning and Jane (Aldrich) Clarke.

In 1891 the father, Thomas Douglas Stimson, moved to the west coast and settled in Los Angeles, California, at the same time purchasing large timber interests in Washington where his son, Fred S. Stimson, began operations in the lumber business.

Fred S. Stimson was soon actively connected with a number of industries in the new region. He was one of the organizers of the Stimson Timber Company, the Stimson Mill Company, the Yakutat Cannery Company, and the Yakutat & Southern Railway Company. Later he disposed of his interests in the cannery and mill company, most of his holdings being taken over by his brothers, while he confined his investments largely to timber and real estate. He thus acquired no small amount of property in both Seattle and Los Angeles and large tracts of valuable timber adjacent to the waters of Puget Sound.



J. S. Thurson

Mr. Stimson early developed an interest in live stock and probably did more than any one individual to promote the livestock industry in the Pacific Northwest. He was promoter and later president of the Washington State Holstein-Freisian Association, and was constantly stimulating interest in the industry throughout the country, particularly as to the possibilities for fine stock raising in the State of Washington. Due to his personal influence the former president of the Holstein-Freisian Association of America, D. D. Aitken, was induced to come to Washington in 1920 and to make a tour of the State, during which time Mr. Stimson accompanied him, and both worked in the interests of the Washington association. For several years Mr. Stimson was a director of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition and served one year as its president. He had been elected to serve a second term in that office a few weeks before his death in November, 1921. Through his efforts the Exposition was put on a sound foundation, and he was one of its largest financial supporters. Mr. Stimson and E. A. Stuart were instrumental in persuading a party of eastern breeders, including former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, to visit the Exposition and learn something of the livestock possibilities of the Pacific Northwest.

Hollywood Farm, Mr. Stimson's own establishment, was known as one of the best equipped and best stocked dairy farms in the entire country, but it owed its origin more to its owner's interest in mankind than to his interest in fine stock. Through the Anti-Tuberculosis League, Mr. Stimson's attention was called to the necessity for pure milk for babies and children, and absolutely pure milk was

difficult to obtain. The problem appealed to Mr. Stimson and he immediately set about to solve it. This involved learning the conditions under which pure milk might be assured, and to one of his sense of responsibility the next thing was logically the establishment of those conditions. So Hollywood Farm was established. It developed well and its owner became interested in farming generally. Both dairying and farming were entirely new to him, but he studied their problems in detail, and with a quick appreciation of the application of scientific methods to all the problems of agriculture and stock breeding he soon became a master farmer and dairyman. Mr. Stimson's business genius and sympathy for his fellowmen combined to develop his interest in the financial success of the small farmer, often struggling against apparently insuperable odds to gain a foothold and a livelihood. As a result of his connection with various banks, his appreciation of the farm loan problem in all of its aspects, and by friendly advice and counsel, he was able time and again to assist the small breeder and struggling farmer to his feet and on the road to financial success. His joy in so doing was indeed great, and many are the tokens of appreciation of his help that came to him and have since come to his widow from those who benefited by his kindness and understanding.

In 1912 Mr. Stimson associated with himself M. E. Atkinson in the establishment of the Hollywood Poultry Farm which through Mr. Stimson's financial backing and intelligent interest and Mr. Atkinson's scientific genius and originality has become one of the great poultry farms of the world, valued at over \$100,000 and doing an annual business of

an equal amount. The story of what has been done here has been told in a volume entitled "The Production of 300 Eggers and Better By Line Breeding" by Mr. Atkinson and Grant M. Curtis, editor of the "Reliable Poultry Journal," published in Dayton, Ohio. But in spite of the unique reputation which this poultry farm, with its flock of 10,000 white Leghorns, achieved, to Mr. Stimson it was in a sense a secondary matter. His greatest interest was in his herd of Holstein cattle. This herd was one of the largest pure bred herds in America, containing stock famous the country over, ribbon-winners at the best of the country's fairs and expositions.

A distributing creamery was a part of his establishment, and Mr. Stimson was an ardent advocate of the producer-to-consumer system of marketing, which method he demonstrated by creating the largest farm-to-customer market for milk, cream, butter and poultry products in the Northwest. Later a cafeteria was added to help dispose of the surplus products in another direct to consumer method. He employed no delivery system and, incidentally, no eggs over twenty-four hours old were sold.

By appointment from the governor, Mr. Stimson became a member of the board of regents of the Washington State College of Agriculture, where his wisdom and counsel were unselfishly given to the best interests of his adopted State. He was a member of the Rainier Club of Seattle, the Seattle Athletic Club and the Elks.

Fred Spencer Stimson was generous where real charity was needed, as is attested by his aid to the Anti-Tuberculosis League in establishing a series of fresh-air classes for under-nourished

children, providing a milk-product diet for groups of twenty for two weeks at a time, and by other generous acts. At the same time he had the same philosophy as the great steel magnate, Andrew Carnegie. He did not believe, as a rule, in giving a man something for nothing and thus perhaps tending to aid the recipient further along the path of helplessness. Rather did he believe in helping men to help themselves, and his generous impulses in this direction found many opportunities for helping men in a business way which developed the man as well as the business. Not only did he render aid of this kind, when solicited, but he actively sought opportunities for so doing.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1921, while preparing for a family Thanksgiving party at Hollywood, Fred Spencer Stimson suffered an attack of heart disease and died immediately. He is survived by his widow, Nellie C. Stimson, and three children, Achsah (Mrs. Walter A. Moore), Harold C., and Frederick F., now attending Princeton College. The son, Harold C., married, in 1915, Abbie Baillergeon, and succeeds his father in the management of the famous Hollywood Farm.

His life story may fittingly be closed by quoting the resolution sent the widow by the president and faculty of the State College of Washington:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

To

Mrs. F. S. Stimson and Family

In Memory of

F. S. Stimson.

The faculty of the State College of Washington mourn the death of Regent Fred S. Stimson. A state institution must have strong, out-standing men to champion its cause and to formulate its policies. Such a man was F. S. Stimson. His intimate

knowledge of present industrial and agricultural activities eminently qualified him to be a wise counselor to an institution whose purpose is to serve the state. His ability for leadership has been freely given in devoted service to his community and to the Commonwealth. We wish to express to you our sincere sympathy in this your great bereavement. While we mourn the untimely death of F. S. Stimson we realize that his life shall continue to be an ever-present reality, since his spirit of unselfish devotion will continue to inspire us throughout the coming years.

Committee of Faculty:

O. L. Waller

H. V. Carpenter

E. E. Woodward

Wm. C. Kruegel

C. A. Isaacs

E. E. Holland, President

The State College of Washington

KUYKENDALL, Elgin Victor,

Public Official.

A long career in administrative and legislative offices was Mr. Kuykendall's preparation for his present important and influential place as director of public works of Washington, a post in which he touches intimately the lives and interests of all Washingtonians. Mr. Kuykendall is a member of an old Holland family, founded by Jacob Luursen, who came from Gelderland, in the vicinity of Wageningen, Holland, to America, about 1646, settling at Fort Orange (now Albany, New York). The name is supposedly derived from Kijkin-tdal, near Wageningen.

(I) The Kuykendall genealogy, by George Benson Kuykendall, father of Elgin Victor Kuykendall, calls Leur Jacobsen, son of Jacob Luursen, the first ancestor. Leur Jacobsen Van Kuykendall married, in 1680, Grietje Tack, daughter of Aert Pietersen and Annetje (Ariens) Tack. The Tack family came from Holland at a very early date and

settled at Esopus. Leur Jacobsen Van Kuykendall and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom the second was Jacob, through whom the line continues.

(II) Jacob Kuykendall, son of Leur Jacobsen and Grietje (Tack) Van Kuykendall, was baptized August 12, 1683, at Kingston, New York, and died after 1741. He was an Indian trader, and removed from Minisink, New Jersey, to the vicinity of the Delaware Water Gap. He married (first) Adrientjen Tietsoort, daughter of Abram Tietsoort, of Kingston; she died soon after 1709. He married (second) at Minisink, February 3, 1712, Sara Westvaal, daughter of Johannes and Maritje (Kool) Westvaal. There was one child of his first marriage, eight of his second.

(III) Johannes Kuykendall, son of Jacob and Sara (Westvaal) Kuykendall (this generation dropped the "Van"), was baptized at Minisink, New Jersey, January 19, 1713. Soon after 1741 he removed to the south branch of the Potomac, six miles from the present town of Romney, and is mentioned in the "Journal of the House of Burgesses" and "Hennings Statutes." In the "Journal of the House of Burgesses," 1756, pages 378-9, is an account of payment made to men in service against the Indians on South Branch in 1755, for supplies furnished by persons living in that region; to John Kukendale, for 6 bushels, 3½ pecks of corn and 1½ bushels of wheat—appraised to—175 pounds tobacco. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Brink, of Kingston; died about 1777. Children: Johannes, of whom further; Henry, born 1743 or 1744.

(IV) Johannes Kuykendall, son of Johannes and Elizabeth (Brink) Kuyken-

dall, was baptized at the home on the Delaware, August 8, 1741. He removed with his parents to Virginia when very young, and lived there until his death in 1777 or 1778. He married and had four children, among them Henry, of whom further.

(V) Henry Kuykendall, son of Johannes Kuykendall, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1785, and died in Monroe, Wisconsin, where he was buried. With his brothers he emigrated to Indiana. He married (first) in 1808-9, at Vincennes, Indiana, Mrs. McFall; (second) in 1816, Sarah Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of near Terre Haute; she died in Sandford, Indiana.

(VI) John Kuykendall, son of Henry and Sarah (Smith) Kuykendall, was born April 14, 1820. About 1845 or 1846 John and his brother, George, left Indiana and located at Monroe, the county seat of Greene county, Wisconsin. In 1852 they removed to Oregon, spending their first winter at Milwaukee, a few miles above Portland. In the fall of 1853 they removed to Southern Oregon, locating in Douglas county, at what was afterwards Wilbur. With Rev. J. H. Wilbur they formed an organization and built the Umoqua Academy. After living at the old home about twenty years, John Kuykendall accepted a position with the Klamath Indian Agency, remaining there about three years. He then went to Santa Rosa, California, where his brother George had lived for some years. Later he came back to Oregon and went to Yakima Indian Agency, as instructor in mechanical work. After this he located in Drain, Oregon, where he remained until his death, and where he was prominent among the founders of Drain Academy. He died in the summer of

1895, and was buried at Drain, but after the death of his wife, Matilda (Stark) Kuykendall, March 22, 1911, his remains were placed beside her's in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery at Eugene, Oregon. Children: Dr. George Benson, of whom further; John Wesley, born August 12, 1844; James, born in 1847, died in infancy; Sarah Isabel, born October 19, 1848; Emma, born in 1849; Charles, born January 10, 1853; William, born March 1, 1855; Henry Clay, born September 30, 1856; Celestia Florence, born May 13, 1858; Olive, born in 1860, died aged three years; Eddy Wilbur, born September 30, 1865; Jesse Dilman, born August 14, 1868.

(VII) Dr. George Benson Kuykendall, son of John and Matilda (Stark) Kuykendall, was born January 23, 1843. His education was received in Southern Oregon, and when fourteen years of age he went with his father and uncles to the gold mines of Eastern Oregon, later to the mines in Idaho, in the Boise Basin region. Late in 1864 he returned home and taught school for two years. Because of ill health he spent the summer of 1866-7 in California, and during his spare time made a study of *materia medica* and the treatment of disease. During a serious illness of his father he cared for him when physicians had given up hope for his recovery. He decided then to study medicine, but his hopes were not realized until some years later, when he was graduated from college at the head of his class.

Dr. Kuykendall became government physician at Fort Simcoe, Yakima Indian Agency, Washington, in 1872, and remained there for ten years, resigning in 1882 to practice at Pomeroy, Washing-

ton. While at Fort Simcoe he made a study of Indian ethnology, language, and folk lore. A large amount of the data that he accumulated has been published, and has become a part of the "History of the State of Washington." Dr. Kuykendall was a member of the Holland Society of New York, Oregon Pioneer Society, Oregon Historical Society, and secretary of the Garfield County Pioneer Society. He has been an ardent student of family history, and his genealogical labors have resulted in the complete and valuable Kuykendall genealogy.

Dr. Kuykendall married, January 3, 1868, at Oakland, Oregon, Eliza J. Butler, daughter of Judge Benjamin and Lydia (Beard) Butler. Judge Benjamin Butler was for many years probate judge of Garfield county, at Pomeroy, Washington. Dr. and Mrs. Kuykendall reside in Portland, Oregon (1921). Children: Chester Ernest, born March 3, 1869, a druggist of Pomeroy, Washington; Elgin Victor, of whom further; Minnie Pearl, born January 11, 1873, married Robert Spencer, of Hermiston, Oregon; Grace Orlena, born September 26, 1874; married Gilman Start, of Sunnyside, Washington; George Vivian, born October 3, 1879, associated with the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company; William B., born October 26, 1883, a real estate and insurance operator of Pomeroy; Hubert John, born January 18, 1885, engaged in the mining business in Spokane, Washington; Bessie Eloise, born March 29, 1887, lives with his parents in Portland, Oregon.

(VIII) Elgin Victor Kuykendall, son of Dr. George Benson and Eliza J. (Butler) Kuykendall, was born at Oakland, Oregon, October 8, 1870. He completed

a high school course in the public schools of Pomeroy, Washington, and in the fall of 1889 taught school in Garfield county, Washington, continuing in this district for three terms. For one term he taught in the city schools of Pomeroy, and then took up legal study in the office of S. G. Cosgrove, who was afterward governor of Washington. In 1894 he successfully passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar. He was elected superintendent of schools for Garfield county, Washington, in the fall of the same year, and while directing the public educational work of the county, also pursued professional practice. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Pomeroy. Until 1898 Mr. Kuykendall practiced law in Pomeroy in partnership with M. F. Gose, later a justice of the Supreme Court, subsequently independently, and still later in association with C. A. McCabe. In 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Garfield county for a two-year term, and in the same year was elected mayor of Pomeroy, discharging his municipal and county obligations with conspicuous ability and satisfaction. He served another term as Garfield county's prosecuting attorney in 1908-1910.

Mr. Kuykendall was called to legislative responsibilities in 1916 as State Senator from the Tenth District, serving a full term of four years. During the session of 1907 he was a member of the committees on judiciary, game, public lands, and education, in the session of 1919 retaining membership in all these and becoming chairman of the committee on judiciary. He was a member of the special sub-committee of the judiciary committee that prepared the new pro-

bate code of the State, which simplifies and standardizes all practices in regard to the settlement of estates, and is responsible in leading degree for the efficient, practical regulations recommended by the committee and made into law by the Legislature. In 1919 Mr. Kuykendall was appointed chairman of the Public Service Commission, which later became the Department of Public Works, and he has since occupied this prominent position. As director of public works he has charge of the regulation of all public utilities in the State, and includes highways, and his department is known as the most efficient in the State Government, it being stated that it returns greater value to the taxpayers for their money than any other department. His department has the public confidence to a remarkable extent, and it is administered with the single purpose of the best good of the State-at-large, irrespective of local factions, influences and prejudices.

Mr. Kuykendall has been active in the affairs of the Republican party, and has been chairman of the State Central Committee. During the World War he was chairman of the various committees in charge of government and relief organization drives in Garfield county, and he was also a "four-minute" man. In addition to this public work he had charge of legal questions relating to the operation of the selective service act in the district. He fraternizes with the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in religious faith is a Methodist.

Mr. Kuykendall married, September 9, 1896, Margaret L. Scully, born September 9, 1874, daughter of Matthew and

Mary (Donnegan) Scully, of Asotin county, Washington. Children: Matthew L., a graduate of high school, a student of State College at Pullman, and the State University, Seattle, Washington, served in the Marine Corps during the World War, now residing in Spokane; Lenore, a graduate of high school and Washington State Normal School (class of 1919), of Cheney, Washington, now a student in the State University at Seattle; Berdina, a graduate of the Washington State Normal School at Cheney, at present a teacher; and Jerome, a student in the public schools.

LYLE, John Thomas Stuart,

Lawyer.

The law early claimed Mr. Lyle, and after receiving his LL.B. from the law department of Wisconsin University, he was admitted to the bar of his native State and loyally practiced in her courts for four years. William L. McCormick, a classmate in schools of Madison, Wisconsin, urged Mr. Lyle to come to Tacoma, Washington, and he has now been a resident for fourteen years, 1907-1921, and he has established both home and practice there. But Tacoma is more than a home to Mr. Lyle, and more than a city with courts and tribunals in which he can practice his profession. It is a city of his friends, of people who call him "J. T. S.," and like him, and he reciprocates, enters heartily into the very spirit of Tacoma activities, and boosts Tacoma like a "native son."

"J. T. S." is glad he came to Tacoma, and Tacoma is glad he came. They are mutually satisfied with each other and there will never be a divorce. Mr. Lyle is a native son of Wisconsin, and is a



J. F. D. Gile

young man, but he has accomplished much during his years, forty-three, and while he lost time in not coming to Tacoma sooner, he has won strong position at the bar and is among the leaders of civic progress. He specializes in the law of corporations and taxation.

Mr. Lyle is of Scotch parentage, a son of David and Margaret A. (Stewart) Lyle. David Lyle was born in Scotland in 1838, came to the United States and to Wisconsin in 1851, to California in 1859, was in Arizona during the Civil War period, 1861-65, and acted as guide for United States troops operating against the Indians. He was a member of the first surveying party that located the line of the Santa Fe Railroad. He later returned to Wisconsin, locating at Middleton, which was the family home at the time of the birth of his son. Margaret A. Stewart was the daughter of Scotch parents, and she was the first white child born at Verona, Wisconsin. David and Margaret A. (Stewart) Lyle had another son, Stanley D. Lyle, now general manager of the Cascade Paper Company, of Tacoma. He did his bit "overseas" with the 53rd and 59th regiments of coast artillery, ranked as a first lieutenant of the American Expeditionary Forces, and saw war in all its horror. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle also were the parents of two daughters, Edith K. and Margaret B.

J. T. S. Lyle was born in Middleton, Wisconsin, June 25, 1878. He prepared for college in the grade and high schools of Madison, passing to the University of Wisconsin, whence he was graduated A.B., class of 1900. Choosing the law, he entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, receiving his LL.B. with the graduating class of 1903. He at once began the practice of law in Madison, there continuing until 1907, when he

moved to the State of Washington, locating in the city of Tacoma. For two years, 1907-1909, he practiced in partnership with W. L. McCormick, aforementioned, then retired from that firm to accept appointment as deputy prosecuting attorney under prosecutor J. L. McMurray. He held that office until April 1, 1911, when he resigned to become first assistant under W. V. Tanner, attorney-general of the State of Washington. He held that position until October 1, 1913, when he resigned and resumed the private practice of law. He is a member of the Pierce County Bar Association and of Washington State Bar Association, and an active member of both.

As a citizen Mr. Lyle became interested in two closely allied subjects, taxation and governmental efficiency. In 1914 the leading business men of Tacoma organized the Taxpayers' Association of Tacoma. This association embraced in its membership fifty-five per cent of the taxpayers of the city and county. Mr. Lyle, as attorney and manager for the association, undertook to raise the standard of efficiency in the State and local governmental departments, and at the same time effect some needed economies. He went before the Legislature in 1915 and in 1917, as representative of the association, drafted the Budget and other laws relative to the reduction of expenses, increased efficiency, and supervision of expenditures. Mr. Lyle aided in forming similar associations in other counties and from counties a State organization. He was the legal adviser of the association and also a member of the executive board. He is president of Washington State Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, and is also president of Taxpayers' Associations of Tacoma.

In 1916 the various groups of business men of Tacoma formulated a plan to purchase a large tract of land near Tacoma at a cost of \$2,000,000, and donate it free of cost to the Federal Government as a military camp for manoeuvres and as a training center. The plan had the endorsement of the business men of the city and all civic organizations, Mr. Lyle being chosen and appointed special attorney, at the request of the business organization, to conduct the matter on behalf of the county. In order to have Pierce county acquire the land and then convey it to the Government, it was necessary to go before the Legislature and have a proper law passed. The National Defence Act passed in June, 1916, gave the authority needed by the Government to accept the land, and a law was drafted by Mr. Lyle which gave Pierce County authority to issue bonds. Condemnation proceedings were begun, and all legal matters were smoothly adjusted, although the tract as finally acquired consisted of 2,200 parcels and at one time sixty-five men and clerks were employed in Mr. Lyle's office, as well as three lawyer assistants. Upon Mr. Lyle fell the direction of all the detail and the creating of favorable public sentiment. The Legislature passed the act authorizing Pierce County to issue the necessary bonds, January 25, 1917, and in April following, the United States declared war against Germany. The land was needed immediately. Mr. Lyle acted quickly in securing options and guarantees which satisfied the War Department, and a large cantonment, Camp Lewis, was at once begun. Camp Lewis, as finally deeded to the United States, contained more than 62,000 acres, two hundred and twenty-five separate deeds were made and re-

corded, a clear title with complete abstract accompanying each deed. More than 124,000 troops passed through Camp Lewis, and were trained there, the 91st and 13th divisions among them.

The acquiring of Camp Lewis military reservation by Pierce County and its subsequent gift to the Federal Government is without a parallel. The detail was enormous, more than eight hundred cases were settled without condemnation proceedings, and on September 23, 1917, the first group of seven hundred and eighty cases went to trial, and although every case went to jury who assessed the damage, all cases in that group were adjudicated by March 6, 1918. The last case of land taken under condemnation proceeding was settled February 1, 1919. The entire proceeding with all the detail, new laws, bond issue, constitutionalist tests, titles, deeds, etc., reflects the greatest credit upon Pierce County and the men who stood the brunt of that battle, and they were many.

In the fall of 1919, Frank S. Baker and Mr. Lyle organized the Cascade Paper Company, of Tacoma, for the manufacture of book paper. Mr. Lyle, since January, 1915, has been a director and legal adviser of the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, the organization having a nation-wide reputation as one of the very best organizations of its class. In June, 1921, Mr. Lyle was elected president of the Commercial Club, and Chamber of Commerce, his term to expire in 1922. Tacoma has yet unsolved problems, but President Lyle can be trusted to deal with them as capably as with others he has faced, and the Club and Chamber will continue a useful organization. Mr. Lyle is also a director and attorney for the Pacific Building and Loan Association, of Tacoma, one of the

strongest on the Pacific Coast. In 1920 he spent eight months in Washington, D. C., before the United States Shipping Board, representing the interests of the wooden ship builders of the Northwest. He also in 1918-1919, and 1921, spent some months at the National Capital as representative of Tacoma's civic interests. He serves Tacoma Chapter of the Red Cross as treasurer; is a Republican in politics; a member of the Union, University, Golf and Country clubs; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Lyle is the author of "Washington Laws Made Plain," a reference work for lawyers and laymen that has circulated widely. He is an authority on tax laws. He holds advanced ideas on the obligation of citizenship, believes the citizen should himself be posted on the law of taxation and disbursements, and hold the public officials to a strict account. On February 1, 1917, Mr. Lyle and Scott Z. Henderson formed a law partnership, Mr. Henderson then having just resigned the office of assistant attorney-general. On February 1, 1920, Frank M. Carnahan resigned as assistant city attorney, and became a partner with Messrs. Lyle and Henderson, the firm practicing as Lyle, Henderson & Carnahan. The offices of the firm are at No. 810 Tacoma Building.

Mr. Lyle married, April 2, 1919, Helene C. Banks, daughter of A. M. and Cornelia Banks, of Tacoma, Washington. Mrs. Lyle was born and educated in Tacoma. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle are the parents of one child, John Thomas Stuart, Jr., born November 15, 1921.

DAVIS, John William,

Jurist, Ambassador.

European critics of American institutions have often said that the United

States is yet too young as a nation to have cultivated the art of diplomacy to the high degree of excellency which it has attained among some of the countries of Europe. It is regretfully admitted sometimes, by even our staunchest patriots, that some of the representatives of our government, who have been sent overseas, have, unfortunately, not been men who in all respects measured up to the requirements of grace of expression, force of character and the general tactfulness essential to worthily represent our great nation. But no such criticism can be levelled at John William Davis, who most satisfactorily represented this government at the Court of Great Britain during a particularly turbulent and trying period in the history of the affairs of the world. His ambassadorship was distinguished for the efficiency with which the many public questions were handled and the number of friends which he made, not only for himself, but for the government which he so ably represented.

John William Davis comes from one of the fine old Virginia families. He was born in Clarksburg, Virginia, April 13, 1873, the son of John J. and Anna (Kennedy) Davis. He attended the Washington and Lee University of Virginia, receiving his A. B. in 1892, and his LL. D. in 1895. (Later he received an LL. D. from the University of West Virginia in 1915, and from the University of Birmingham, England, in 1919.) He was admitted to the bar in 1895, and was assistant professor of law in Washington and Lee University, 1896-7. In 1897 he commenced the practice of law in Clarksburg, as a member of the firm of Davis & Davis, continuing until 1913. He was a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates in 1899, and Democratic candidate

for presidential elector-at-large in 1900. At the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis in 1904, he was a delegate. Mr. Davis was elected to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses, 1911-15, from the First West Virginia District. He resigned from Congress to become solicitor general of the United States, August 30, 1913, and served in this capacity until his appointment as ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, November, 1918, continuing until 1921. He was also counselor for the American Red Cross, 1913-18, and a member of the American delegation for conference with Germany on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war, which convened in Berne, Switzerland, in 1918.

As has already been stated, Mr. Davis's appointment as ambassador proved to be a most happy selection and he distinguished himself for his skillful handling of the various post-war problems. He is an honorable bencher of the Middle Temple, England, and was president of the West Virginia Bar Association in 1906. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi, Phi Beta Kappa fraternities; a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His club affiliations are: Metropolitan, University, National Press, Chevy Chase, and Lawyers', of Washington; Century, University, Recess, and Piping Rock, of New York. He is now a member of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, located at No. 15 Broad Street, New York. Mr. Davis has been twice married. His first wife was Julia T. McDonald, of Clarksburg, whom he married on June 20, 1899. She died August 17, 1900, and on January 2, 1912, he married Ellen G. Bassell.

TARKINGTON, Newton Booth,

Author, Playwright.

That wonderful literary soil of Indiana, upon which so many of our finest native men of letters have first seen light, was the birthplace and still remains the home of Newton Booth Tarkington. For three generations the Tarkington family have been prominent in the annals of the Hoosier State, and it naturally follows that Mr. Tarkington, in his writings, should have absorbed much of the atmosphere of the localities which had already been celebrated in lilting and melodious verse by Mr. Riley. Indiana may be said to be a State which is representative of the best American traditions. The changes which it has undergone in the last generation have, no doubt, been fairly typical of the transformations in our national life; hence it is fortunate that so shrewd an observer and so vivid a chronicler as is Mr. Tarkington, could have been so favorably located to test and read the public pulse. In his novels he holds up to scorn weaknesses in the civic structure which deserve censure, without losing the charm of the more charming side of the picture. His facility of expression and honesty of purpose have undoubtedly won for him a place in the forefront with the finest writers which this generation have produced.

Booth Tarkington was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 29, 1869, the son of the Hon. John Stevenson and Elizabeth (Booth) Tarkington. He is a descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the noted scholar and author, of Revolutionary fame. His great-grandmother was Mary Newton, who figures as a beauty in the "Annals of Old Salem." She made a runaway marriage with a young soldier

of the Revolution named Walter Booth. His paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer Methodist ministers of Indiana, which proves again the theory that in practically every family history of noted writers will be found some member of the clergy. One of his grandmothers wrote poetry, and his mother, who was Elizabeth Booth, of Terre Haute, Indiana, was a woman noted for her strong intellectual character, and organized the first woman's club in Indianapolis, where now, it is said, there are more clubs of this nature in proportion to the population than anywhere else in the world. His mother was born November 19, 1857, and died April 17, 1909. His father, John Stevenson Tarkington, is the son of Rev. Joseph and Maria (Slauson) Tarkington. He is a distinguished Indiana lawyer, and a veteran of the Civil War. He has been a member of the Indiana Legislature, and is the author of two books, "Hermit of Capri," published in 1910, and "The Auto-Orphan," published in 1913.

Young Booth Tarkington was, according to his own account, "precocious up to the age of four." He is reported to have been rather slow in school, and his early education was received at the Phillips-Exeter Academy. "Penrod" and "Seventeen" are freely admitted, by those who are in a position to know, to have been autobiographies of his life during this period. At the age of eleven he began a friendship with his neighbor, James Whitcomb Riley, which was destined to exert a strong influence upon his entire life. His college career consists of two years at Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, after which he entered Princeton University, in his junior year. (He was awarded a honorary A. M. from Princeton in 1899, and Litt. D. in 1918). At

college he entered heartily into all of the social activities, but was not noted for having been particularly studious. He was a member of the glee club, and formed an interest in singing which later cropped out, in an amusing manner, in many of his writings. He is said to have been responsible for a revival of "The Tiger," which came to life again during his stay in college. Even then his writings attracted much attention, and he was popular with his fellow-students, all of whom were sure that he was destined to be a great writer after his graduation, which occurred in 1893. But from 1893 to 1899 he had done little, apparently, which justified the ambitious prophesies of his fellows. He did some hack work on the long since defunct "Indianapolis Journal," and accumulated a large number of rejected slips from the leading publications. His entire earnings during the five years of this period, from his literary efforts, he has admitted amounted to but \$22.50. But all the time he was steadily writing and perfecting himself in literary craftsmanship.

In 1899 his novel, "The Gentleman from Indiana," finally found a publisher and it immediately became one of the best sellers of the year. It was read and discussed everywhere, and its writer was greeted with acclaim by press and public. It was followed in 1900 by "Monsieur Beaucaire," which was even more popular and more discussed. Later it was dramatized and had a long run on the stage. The success of these two novels brought about the publication of two other of his books, which had been written prior to them. His book, "The Two Vanrevels," was published in 1902, and "Cherry" appeared in 1903. A collection of short stories, "In the Arena," came

out in 1905, and in the same year "The Conquest of Canaan" was added to his list of successful novels, although "The Beautiful Lady," also issued in 1905, did not attain the vogue of some of its predecessors. "His Own People," 1907, and the "Guest of Quesnay," 1908, were popular novels, and many regard the latter as one of the finest products of Mr. Tarkington's pen. "Beasley's Christmas Party," a splendid addition to Christmas literature, was first printed in 1909 and "Beauty and the Jacobin" appeared in 1911. It was in this year that one prominent critic proclaimed that "Monsieur Beaucaire" immediately, once and for all, defined Mr. Tarkington's proper sphere of writing." But time since then has proven that Mr. Tarkington is too versatile a writer and too deep an observer to have attained distinction only in the field of light romance. "The Flirt" published in 1913, is filled with engrossing characterization. "Penrod," upon its appearance in 1914, was immediately hailed as the best story of boy life since Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn." There can be no question but that it has attained a classic place as a delineator of the American boy. It was followed in 1915 by "The Turmoil," a powerful novel, which proves beyond question that Mr. Tarkington is capable of striking vigorous sociological blows upon the questions which he feels most deeply. As though in relief from the labor of writing this volume, his next two books, "Penrod and Sam" and "Seventeen," both published in 1916, are in his most delightful humorous vein. The first is a delightful continuation of his study of the life of the American small boy, and the latter, a keenly amusing and deeply psychological introspection of the salad days of the growing youth. Both have

had a very wide reading by this generation, and they will, no doubt, continue to delight many generations to come. Both have had their characters transferred to the stage with considerable success.

"The Magnificent Ambersons," 1918, was hailed by many of the critics as the great American novel. "Ramsey Milholland," 1919, is another one of his delightful stories in a lighter vein. "Alice Adams," 1921, exhibits Mr. Tarkington's craftsmanship at the best.

In addition to being a steady and prolific writer of novels and short stories, Mr. Tarkington has attained considerable distinction as a playwright, both by himself and in collaboration with others. With E. G. Sutherland he dramatized "Monsieur Beaucaire" in 1901. He and Harry Leon Wilson wrote "The Man From Home," which became a very popular play, in 1907. Then followed "Cameo Kirby," 1907; "Your Humble Servant," 1908; "Springtime" (musical comedy), 1908; "Getting a Polish," 1909; "Mister Antonio" (with Julian Street), 1916; "The Country Cousin" (with Harry Leon Wilson), 1917; "The Gibson Upright" and "Up From Nowhere," 1919; "Clarence" (a very successful comedy), 1919; "Poldekkin," 1920; "The Wren," 1921; and the successful starring vehicle of Miss Billie Burke, "The Intimate Strangers," 1921.

Although Mr. Tarkington has always maintained a home in his natal city, Indianapolis, he has traveled extensively abroad and has lived for a time in France and Italy. In the latter country he lived for some time on the Island of Capri. He also has a beautiful summer home at Kennebunkport, Maine, where he does much of his literary work. He is an indefatigable worker and, when engaged in



W. L. Adams

the throes of composition, has been known to go for days at a time with but little sleep and a small amount of food during such periods. As is reflected in his writings, he is very fond of children and dogs; is a forceful conversationalist, and has a wide circle of friends from all walks of life. He dresses well, is seldom seen upon the streets without a walking stick, and is fond of smoking large cigarettes, which he has made to order, with B. T. stamped upon each one. During his college days and the period immediately following, he often engaged in amateur theatricals, wrote some verse and drew some rather creditable pictures. So this many-sided individual, in addition to being one of the best-known men of letters of his day, is also a singer, actor, poet, preacher, artist, psychologist and sociologist.

Shortly after the appearance of his first successful novels, he took a flyer into politics, and became a member of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1902-3. He was elected on the Republican ticket, but later became an insurgent. He attained no particular distinction as a legislator. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and his club affiliations are: Ivy, Nassau (Princeton), Players, Princeton (New York), University (Indianapolis).

Mr. Tarkington has been twice married. His first wife was Laurel Louise Fletcher, of Indianapolis, whom he married on June 18, 1902. His second wife was Susannah Robinson, of Dayton, Ohio, their marriage occurring in 1912. His address is No. 1100 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ADAMS, William Leidy,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

In the town of Berwick, Pennsylvania,

May 27, 1860, a son was born to Enos L. and Margaret (Kisner) Adams—a son who was to carry on the traditions of a family directly descended from John Adams, of East Friesland, a man of the fifteenth century.

Forebears of this boy, William L. Adams, helped to make Pennsylvania and New Jersey what they are today, since each of the four grandparents was a pioneer in America. Loyal they were to the land of their choice, for at least four stand recorded as soldiers of the Revolutionary War.

Studios in his boyhood, Mr. Adams learned early a love for the English language, which he used with a fine appreciation of its beauty. A graduate of Mount Union College of Alliance, Ohio, in 1881, Mr. Adams won later from his *alma mater* the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. During his student days the law attracted him, and so familiar with its intricacies did Mr. Adams become that in later years his knowledge proved invaluable in connection with his business relations. Student days did not end with the conferring of a degree, however, for to Mr. Adams books spelled recreation—and the understanding of vital topics was, to him, a part of his daily life. His appreciation of the writing of others made of his own writings most interesting reading, and his desire for a broad universal education for the youth of America led to practical helpfulness.

Leaving Eastern surroundings at the end of college days, Mr. Adams went to Western Texas, and was one of the first to sink water wells on the dry stock ranges, and to run sheep on the staked plains of that State. In 1882 he was called to the office of Commissioner of Mitchell County, Texas, filling this position for

three years. From 1885 until 1888 he was Assessor of Midland County and of the two adjoining counties, which at that time were under the same official jurisdiction. In the latter year Mr. Adams was married, at Fort Worth, Texas, to Elizabeth A. Davis, who was born at Colon, Michigan, her father and mother being Willis G. and Adelia (Anderson) Davis. During the years of their married life Mrs. Adams proved always the close associate, whose help was unfailing whether at home or abroad, or in times of business stress. Shortly after the wedding day the new home was established—not in the South—but in the Northwest, and the territorial days of Washington found these home-builders ready to help lay firm foundations for the new State. Ellensburg saw their first roof-tree and the birth and death of their first son, Ralph Davis. March 12, 1890, found Mr. and Mrs. Adams in Hoquiam, Washington, where for thirty-two years they were factors in the life and up-building of that town. Two sons, Gaylord and William Leidy, Jr., and two daughters, Gwenivere and Elizabeth, were born to them. Gaylord was a student at Portland High School and Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon. He married, in 1908, Leal Stevenson, a young woman of fine Scottish lineage. He enlisted in 1917, when war was declared, refusing a post commission in the East and choosing to enter service with the 20th Engineers, as Corporal of Company C at the front—rather than an officer's berth in an Eastern camp. Mr. Adams planned for each of his children a college education, but insisted that at least one year should be given to study at the Hoquiam High School. Gwenivere, the eldest daughter, graduated from

Vassar College with the class of 1915; she was married on August 29, 1917, to William E. Lamoreaux, of Battle Creek, Michigan, a graduate of Ann Arbor Law School, and who served throughout the war as a lieutenant. Elizabeth, after graduating in 1917 at Mount Vernon Seminary, Washington, D. C., entered Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in 1922 she became the wife of Randolph Cunningham, formerly of Everett, Washington, now a resident of Yakima. William Leidy, Jr. was born on his father's forty-seventh birthday, in 1907, and is at present (1923) at Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, a boy's preparatory school. Their mother, as a graduate of Mount Holyoke School, was well fitted to assist in the mental supervision and training of the sons and daughters of this household. As a direct descendant, through her mother, of Lord Kelvedon, of Kelvedon Manor, Brentwood, England, and of the Valois line of France, Mrs. Adams' ancestry has given to her the sense of responsibility for the carrying on of high traditions.

Beginning with the early Hoquiam days, Mr. Adams identified himself with the town and its interests in all loyalty. He organized the Hoquiam High School in 1890, and graduated its first class in 1892. Following his resignation as superintendent of the Hoquiam public schools, he always remained in close touch with the schools and all matters pertaining to their betterment. He continued to act as president of the school board for many years, and frequently addressed the pupils of the high school on general topics; later urged the use of established tests in determining mental efficiency. He established a high school fund, the income of which was annually

turned over to the graduating class to purchase some work of art for the purpose of adorning the interior of the high school building. Later another plan was introduced and the income was to go by vote of the class to the best all round student—who would apply it in entering a higher educational institution.

Mr. Adams entered the banking field, February 1, 1893, at that time resigning as superintendent of the Hoquiam High School to become cashier of the Hoquiam National Bank. Several months later, when the panic of 1893 was at its height, the First National Bank of Hoquiam was sold to the Hoquiam National Bank. The officers, preferring to retain the title and charter of the First National Bank, liquidated the Hoquiam National Bank, and Mr. Adams was made cashier of the First National at the first meeting of the new board of directors. For ten years he held that office and then became the president. This place of executive control was held by Mr. Adams for twenty years.

Logging and lumbering constituting the principal industries of the Northwest led Mr. Adams to make a special study of that branch of banking, and he became a recognized authority on logging banking. His advice on that subject was sought by bankers from various States, and, in addition, many articles of his writing were requested and published in technical magazines—upon banking—as linked to timber, logging and lumber interests. He was identified with the Mack Logging Company, a large concern that operated in Grays Harbor County for many years and of which he was president, thus coming in close and vital contact with logging operations.

In 1908 he was elected to the office of

president of the Washington State Bankers' Association, and it was during that period that the Tri-State Convention of Washington, Idaho and Oregon Bankers was held in Seattle during the Exposition. When the San Francisco conference was held in 1917 relative to the establishing of a Branch Federal Reserve Bank on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Adams was one of the two Washington bankers appointed to attend.

Strenuous periods occurred at different times during his banking experience. His intuition and forcefulness was particularly manifest during the stress of the financial panic of 1906, when, without warning, the country banks were abruptly cut off from coin supplies from their city depositories. Trade was at a standstill with no medium of exchange. It was then that Mr. Adams' resourcefulness led him to organize a County Bankers' Association, which authorized the issuance of paper certificates to be used in trade. Later, as the panic subsided and there was a return to normalcy by the reshipping in of coin, these paper certificates were quickly redeemed. He believed in Grays Harbor and his belief led to a warm devotion for the entire locality.

About 1900 the Hoquiam Commercial Club was established largely through Mr. Adams' efforts. He was the organizer and first president of the Hoquiam Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was president of the Keystone Timber Company and vice-president of the Grays Harbor Lumber Company. Rotarians of Hoquiam claimed him as a chapter member and sent him as their delegate to the International Convention at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1921. He entered Masonry in 1893, Blue Lodge

No. 64, and later served as Worshipful Master; was a member of the building committee of the new Masonic Temple. He was for many years a Shriner, making regular trips to Affili Temple, Tacoma.

He was active in securing the present cemetery site, and later in establishing a mausoleum. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and a charter member of the Elks Lodge and the Grays Harbor Country Club. He worked for the establishing of the "Carnegie Library" and constructed a beautiful bank building of Bedford stone with marble interior, which stands as a monument to his integrity and belief in this locality.

He was an Episcopalian, and worked in the establishing of Trinity Church and rectory. Politically Mr. Adams endorsed the principles and measures of the Republican party—yet as a man who thought for himself, he could be depended upon to stand for the right, wherever found. He gave generously for the Legion Building, and always assisted earnestly in bringing new industries to this Harbor, where he made for himself a place in the hearts of its people.

A man of strong virile character—courageous, reliable, consistent and forceful—efficiency was his motto. His passing was an inestimable loss to the entire vicinity as was indicated by the same expression voiced by a laboring man and a capitalist "I have lost my best friend."

Monday morning, February 6, 1922, found him, as usual, actively engaged at his bank desk—and at noonday he drove his car to his home for lunch. After leaving the dining room he reclined in his favorite chair by the fireplace for a little relaxation. There—with several

members of his family near—but unconscious of what was occurring—he silently received his summons, and entered into Rest.

MANIERRE, George,

Pioneer Realtor, Litterateur.

The late George Manierre, a native and a pioneer realtor of the city of Chicago, had the unusual experience during his long lifetime of watching the metamorphosis of a small city of a few thousand souls into the second largest metropolis in the United States, which numbers its citizens in millions. He watched the Chicago Fire of 1871, and viewed the brave rehabilitation and rebuilding of a new and finer city. He saw certain phases of plant life and bird life diminish and finally disappear before the juggernaut of civilization, and he lived to see a modern sky-scraper, the veritable epitome of architectural and structural art, in the process of erection upon the exact spot where stood the house of his father. He saw girders of steel shooting skywards where once stood trees among whose branches he had climbed, where once grew berry bushes whose succulent fruit had tempted his boyish palate, and where once had bloomed beds of old-fashioned flowers which his mother had tended with such loving care. But George Manierre was not one to indulge in idle retrospection. He realized that the old order must change and give place to the new. Even though he may have experienced a twinge of regret, he gloried in the steady onward march of the civilization that had wrought the magnificent transformation of a little lake-town into a Gargantuan industrial and commercial centre—a city, than which none other can simulate so successfully, seems to be,

quintessentially, the very symbol of American progress and advancement. And in the amazing growth of his natal city did Mr. Manierre bear an important and constructive part. Over a long period of years, during which he became known as the dean of Chicago's veteran realtors, the scope of his realty activities kept pace with the expansion of the city. Throughout his four decades of real estate operations George Manierre exerted a very considerable influence upon the business life of Chicago and its environs, and his death during the early part of 1924 lost to his native city one of its oldest, staunchest, and most progressive citizens.

George Manierre was a lineal descendant of a famous old French Huguenot family whose advent into this country occurred during the year 1680. In France the family was an ancient noble house, the patronymic "Manierre," although spelled in various ways, being derived from Royal appointment to coin money of the Realm. The Manierres came from Normandy five years before the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, unable longer to bear the insults, calumnies, and actual persecutions that culminated in the infamous *dragonnades*. Forseeing that their easily influenced King would eventually accede to the demands of the Catholic clergy, they formed a party of Huguenots and emigrated to America where religious freedom was unquestioned. Thus was established the Manierre family in the United States. For the first century of the family's residence in America there is little or no historical data. Louis Manierre, however, is listed as being a settler of New London, Connecticut, in the year 1785, and through him does the line descend. The late George Manierre was also a lineal de-

scendant on the maternal side of Lieutenant Thomas Miner, an early pioneer, who bore an important and influential part in the settlement of both Stonington and New London, Connecticut. His death occurred in the year 1690.

George Manierre was the son of the Hon. George Manierre, Senior, who was born at New London, Connecticut, July 15, 1817. During his eighteenth year he came to Chicago (1835), and from that time until his death, May 21, 1863, was of inestimable service in the upbuilding of the lake city. He became a lawyer, and so unusually well-equipped was he mentally and forensically, that his services were required in important judicial positions. Mr. A. N. Waterman in his "Historical Review of Chicago and Cook County" includes the record of the professional career of the elder Mr. Manierre in volume two, from which the following excerpt has been taken:

From 1835 until his death in May, 1863, the Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, comprising Cook and Lake counties, was George Manierre. As a historic figure in the public life of the city and State during the middle period of the last century he has been honored as a statesman, journalist, lawyer, and jurist. Originally a Democrat, he was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the famous Aurora Convention of September, 1854, presented the party platform, and suggested the name "Republican" for the new party. In Chicago affairs, he is to be remembered for the part he took in the establishment of Lincoln Park, as a member of the first board of regents of the old Chicago University in 1859, one of the creators of the Law Institute and Library, a founder of the Chicago Historical Society, and a devoted friend of public education, in token of which a school on the north side bears his name. At one time he was editor of the "Chicago Democrat." He was born in Connecticut, began studying law in New York City, came to Chicago in 1835, was admitted to the bar in 1839, and from that time until his death was constantly in some official service. As city attorney during the early forties, he prepared a digest of the original charter and mu-

municipal ordinances which was the standard of authority until 1853.

Further mention of the Hon. George Manierre is found in a biographical sketch of George Manierre, Junior, published in the "Yale Class Book," under date of 1868, which says in part:

He (George Manierre, Sr.) was elected in 1835 and 1861 Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois. He was one of the organizers of the Law Institute and Library, of Lincoln Park, the Chicago Historical Society, the Republican party, the Young Men's Association (afterwards the present Public Library), of the Anti-Slavery movement, and of the Union Defense Committee at the beginning of the Civil War. His death was deemed a public calamity. The Court House was draped in mourning, as were all public offices, and all the City Courts, both State and Federal, adjourned out of respect to his memory. The members of the Chicago bar in a body, all the officers of the Courts, the Mayor and Common Council, and other prominent men were at his funeral, and the body was escorted through the streets amid the tolling of the city bells.

George Manierre, Jr. was born in the original town of Chicago, in a house on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Adams streets, February 5, 1845, a son of the Hon. George Manierre, Sr., and Ann (Hamilton) Manierre, the latter of whom was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 23, 1823, and was a daughter of the Hon. William Reid, a barrister of that city, whose ancestor, from his estate at Kilbryd, fought at the head of his tenants at the battle of Bothwell Bridge, June 22, 1679, under a flag emblazoned with these historically famous words: "For God, King and Covenants." She was married to Mr. Manierre in Detroit in the year 1842, and died in Chicago, June 8, 1900, during her seventy-seventh year.

When two years of age, George Manierre moved to a house which had been built by his father in 1846. It was a two-

story frame house, and the first habitation to be erected upon the site, the southwest corner of Michigan and Jackson boulevards, the present site of the Straus building. This corner property, 80 by 171 feet, for many years constituted the homestead of the Manierre family, and at the time was considered to be "way out in the country." The house was burned to the ground during the Chicago fire of 1871, and young George Manierre, sitting in a row-boat inside the basin between the shore and railroad piling, on which the Illinois Central then ran, watched his father's house disappear in the general disaster. In speaking of his early recollections of the old homestead and its environs, Mr. Manierre once said:

The grounds were filled with trees, shrubbery, and plants of different variety. Currant bushes grew along the fence line and grape vines completely covered two arbors in the yard, which in conjunction with the two large cottonwood and poplar trees, the barn and the cow shed, and the usual bucket well back of the house, rendered a distinctly rural appearance. In the yard just inside the fence grew a luxurious row of large locust trees, and it was in these trees that I have seen wild pigeons alight in the springtime; in fact, on one occasion, I remember full well having shot at some in the yard when I had forgotten to take the ramrod from my old muzzle loader, and much to my youthful chagrin fired the ramrod with but little effect. Millions of these now extinct pigeons passed over the city each year. Across the alley towards Wabash Avenue, I have seen quail, and on Lake Michigan, passersby on Michigan Avenue, which was then merely a dirt road, could see in the spring countless numbers of swan, geese, and wild ducks resting on the water. Whitefish were seined in the immediate vicinity, and sailing ships were occasionally blown against and wrecked on the railroad breakwater right in front of the homestead, from the windows of which I could see the men clinging to the piles after jumping from the ship. Chicago had a population of 12,000 when I was born,—a marked contrast to the present Chicago and the present building in process of erection on the old homestead.

Mr. Manierre received his early education in the public schools of his birthplace, following which he entered and was graduated from the Lake Forest Academy (1859-1863). He then matriculated at Yale College, from which time-honored institution he was graduated with the class of 1868, and immediately took up the study of law at Columbia Law School, New York City, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1869. On June 28, 1893, because of his studies in English and in recognition of his great public services, Yale College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

Upon the completion of his schooling, Mr. Manierre decided that the then lilliputian profession of real estate offered greater opportunities than law, and in 1870 he established in the city of Chicago a realty office and clientage that grew and prospered with the years, and to this profession he devoted himself with tireless energy for nearly fifty-five years. During his first sixteen years as a realtor, Mr. Manierre was alone in his operations and transactions, but on February 1, 1886, he formed a partnership with Henry Dibblee, which association, under the firm name of Dibblee & Manierre, Real Estate, became well and widely known and pre-eminently successful. Mr. Dibblee's death occurred December 19, 1907, but the firm name was not changed, and today (1924), although both organizers have joined the "vast majority," two of Mr. Manierre's sons continue the use of the name "Dibblee & Manierre" and carry on the business so firmly established by the founders. George Manierre's business ability as a realtor amounted almost to a prescience, and this, together with his indefatigable industry, could not help but to achieve success. He was always

in his office at nine o'clock, even to within a very few days of his death, and for his absolute integrity and honesty he was widely respected and regarded.

Mr. Manierre was essentially a litterateur, but not a dilettante of *belles-lettres* in any sense. Perhaps his greatest interest was evinced in historical literature, and in this connection he wrote, published, and placed in the hands of his sons and in the archives of various historical societies the complete account of his early recollections of Chicago, Lake Forest and Lake Geneva. These reminiscences will in time be a valuable contribution to American historical literature, and their value will increase with the years. In addition to Mr. Manierre's sons, copies of these records are in the possession of the Illinois State Historical Society, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Chicago Historical Society, and the Newberry Library. Throughout his lifetime Mr. Manierre was an ardent collector and lover of all books that were of the highest literary plane, and at his death he was the owner of a priceless library of seven thousand volumes which comprised in subject matter nearly every diverse phase of literary endeavor: general history, poetry, drama, biographies, essays, wit and humor, references, fiction, adventure, natural history, Americana, travel, art, and others.

At his death Mr. Manierre was an active and valued member of the following organizations: The Wisconsin State Historical Society; the Illinois State Historical Society; the Chicago Historical Society; the American Museum of Natural History; the Hakluyt Society, London, England; the American Geographical Society; the Chicago Academy of Sciences; the Yale Club of Chicago; and the fol-

lowing fraternities and clubs of his undergraduate days: Delta Kappa, Alpha Sigma Phi (class of 1866), Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, Scroll and Key, Brothers, and the Varuna and Spoon Committee. He was an ex-member (resigned) of the following clubs and societies: The Chicago Athletic Association; the University Club of Chicago; the Chicago Club; the Saddle & Cycle Club; the Exmoor Country Club; the Edgewater Golf Club; the Chicago Golf Club; Wausaukee Club; Tolleston Club; Literary Club; Mid-Day Club; Caxton Club; and the Union Club. Mr. Manierre was a life trustee of the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, and in 1908 was elected "Patron for eminent services to the Field Museum of Natural History." He was also a life trustee of the Newberry Library, and a governing member of the Art Institute. Politically, he was an advocate and supporter of the principles of Republicanism, as was his father before him. His religious affiliation was with St. James' Episcopal Church of Chicago, of which body for many years he was a sincere and faithful member.

George Manierre married, February 9, 1876, Ann Eliza Edgerton, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, born in Hicksville, Ohio, June 4, 1849. She obtained her education at the Farmington School in Connecticut (1862-1866). By reason of her distinguished ancestry Mrs. Manierre holds membership in the Colonial Dames of America. She is a daughter of the Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton, a lineal descendant of Richard Edgerton, original proprietor, Norwich, Connecticut, in 1659. She was also a descendant on the maternal side of her father's family of Lieutenant William Pratt, who was a

protagonist in the initial settlement of the towns of Hartford and Saybrook, Connecticut. He died in the year 1678. Her mother was Charlotte (Dixon) Edgerton, born in New London, Connecticut, June 1, 1816, and died in Hicksville, Ohio, January 21, 1895. Her father, Alfred P. Edgerton, was born in Plattsburg, New York, January 11, 1813, and died at Hicksville, Ohio, May 14, 1897. He was prominent in early Northwestern Ohio in business circles and in politics. He served the Federal Government as Congressman, and was the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency of the United States in the election of 1872. George and Ann Eliza (Edgerton) Manierre were the parents of the following children:

1. Alfred Edgerton Manierre, born August 13, 1878; he was graduated from Yale College with the class of 1902, following which he took a graduate course in architecture at the Illinois State University; at the present time (1924) he is successfully engaged as an architect; he married, March 20, 1907, June G. Parkinson, of Chicago, born April 16, 1881; their daughters, Barbara Drake and Jeannette Lee, were born in Chicago, the eldest August 24, 1908, and the youngest on August 14, 1914.

2. Louis Manierre, born September 23, 1879; he was graduated from Yale College in 1901 and received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1904 from the Northwestern University Law School; like his father before him, he relinquished the profession of law for a career as a realtor, and is identified with the firm of Dibblee & Manierre, of Chicago.

3. Arthur Manierre, born April 29, 1881, died October 7, 1912, following a surgical operation. He was a graduate

of Yale College, as also were his three brothers and father, receiving his degree in 1903. His first business connection was with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in the company's car-shops at Havelock, Nebraska, following which he was engaged in the manufacturing business in Chicago. Mr. Manierre and a partner were the inventors of a hermetic seal for bottles and of the machinery for making it; at the time of his death he was in charge of the manufacturing and distribution of this product throughout the United States and foreign countries. Arthur Manierre married, December 20, 1906, Frances Eleanor Mason, a daughter of Henry B. Mason, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1870; Frances Eleanor (Mason) Manierre was born December 17, 1883, and was graduated from Bryn Mawr College in 1905.

4. Francis Edgerton Manierre, born May 16, 1884; he likewise attended Yale College, being graduated from that institution in 1907, following which he entered the real estate business in the firm of Dibblee & Manierre, which his father had helped to establish, and with this firm he is active at the present time; during the years 1912-13 he served as secretary of the Chicago Real Estate Board; he is a member of the executive council of the Legislative Voters League; he married (first), May 29, 1915, Amelie Compton Burr, who died October 12, 1918; their son, Francis Burr Manierre, was born in Chicago, March 24, 1916. On April 27, 1921, Francis Edgerton Manierre married (second) Anna Farris Boyle.

George Manierre died suddenly the morning of January 29, 1924, at his residence at No. 100 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Illinois, during his seventy-eighth

year. Funeral services were held on January 31, 1924, at Graceland Chapel, Graceland Cemetery, in charge of the Rev. James S. Stone, of St. James' Episcopal Church. Burial was at Graceland Cemetery, with the following citizens acting as honorary pall-bearers: Chauncey Keep, Arthur B. Jones, Edward E. Ayer, Dr. James Murray Washburn, Francis C. Brown, A. A. Sprague, Stanley Field, Jesse L. Moss, and William J. Chalmers. Mr. Manierre is survived by his wife and three sons, and one brother, William R. Manierre, of Chicago.

The passing of George Manierre loses to the city of Chicago one of its most progressive, prominent, and sincere citizens. He was a man who had borne an influential part in bringing the town of Chicago out of the days of its awkward nonage into the city of Chicago as it is today, in the glory of its dominant and well-ordered industrial and commercial pre-eminence. A native of Chicago, and throughout his long life-time an enthusiastic worker in the interests of his city, no greater tribute can be paid the memory of his name than this: "George Manierre was a true and faithful citizen, and an upright and exemplary man."

BOK, Edward William,

Editor, Philanthropist.

If it be true that the world advances only through our own experiences and the experiences of others, then the study of biography will always be a fruitful source of education and information to the thoughtful reader. Edward Bok admits the reading of biography to have been the driving force which first started him on the road onward and upward, and he, himself, in his own autobiography, has made one of the finest contributions

to this class of literature that has ever been published and which will doubtless serve as a guide post for many aspiring young Americans for generations to come. It is the story of a humble Dutch boy who arrived in this country, determined to make the most of the opportunities which it offered, and who succeeded as an editor in building up an audience for the messages of his publication greater than ever before known in the history of the world. His rule for editing is well worth the consideration of everyone engaged in supplying the public needs. This is the way he states it: "The American public always wants something a little better than it asks for, and the successful man, in catering to it, is he who follows this golden rule."

Edward William Bok was born in Helder, Netherlands, October 9, 1863, the son of William J. H. and Sieke Gertrude (van Herwerden) Bok. With his parents he came to the United States when he was only six years old, arriving in New York on September 20, 1870. The family located in Brooklyn, New York, and he and his brother William were immediately placed in the public school before either knew a word in English. In 1873, at the age of nine, he obtained his first position, which was washing the windows of a bakery for fifty cents per week. His father was a lawyer and a descendant of a long line of jurists. Before coming to the United States he had, at one time, been quite well to do. However, the new country had not improved the family fortune and Edward W. was compelled to leave school, entering the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, as an office boy, on August 7, 1876. While in this position he studied shorthand in the evenings and soon be-

came so proficient that his work attracted attention and he frequently took dictation from Jay Gould, the financier, at that time president of the Western Union, and who made an effort to make a Wall street man of him. This, however, did not appeal to young Bok who had already formed a strong liking for the publishing business, and in 1882 he entered the employ of Henry Holt & Company, publishers, as a stenographer. He had by this time become quite proficient in this line of work, and in 1884 he became a stenographer for Charles Scribner's Sons. While there, he finally became advertising manager for the book department.

Several years prior to this the sturdy and aggressive Dutch youth had started the making of acquaintances and forming friendships among many of the prominent men and women of the day. It had started through the collecting of autograph letters, in reply to letters of inquiry which he had written to celebrities of the period, and had resulted in meeting many of them personally. In this manner he had met General Grant, President Rutherford B. Hayes, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Harriet Beecher Stowe, William Dean Howells, Mark Twain, John Hay, Robert Louis Stevenson, and Henry Ward Beecher, then the foremost preacher of America. Through his friendship with Mr. Beecher he was able to secure financial backing to start a small publication called "The Brooklyn Magazine," and through the other friendships he had formed he was able to secure many famous contributors for its pages, who wrote without recompense. The magazine was a success from the start, and

was finally sold by Mr. Bok at a good profit. The name was changed to "The American Magazine," but it failed to prosper under the new ownership, and, when it was sold again, the name was changed to "The Cosmopolitan Magazine," which is still in existence.

In 1886 Edward W. Bok, in association with his brother William, became one of the pioneers in furnishing syndicate material for the newspapers and other publications. They founded the Bok Syndicate Press, syndicating the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher and popular writers of the day. This proved a profitable venture, and Bok, himself, commenced supplying a column of book reviews for the syndicate. In 1887, after the death of Henry Ward Beecher, he published the "Henry Ward Beecher Memorial Book" which contained tributes to the departed from a large number of the prominent persons of that period. It was privately printed, and copies of it are now highly valued. On October 20, 1889, much against the advice of his friends, Edward W. Bok became editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal," a position which he was to hold for thirty years. This publication had been founded by Mrs. Cyrus K. Curtis in 1883, and, under her editorship, had already attained a large circulation for a periodical of that period. When Edward W. Bok retired from the editorship in September, 1919, upon the thirtieth anniversary of his editorship, the publication had attained a circulation of more than 2,000,000 copies—a phenomenal record in the history of the publishing business of the world. Mr. Bok introduced many startling innovations, never before attempted in a woman's publication, and enlisted a great galaxy

of contributors from all over the world. He had a great faculty for making friendships and became intimate with Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, Roosevelt and Taft, all of whom at various times were contributors to the columns of his magazine. James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field, Rudyard Kipling, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Charles Dana Gibson, and Josef Hofmann, were also regular contributors and helped to bring the "Journal" to the forefront.

But even among the manifold duties of editing such a publication Mr. Bok found time for many other things. In 1890 his first book "Successward" appeared, published by Doubleday, McClure & Company. "Before He Is Twenty," 1894, was published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. L. C. Page & Company issued "The Young Man in Business," with his signature, in 1900, and "Her Brother's Letters" was published anonymously by Moffat, Yard & Company, in 1906. In 1907 the degree of LL. D. of the Order of Augustinian Fathers was conferred upon him by Order of Pope Pius X, by the Most Rev. Diomedea Falconio, D. D., Apostolic Delegate to the United States at Villanova College. In 1910 the degree of LL. D. was conferred *in absentia* by Hope College, Holland, Michigan (the only Dutch college in the United States). With others, Mr. Bok helped to found the Child Federation of Philadelphia in 1911. "The Edward Bok Books of Self Knowledge," in five volumes, were published by the Fleming H. Revell Company in 1912. In 1913, with others, he founded the Merion Civic Association, at Merion, Pennsylvania. "Why I Believe in Poverty," 1915, was published by the Houghton, Mifflin Company, and attract-

ed much attention. His poem "God's Hand," 1916, has been set to music by Josef Hofmann and published by Schirmer & Company.

The entrance of the United States into the World War found Mr. Bok engaged in many of its activities. In 1917 he was vice-president of the Belgian Relief Commission, member of the National Young Men's Christian Association War Work Council, and State chairman for Pennsylvania of the Young Men's Christian Association War Work Council. In 1918 he became a member of the executive committee and chairman of Publicity of the Philadelphia War Chest, chairman of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association Recruiting Commission, and State chairman for Pennsylvania of the United War Work Campaign. During August to November of this year he was a member of a party of thirteen American editors who visited the battle fronts in France as guests of the British government. Mr. Bok relinquished the editorship of the "Ladies' Home Journal" upon September 22, 1919, after completing thirty years of service. His remarkable autobiography, "The Americanization of Edward Bok," appeared in September, 1920, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in the United States, and met with instant favor by both press and public. Mr. Bok's retirement from editorship did not mean a retirement from labor. With the thoroughness which has characterized his whole life he had several years before decided that a portion of his life must be devoted to the perpetuating of his ideals of making this world a better place in which to live and the spread of beauty everywhere. As one of the means of bringing this about,

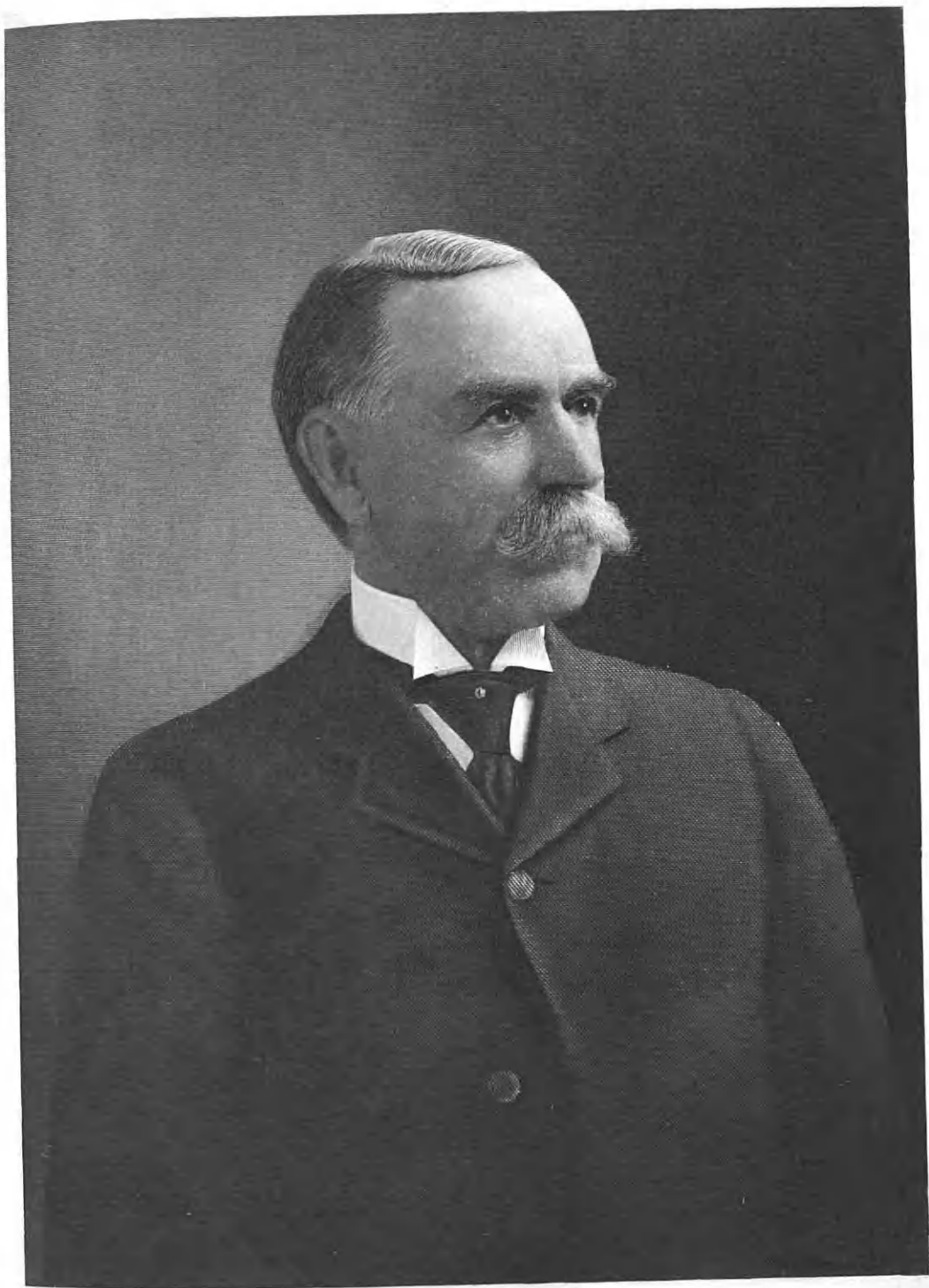
in 1922 he announced a prize of \$50,000 for the most practical plan of bringing about World Peace, with an additional \$50,000 to the winner if the plan should receive the sanction of and be adopted by any one of the leading world powers. The plan of the contest attracted world-wide attention, and some of the leading statesmen of the United States were secured to sit on the jury of awards. The winner, whose name was announced on February 4, 1924, turned out to be an obscure scholar from Mr. Bok's former home city of Brooklyn, New York. The plan has generally been favorably received by the American public and commended by many of the world's leading public officials.

Mr. Bok married Mary Louise Curtis, daughter of Cyrus K. Curtis, head of the Curtis Publishing Company, on October 22, 1896. They have two sons: William Curtis, born September 7, 1897, and Cary William, born January 25, 1905. Mr. Bok and his family reside in their beautiful home at Merion, Pennsylvania.

McFERREN, Jacob S.,

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

A man of natural forces, so constituted that from his earliest boyhood to the end of his life he utilized time as if each moment was of golden value, Jacob S. McFerren, commercial, industrial, and financial leader of Hoopeston, Illinois, rose to his commanding position in the affairs of men, through strong native ability, controlled and directed by a far reaching foresight, and a keen judgment he possessed in exceptional degree. The following paragraphs indicate in outline the nature of his notable service to his time, and record the estimate placed by



J.S. McFarren

his contemporaries upon his worth as a man of affairs and as a citizen.

He was born October 1, 1845, in Warren County, Ohio, son of William M. and Eliza (Snyder) McFerren, the father being a merchant, who was born in South Carolina, and who died in 1894. There was another son, Pingree, and two daughters, Alvira B., who married Edward C. Griffith, now the cashier of the First National Bank of Hoopeston, and Mrs. Mary Huey, of Hoopeston.

Jacob S. McFerren received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later in Bartlett Commercial College in Cincinnati, Ohio. He obtained his first business experience under the direction of his father, whom he assisted during vacation periods, and when fifteen years of age he left school and became an equal partner in a business at Level, Ohio, with his uncle, who supplied the capital, while he managed the enterprise and shared equally in the profits. The store was conducted under the firm name of J. S. McFerren & Company, his uncle two years later entering into other business connections and becoming a member of a grain firm. In the meantime, Mr. McFerren had built up an extensive trade, but a heavy decline in the grain market and other disastrous speculations causing his uncle's firm to suspend business with heavy liabilities, the firm of J. S. McFerren & Company was naturally involved, and so it was closed out and all debts paid in full, leaving an untarnished name as asset. This and about three hundred dollars was all that Mr. McFerren had left of the three thousand dollars clear profit that he had made in this, his first mercantile venture. He then sought employment, and remained in Ohio until

1865, when, believing that better opportunities awaited an energetic young man somewhere further West, he made his way to Paxton, Illinois. He was then about twenty years of age, and his first position in this new environment was having charge of the books for J. W. Scott, but he soon secured a more lucrative position with R. Clark, one of the oldest merchants of Paxton, whom he served as bookkeeper until the end of the year. At this time, owing to failing health, Mr. Clark offered to turn over his stock and business to his nephew, A. L. Clark, and to Mr. McFerren, loaning them all the needed capital. This proposition was accepted, and the firm of Clark & McFerren started out on its career. Success attended the venture from the beginning, and establishing their business upon a substantial basis, their capital steadily and rapidly increased. They enlarged their stock to meet the growing demands of their trade which they fostered with integrity, activity, and honesty. Mr. McFerren's initiative spirit, his daring and fearlessness in following wherever opportunity beckoned, soon led him to engage in banking and in the real estate business, and associating himself with T. W. Chamberlain in these ventures, they opened a bank in Hoopeston on August 1, 1872, under the name of McFerren & Chamberlain. Although but a new concern, they successfully weathered the financial panic of 1873, keeping their doors open during that trying period and winning public confidence by the safe and conservative methods that they followed. In 1874, owing to ill health, Mr. Chamberlain retired, and Mr. McFerren, assuming complete control, became president and brought this business to a point

of development that marks it today as one of the strong National banks of the State. He was also interested in banking circles in Danville, Illinois.

Mr. McFerren's natural energy was so great that he filled every moment of his life with intense activity, never wasting any time, and his thrift of this tremendous asset, time, supported by faithfulness of purpose and never ending effort, led him into broad channels. With his genius for organization he marshaled and coordinated forces so that his plans, always subjected to the test of his sound judgment, rarely miscarried, but moved on to substantial success. His investments, made judiciously and with discrimination, resulted in making him the owner of several thousands of acres of land in and near Hoopeston, while in his association with the firm of Moore, McFerren & Seavey, from which Mr. Seavey withdrew later, they possessed large landed interests in the South throughout the states of Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee. Their operations in these sections were of great public benefit, for they not only bought and sold land, but greatly improved property, established industries thereon, and secured transportation facilities through railroad building that have been of inestimable value to the various communities involved. They were the builders of twenty miles of railroad from Luxora, Arkansas, to Big Lake, called the Mississippi, Big Lake & Western Railroad, and had holdings along that line amounting to thirty thousand acres of land, for which the railroad furnished an outlet for their lumber, and also constituted a part of the trunk line from the Mississippi River to Joplin, Missouri. They had ex-

tensive saw mills at Luxora, Pitman's Island, and at Woodstock, Mississippi, besides others, all with a capacity of from twenty to twenty-five thousand feet per day, their most extensive lumber industry, however, being located at Memphis, Tennessee, where they had a double-band saw mill with a capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, the plant there having been erected at a cost of \$75,000. Their interests likewise included a box factory at Memphis.

Hoopeston has profited largely by the efforts of Mr. McFerren, not only in its industrial upbuilding, but also in its civic and moral welfare. He was, on the industrial side, one of the founders of the Union Tin Can Company, and when it was merged into the American Tin Can Company, became a stockholder in that. He was joint owner with A. H. Trego, of the Hoopeston canning factory, devoted exclusively to the canning of corn, an enterprise that stands foremost in its class in the country, garnering as it does the corn from the great belt of the district. His real estate holding in Hoopeston included the bank block, office buildings, and opera house block, besides many other business and residential structures.

Jacob S. McFerren was chosen Hoopeston's first Mayor, and he was re-elected to that honored office on several occasions thereafter. During his first term he succeeded in suppressing all the saloons in town, and there has never been an established liquor business in Hoopeston since that time. He also did much for the improvement of the streets, including the paving, and wherever there was need of reform in the upbuilding and progress of the town, he labored effectively. He was treasurer and di-

rector of the district agricultural society, school treasurer of Township No. 23, Range No. 12, and one of the original projectors of the Ford County Agricultural Society. He supported liberally church and benevolent enterprises, and all undertakings that were for the public benefit and general good. He gave generously to Hoopeston's public library, and presented to the city a public park, having purchased for this the old fair grounds comprising thirty acres of land. His public activities brought him in touch with many of the political leaders of his day, among whom was Joseph G. Cannon, who was his close friend, as well as being Illinois' well known statesman.

Mr. McFerren married (first), April 4, 1871, Susie P. Clark, daughter of R. Clark, her death occurring the same year, on July 28. He married (second) Lida A. Schultz, who died in 1894, leaving two sons, William and Donald. In 1897 Mr. McFerren married (third) Lottie L. Schultz, a sister of his former wife, and their residence was one of the homes of Hoopeston noted for its warm-hearted hospitality.

A life of vigorous energy spent in the promotion and extension of a number of important productive industries of the country, given in the civic service of the city of his adoption, Jacob S. McFerren made it a study to subserve his natural inclinations to the demands which modern conditions of society impose upon a man in the public eye, and so well and ably did he use his forces that at his passing he left vacant a commanding position in the social, civic, and representative business life of his community that will long be left unfilled. His home and family life was beautiful in its marked

simplicity, and in spite of the many demands that his active career made upon him he found time for forming and cementing those bonds of affection and friendship that are life's finest reward. He died at Chandler, Arizona, January 7, 1923.

TREGO, Alfred Henry,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

To be well beloved by the community in which he spent the many years of his mature manhood, to be still active in the business and civil life of that community after he had passed the allotted period granted to man, the three-score years and ten, to be ungrudged the honorably-earned success and distinction that crowned his years, such was the happy lot of Alfred H. Trego, whose wish to "die in harness" had been frequently expressed by him.

Son of the Keystone State, Pennsylvania, Mr. Trego came of a long line of American ancestry, who trace their lineage back to France, to the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in the reign of Louis XIV. The Huguenots, by the Edict issued by Henry IV in 1588, had been granted freedom and liberty of conscience and worship. In 1685, at its revocation, the cruel persecutions that followed drove them out of their home land by thousands, and they sought refuge in those welcoming lands that hospitably received them, many going to England and from there to America, to join William Penn's Colony of Friends.

(1) So came Peter Trego, the founder of the American branch of the Trego family. He was born in France, in 1655, and, according to old manuscripts, no mention is made of other members of his family accompanying him to Ameri-

ca, where he is next heard of as landing in this country in 1682, and in 1690 as an inhabitant of that part of Chester now known as Delaware County. He married Judith, and their first child was Jacob, of whom further.

(II) Jacob Trego, eldest child of Peter and Judith Trego, was born in Chester, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1687. He married Mary Cartlege, daughter of Edmund Cartlege, of Darby, December 1, 1710. He removed after his marriage to Merion, and later to Middleton, and was the progenitor of the Bucks County branch of the Trego family. He died in Middleton, April 10, 1724. They had four children, among whom was John, of whom further.

(III) John Trego, son of Jacob and Mary (Cartlege) Trego, was born in Chester County, on the sixth day of the fifth month, 1715. He married Hannah Lester. They had seven children, among whom was William, of whom further.

(IV) William Trego, son of John and Hannah (Lester) Trego, was born March 16, 1744, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He married Rebecca Hibbs, of Byberry, Ben-Salem Township, September 19, 1768. He died in 1827. They had nine children, among whom was Jacob, of whom further.

(V) Jacob Trego, seventh of the nine children of William and Rebecca (Hibbs) Trego, was born October 28, 1780. He married Letitia Smith. He died October 3, 1870.

(VI) Curtis D. Trego, son of Jacob and Letitia (Smith) Trego, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1809. He married, October 30, 1834, Mary Gilbert. They had nine children, of whom the eldest was Alfred H., of whom further.

(VII) Alfred H. Trego, son of Curtis

D. and Mary (Gilbert) Trego, was born June 16, 1838. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and about 1840 started with his family for the Middle West, traveling in covered wagon to Mercer County, Illinois, where he established his home upon a farm. In 1856 he removed to Galesburg, his object being to give his children better opportunities of education, and to do this he carried on a grocery store for several years in Galesburg, and during the Civil War became engaged in purchasing horses for the post at Gallatin, Tennessee. Subsequently he resided at Orion, Henry County, Illinois, and the last ten years of his life he spent in Cass County, Iowa, where both he and his wife passed away.

Alfred H. Trego was five years of age when his family made the overland journey to Mercer County, and his experiences were those that fell to the lot of farmer boys in pioneer times. His preliminary education, acquired in the district schools, was followed by instruction gained in Lombard College in Galesburg, from which he graduated in 1862. The month following his graduation, at the age of twenty-four, he offered his services to the Government, joining Company C of the 102nd Illinois Infantry, under Captain Frank Shedd and Colonel McMurty. He served until honorably discharged in 1865, having done active service during all that time. He served in Kentucky and Tennessee, and also in the campaign when Cincinnati was threatened. Subsequently he was stationed at Gallatin, Tennessee, where he served as aide-de-camp to General E. A. Paine, continuing there until April, 1864, when he joined General Sherman's forces at Chattanooga, and, owing to the absence of his captain on detached duty, took charge of the com-

pany as first lieutenant. He served throughout the Atlanta campaign until that city was captured, and later was made adjutant-general of the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps commanded by General Hooker. With that rank he served on the "March to the Sea" in the campaign to Savannah, and from that point marched through the Carolinas and on to Washington, being mustered out in June, 1865. He was wounded three times.

After the war, Mr. Trego returned to Galesburg, but soon after he removed to Rock Island, Illinois, where he engaged in the retail grocery business with his father, continuing for one year. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, where for a brief period he was employed as a book-keeper in a commission house. In 1867 he established a produce commission business of his own on South Water Street, and all was going well with him when, in October, 1871, the terrible fire that swept Chicago wiped him out, in spite of insurance, for the companies were only able to pay ten cents on the dollar. His losses were so complete that, nearly penniless, he sought and obtained employment as a dock laborer at \$1.50 a day, giving his time to sorting lumber, which he did for six months. He was then promoted to shipping clerk by the firm, and remained with them and their successors until 1877, when he went to Hoopeston, Illinois. His experience in Chicago had taught him the lumber trade, and he opened a lumber yard in Hoopeston, mostly upon borrowed capital. He was very energetic and determined, and soon developed and built up a business that enabled him to discharge his financial obligations. He remained in the lumber business until 1888, en-

larging and extending his operations and establishing branch yards at Wellington, Illinois, and at Ambia, Indiana, and in the meantime becoming engaged in the canning business, associated with J. S. McFerren and A. T. Catherwood. In 1886 the present business, the Hoopeston Canning Company, was established, beginning operations on a small scale. During the first season they canned from 30,000 to 40,000 cans; later this grew to 200,000 cans, and the employment of from 300 to 400 people during the season. Since 1890, when Mr. Trego took over the management of the business, the trade has been extended throughout the United States, this being the largest corn canning factory in the country, and besides the 2,000 to 2,500 acres of their own being devoted exclusively to corn raising, they purchased the corn produced for miles around the section. In 1910 they canned about 6,000,000 cans, representing the product of about 3,600 acres. The growth of this mammoth enterprise was largely due to the splendid business ability developed through his career by Mr. Trego, to his executive force and administrative powers. He was one of the eight organizers, and was elected president of the Union Can Company in 1894, which in 1900 was merged into the American Can Company, of which he became a stockholder. He was also a director of the First National Bank, and president of the Hoopeston Horse Nail Company. He was equal owner with Mr. McFerren in 1,700 acres in Grant Township, Vermilion County, Illinois. He had also large real estate holdings in Chicago as well as in Hoopeston, and he was also president of the Illinois Cuban Land Company, owning 20,000 acres near Santiago, Cuba. He was president of the Cuba Cattle Company

and of the St. Helen's Ore Mill and Power Company, and the successful management of all of these companies with which he was connected was due in large measure to the impetus and guidance of his sound judgment and enterprising spirit.

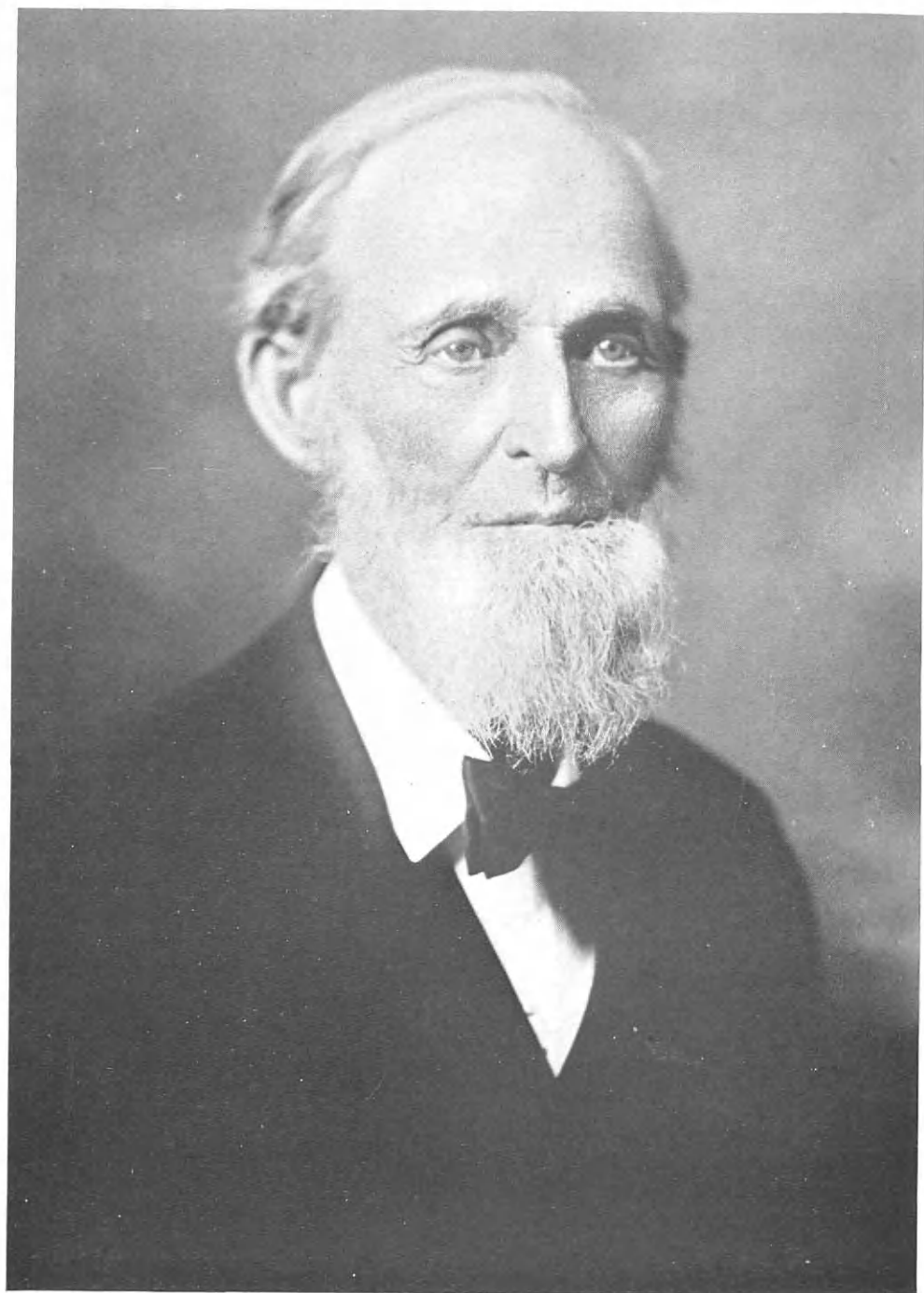
In spite of the tremendous business enterprises in which Mr. Trego was so deeply involved, he found time for civic duties and large social activities, and Hoopeston has benefited much by the spirit of cooperation that made him a chief factor in her advancement, not alone in trade but in civic virtue and socially. Politically he was a Republican, but he was animated more by the principles and projects that are essential to good government than by party. In his earlier years he served in local politics, representing his ward on the Board of Aldermen, and at the time of the inauguration of the water-works system in Hoopeston he was filling the office of chief executive of the city. He was the moving force that instigated the formation of the association of which he was made the president, and for the building of the beautiful library at Hoopeston, for which his father-in-law gave from his estate the land on which it was built in 1904.

Mr. Trego came from a long line of Quaker ancestry, and later was a Universalist, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for thirty years. He was one of the pillars of his church, serving as chairman of the board of trustees, as well as being most liberal in his support of it, giving freely of his time, his labor, as well as substantially for its support. He was a member of the Hoopeston Literary Club, a trustee of Lombard College at Galesburg, and secretary of the board of trustees of Greer College. Mr. Trego

was also a Mason, and held the degree of Knights Templar; he belonged to the Grand Army Post, of which he was the first commander, serving in that office for a number of years.

Mr. Trego married (first), in October, 1869, Frances Caroline Reed, a native of Fulton, Illinois. They had eight children, the mother passing away April 27, 1897. Children: 1. Charles H., born August 3, 1870, died November 10, 1918, at Palacios, Texas. 2. Carrie Jean, deceased. 3. Edward Francis, born September 22, 1876; connected with the canning company; father of: Edward Francis, Jr., born November 16, 1911; William Henry, born January 17, 1913; and Reed, born in March, 1918. 4. Walter, born September 20, 1883; father of William Henry and Reed Trego, of Hoopeston. 5. Sidney Reed, deceased. 6. Gilbert Curtis, born February 22, 1888; father of: Jean Caroline, born November 15, 1909; Helen Virginia, born September 3, 1911; and Mildred Marguerite, born February 22, 1914, at Hoopeston. Two other children died in infancy. Mr. Trego married (second), Florence Andrews Honeywell, daughter of Alba and Cornelia (Andrews) Honeywell, who before her marriage was a portrait, scenic and landscape artist as well as a teacher of art. She was born in Logansport, Indiana.

Alfred Henry Trego died October 19, 1915, at Hoopeston, and was buried in the cemetery of that city, for whose development, from early pioneer days, he worked ardently and well. A leader in the business and public life, in civic and church affairs, his memory is cherished by everyone in the community as one by whose touch activities, material, intellectual, and moral, of the life of Hoopeston have been quickened.



J. T. Rudolph

SEARCY, Earl Benjamin,

Legislator, Journalist.

With his election in 1922 to the office he now occupies, State Senator Earl Benjamin Searcy, yet in his young manhood, has achieved honors secured through the successive stages of editorial, military and political experiences. Senator Searcy is a son of Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois, James B. Searcy, and Mary Searcy. Earl B. Searcy was born at Palmyra, this State, May 14, 1887. The family removed to Carlinville in 1900, and he obtained his education at the public schools and at Blackburn College. With his coming to Springfield in 1908, he at once became associated with the "Illinois State Journal," in both reportorial and editorial capacities; and in 1916 he entered the State House to take charge of the Public Health and Highways bulletins, as their editor. In 1920 he made his debut in the political arena, and that year he received election as a member of the House of Representatives, serving one term.

Senator Searcy, in 1922, was elected to the Illinois State Senate, for a four-year term, and he has served upon the Military, Finance, Agriculture, Educational, Roads and Bridges committees. In June, 1922, he was made general manager of the Dirksen Candy Company, wholesale dealers. At the call to service in the World War, Mr. Searcy enlisted, April 27, 1918, in Company E, 311th Infantry, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He served in France, in the St. Mihiel sector, and in the Argonne Forest district, where he was gassed. He received his discharge March 27, 1919, with the rank of sergeant.

The fraternal affiliations of Senator Searcy are largely with the Free and Accepted Masons, he being a member of the Blue Lodge; is also a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar; the Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and the

Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In the club life of the city and section, Senator Searcy is prominent in the Sangamo, the Rotary, Elks and Country clubs, and enjoys golfing. A devout member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, he is active in its work.

Mr. Searcy married, in Springfield, January 27, 1917, Fae Isenberg, daughter of James B. and Molly (Parker) Isenberg, of Shelbyville, Illinois.

RUDOLPH, Jacob Thomas,

Judge.

Ninety-four years was the wonderful span of life granted Jacob Thomas Rudolph, of Lincoln, Illinois, and he came down to the close of that remarkable period of life strong and clear mentally and physically considering his great age. He was the oldest resident of the community with which his name had been associated from its pioneer days, in fact, Lincoln was but one year old when Judge Rudolph moved in, and as one of the builders of the city, he was deeply interested in its growth and development. He often said that his life had been a quiet, peaceful, uneventful one, but from his half a century of service as a justice of the peace he could always call up interesting occurrences, many of them of historical value and worthy of preservation. His recollections of Abraham Lincoln antedated the famous Lincoln-Douglass debate, the first of which he heard in Lincoln, Illinois, the meeting place being a tent, raised on a lot north of the Lincoln Mining Company plant, near the south end of Union Street. He said there was little cheering, but considerable hand-clapping, as the speakers made their points. He further said it was the expressed opinion of most of those who heard the debate that the fiery little Douglass

had the better of the argument with his tall opponent at that first meeting of the giants of debate.

Mr. Rudolph recalled that his first meeting with Lincoln was in Postville, when Lincoln was just an ordinary young lawyer, with a fund of dry humor and a capacity to tell stories that made him a favorite in any gathering in which he mingled. The first case he ever heard Lincoln plead was in West Lincoln, the case involving the right of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company to eject a drunken passenger from the train. Judge Rudolph was elected Justice of the Peace in 1870, and for fifty-two years he held that office through continuous reelections. During that more than half a century he heard pleas in his court from the best legal minds, and the best legal orators Logan County, Illinois, ever knew. His court was not alone for the purpose of trying cases in legal form, but was a court of arbitration and peace-making, settling neighborhood disturbances, bringing together estranged people, and a helping agent to make Lincoln a more desirable place to live in.

"Judge" Rudolph, as he was called for half a century, was a member of a family of twenty-one children born to Peter Rudolph and his wife, five of his brothers serving in the Union Army during the Civil War, one of them, Henry, being killed in the battle before Atlanta, Georgia. Of this large family only two half-brothers and a half-sister survived the judge. During his fifty-two years as a Justice of the Peace, being in office at the time of his death, the nonagenarian's records showed that he had docketed approximately 24,000 cases, had married 1,800 couples, and at times had served as constable and collector, and for a brief period of two weeks served on the county judicial bench.

Jacob Thomas Rudolph was born in Carmi, White County, Illinois, September 5,

1828, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Amanda (Rudolph) Altic, No. 628 Wyatt Avenue, Lincoln, Illinois, July 25, 1922. The town of Lincoln was laid out in what was then Sangamon County, in 1831, the winter of 1830-31 being remembered as the year of the "deep snow," a storm that served as a reckoning date for that section of Illinois for many years. The Rudolph family, Peter Rudolph, wife, sons and daughters, came a year later, in 1832, Lincoln then being a year old, Jacob T. Rudolph the town's senior by three years, his age being four years. This makes his residence in Lincoln cover a period of ninety years, and gave him a clear retrospective view of historical events in county, State and nation that no other man possessed, and covered almost the entire period of Illinois as a State, 1818 being the year it was admitted to the union. Allowing his memory to have gone back to his tenth birthday, his personal recollections would have covered all but the first twenty years of the history of his native State.

The first stop the family made was at Fancy Creek, in 1832, and the following spring they came to what is now Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, and in that county Judge Rudolph's after-life was passed. His early life and manhood was passed in accordance with the pioneer condition of that period, and he farmed, labored, studied and planned as other men of his neighborhood. He knew Lincoln well, as he did Stephen A. Douglass, Ward Lamon, and other great men of that troublous period, and through his telling, the young men and boys of his later years were made familiar with the scenes and tales of the days when Lincoln rode the judicial circuit, and terms of court were held at night as well as day. Perhaps there was no man who could state with greater fidelity to fact the story of those early Lincoln tales, or of the man who so aptly combined humor with tragedy in the

waiting hours when conversation furnished about the only recreation out of the hours of employment.

In 1870 Judge Rudolph was elected Justice of the Peace for East Lincoln, Logan County, Illinois, succeeding Justice Lewis Rosenthal. His first office he shared with Edward and George Hudson, both of whom he survived. After a few years he moved to an office on "Razor Row," on the south side of the square, where he remained until after the death of Justice W. C. McMasters, when he removed to the City Hall. His election to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1870 amounted to a life tenure of office, for election followed election until they numbered thirteen, the last term having nearly expired in 1922, when the Great Judge said "It is enough. Come up higher."

Judge Rudolph held the confidence and esteem of the local bar, and in 1874 was presented by the Logan County Bar Association with a gold-headed cane which he highly valued. To his duties as justice he added two weeks of service on the judicial bench. As his length of service began to be so remarkable as to constitute a record among Illinois justices, the newspapers of the city gave him a good deal of space, and in turn, could always depend on the "Judge" to give them a Lincoln story or a page from his mental note book to fill in a dull day. On his eighty-eighth birthday, the papers noted a dinner given at his home in his honor at which were present children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The paper also said: "Those forty-seven years are years of continuous service, Mr. Rudolph being at his office to hear a city's woes every day, in good weather and bad. The judge is still lively and active, being able to discharge his duties every day." In fact this last paragraph was written each year thereafter until the end, for there was no partial breakdown, the judge continuing

active until the last illness.

Judge Rudolph was a member of Logan Lodge, No. 210, Free and Accepted Masons, having been "made a Mason" in 1875, and at his grave in Union Cemetery, when he was laid at final rest, his brethren of the lodge rendered in an impressive manner the beautiful Masonic burial service. He was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and in that church his funeral services were held.

Judge Jacob T. Rudolph married, at Bloomington, Illinois, July 4, 1858, Millicent Ella Ray, and together they walked life's pathway for almost half a century when the gentle wife was taken, on February 21, 1908. Mrs. Rudolph was a daughter of Isaac and Esther Ray, of near Atlanta, she a woman highly esteemed in her community and greatly beloved by all who knew her well. Judge and Mrs. Rudolph were the parents of three children: 1. Amanda, who married Abraham Altic, January 31, 1884. He died January 10, 1921. He was a son of Abraham and Hannah (Johnson) Altic. Mr. Altic was a prosperous farmer of Logan County, and a man of sterling worth. To Mr. and Mrs. Altic a son was born, Ray, who died in 1905, in his twenty-second year. 2. Harriet, who married W. O. German, of Springfield. 3. William, who died January 14, 1917.

Judge Rudolph lived a remarkable life, not alone for its great length, but for its usefulness, its quiet dignity and its purity. He loved his family, his neighbors, and his city with all its varied interests, and until the close of his long life he bore the good will, love and confidence of his community.

HALL, Edward Francis,

Manufacturer.

A successful business man and manu-

facturer, a loyal Democrat who never sought nor wanted political honors for himself, Mr. Hall asked nothing more of his fellow-men than the right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience, and the protection of the home his industry and ability had created. That home to him was earth's dearest spot, and neither clubs, politics nor fraternities ever won away his devotion. He was emphatically a "home man," and outside that home he had no interests save his business and his church, and they were valued only as they affected his home and made it more truly a home, not just a residence. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Burns) Hall, who at the time of the birth of their son, Edward Francis, were living in Springfield, Illinois.

Edward Francis Hall was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 25, 1876. He was educated in St. Mary's Parochial School, Springfield, and when school years were over he entered the employ of the Springfield Planing Mills, in the sash-making department, and there became an expert glazier. Soon after acquiring the mastery of his trade, he was induced to go to the Pacific Coast by his brother Dennis, who was an extensive owner of Los Angeles real estate. Before returning to Springfield years later, Edward F. Hall acquired several parcels of real estate which have since trebled in value, and are yet held by the Hall estate. Upon returning to Springfield, Mr. Hall established a glass manufacturing plant in that city, which he successfully conducted until his death, September 10, 1923. He was an able business man, foresighted, keen and level-headed, proceeding cautiously, but not timidly, nor was he afraid to trust his own judgment. Mr. Hall was a Democrat, never failing to cast his vote when any principle or party issue was at stake. In religious faith he was a Roman

Catholic, a member of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Hall married, in Springfield, Illinois, November 20, 1902, Emma Clara Muller, daughter of Alexander and Bertina (Zimmerman) Muller. To Mr. and Mrs. Hall seven children were born: 1. Geraldine Marie, born August 21, 1903. 2. Lucille Catherine, born August 30, 1904. 3. Esther Rose, born April 3, 1908. 4. Louis Edward, born February 6, 1910. 5. Robert Alexander, born January 3, 1912. 6. Edward Francis, Jr., born August 10, 1916. 7. Mary Eileen, born July 2, 1919. Mrs. Emma C. (Muller) Hall survives her husband, and continues her residence at No. 2352 South Tenth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

GUSHARD, William,

Merchant.

In 1894 William Gushard came to Decatur, Illinois, establishing a mercantile business that grew to proportions ranking it among the most important organizations in its field in the region. Coincident with his rise as a merchant was his enrollment among the progressive, public-spirited citizens of the community, and his interested participation in many forms of civic, fraternal, and social activity. He was thoroughly and helpfully identified with all programs for the common good, and is remembered by a large circle of friends and acquaintances as a gentleman of many worthy virtues and admirable qualities.

William Gushard was a son of George and Hannah (Rorabaugh) Gushard, his father a merchant of Stark County, Ohio, for many years, retiring from business long before his death. The son, William Gushard, was born in Stark County, March 5, 1862, and his early education was obtained in Wabash County, Indiana, which became his home when he was eight years of age. Entering business life, he was for a time

engaged in mercantile life in Topeka, Kansas, then came to Decatur, Illinois, in 1894, and established a department store. His venture was inaugurated on a small scale, but with increasing public favor and patronage it expanded until his store became one of the largest in the district, being moved, in 1906, from the first location at No. 207 North Water Street to the present site at the corner of William and Water streets. Mr. Gushard regarded merchandising as his most effective opportunity, not alone for personal profit, but for service to his city, and in the quality of materials handled and courteous attention to the needs of customers, his establishment set new standards.

Mr. Gushard fraternized with the Masonic Order, holding the degree of Knights Templar, and he was also a Woodman. His church membership was with the First Methodist, and his political sympathies were Republican.

Mr. Gushard married, December 26, 1895, in Topeka, Kansas, Della Perkins, daughter of William and Geraldine (Fleming) Perkins, her father a native of Indiana, her mother born in Ohio. William Perkins was a son of David Perkins, an Iowa pioneer, who settled at Mt. Pleasant. Mrs. Gushard's mother was a daughter of Robert Fleming, who for many years resided in the vicinity of Keokuk, Iowa. Children of William and Della (Perkins) Gushard: 1. Geraldine, who married Philip H. Sprout, and lives in Decatur. 2. Hannah Louise, who married Raymond E. Denz, of Decatur.

William Gushard's death occurred October 23, 1909.

TOLAN, Enos Carey,

Agriculturist.

Enos Carey Tolan, born June 15, 1857,

at New Brunswick, New Jersey, died in Girard, Illinois, May 24, 1917, son of Enos and Johanna (Carey) Tolan. The Carey family to which Johanna (Carey) Tolan belonged is the same family of which Alice and Phoebe Carey, the song, hymn, and verse writers, were members. In 1865 the Tolan family moved from New Brunswick, New Jersey, to Illinois, and there Enos Tolan, Sr., bought a large stock farm in East Girard. There the son, Enos Carey Tolan, spent his life, inheriting the farm in part, which is now the property of his wife and daughters.

Enos Carey Tolan married, in Girard, Illinois, August 30, 1881, Ella Fletcher, daughter of Burrell and Malvina (Wright) Fletcher. Previous to her marriage Miss Fletcher taught school, having first entered the profession in 1878. She is a member of the Springfield Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and took an active part in public affairs while a resident of Girard. To Enos Carey and Ella (Fletcher) Tolan two children were born: 1. Lena, now assistant post mistress of the Illinois State Senate. 2. Beatrice, a school teacher in the public schools.

The name Fletcher is derived from the French word "fleche," meaning arrow, and as a surname belongs like the names Smith, Gardner, Taylor, etc., to what etymologists call occupational names. Hence tracing it back through the centuries into the dim past, we first come across that name as one borne by a maker of arrows or a superintendent of archery. To New England it was first brought by Moses Fletcher, who having come over in that historic vessel, the "Mayflower," was one of the signatories of the immortal "Compact." Moses Fletcher, however,

brought neither wife nor children, and less than four months after his arrival died of what in the annals of that period is referred to as the "first sickness."

There were other Fletchers who came later, the next to arrive being Robert Fletcher, of Welsh and English blood, born in England in 1592, who in 1630 came from Yorkshire, England, to Concord, Massachusetts, was one of the founders of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and later resided in Middletown, Connecticut.

John Fletcher was a resident of Wethersfield, Massachusetts, before 1641, moved to Milford, Connecticut, and there died in 1662. Edward Fletcher, a cutler, afterwards a minister, was admitted a townsman in Boston, in 1640, and died without children. Henry Fletcher lived at Reading, Massachusetts, about 1662, and it was from this New England Fletcher family that James Fletcher, a soldier of the Revolution, sprang, he being the father of James (2) Fletcher, who was born in Kentucky, was deeded land in 1826 by the government in Adair County, Kentucky, a deed yet in the possession of a descendant, Mrs. Ella (Fletcher) Tolan, bearing the signature of Governor Joseph Desha, of Kentucky. Shortly afterwards, in 1829, he came to Macoupin County, Illinois, locating near Scottville, and secured a patent for 1300 acres of land, that is still held in part by descendants of the family. James (2) Fletcher married Jane Powell, in 1826, and they were the parents of three boys and five girls, one of whom was Burrell Fletcher.

Burrell Fletcher was engaged in farming, raising and shipping stock, and was a prominent and well known resident of Macoupin, Illinois. He died in

1918, aged eighty-two years, his death being the first death in sixty years in his family.

In 1858 Burrell Fletcher married Malvina Wright, who is now living (1924) at the age of eighty-four, and they were the parents of five children: Ella Fletcher Tolan, widow of Enos Carey Tolan; Julia Fletcher Simon; Olive Fletcher Simmons; Edwin Fletcher, of Denver, Colorado; Minerva Fletcher Loveless, of Seattle, Washington.

Malvina (Wright) Fletcher, wife of Burrell Fletcher, was a daughter of William and Ella (Burch) Wright, and a granddaughter of James and Frances (Pinney) Wright. Mary Chilton, said to have been the first woman to land on the New England shores from the "Mayflower's" landing boat, was a daughter of James Chilton, a "Mayflower" passenger, who was at Plymouth in 1620, but died without sons. Mary Chilton married a Birch, there being settlers of that name who early settled in Massachusetts.

MORRISON, David Mitchell,

Financier.

The entire record of this branch of the family of Morrison in its American home is a document of interest, made so by the careers of prominence and conspicuous worth of its individual members. This narrative stands in this place as a memorial to David Mitchell Morrison, noted financier and prominent citizen of New York City, the outline of his distinguished services in banking and civic connections given against the background of the American history of his family.

David Mitchell Morrison was a son of James Martin and Jane Anne (Mac-



David M. Morrison

Gowan) Morrison, his grandfather, who was born in Scotland in 1790, having come to the United States, here acquiring an extensive plantation in Louisiana and gaining considerable reputation as an author. James Martin Morrison was born at No. 8 Bourbon Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, December 12, 1805, and died in New York City, December 18, 1880. He was taken to Aberdeen, Scotland, after his father's death, which occurred when the son was five years of age, and he was educated in that city. As a young man of twenty-four years he returned to the United States and won prominence as a banker, being for many years associated, first as cashier and then as president, with the Bank of Manhattan Company, New York City, the second oldest bank in the metropolis.

David Mitchell Morrison was born in New York City, December 13, 1841, and after attending private schools in his birthplace entered the College of the City of New York in the class of 1860. He did not, however, graduate, but left college in the latter part of his course to form banking associations in Wall Street. In 1859 he became connected with the firm of Drexel, Winthrop & Company, while from 1864 to 1884 he was a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Morrison & Putnam, his partner being his brother-in-law, Albert E. Putnam. Mr. Morrison's membership in the New York Stock Exchange dated from 1865. In 1889, upon the organization of the Washington Trust Company, he was elected its president and continued as chief executive of the institution until its merger with the Corn Exchange Bank in 1914, after which he served the Corn Exchange Bank as a director until his death. Mr.

Morrison was also first vice-president and trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and a director of the North River Insurance Company and the Preferred Accident Insurance Company. Few pages of financial history contain a fairer record than those which set forth his activities in the banking field, and although space is lacking for the many interesting incidents which substantiate this statement, the unqualified approval of his associates rests upon the fact that, whether as broker or as chief executive of a large institution, his every action was such as to inspire confidence. He was a man of broad intellectual powers that continued vigorous even under the weight of years, and his wise judgment and keen financial acumen were long depended upon by his business associates. In private connections and in the semi-public position of bank president his activities brought benefit and prosperity to a large number of his fellows, and constructive, progressive achievement is the keynote of his career.

Mr. Morrison was a member of the 17th New York Infantry (National Guard) during the Civil War and in this regiment he saw some service in 1863, when the National Guard was called out as the line of battle came North to Gettysburg. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity from his college years, and he was also a member of the St. Andrews' Society and a life-member of the New York Historical Society, with which his father was so notably identified. Mr. Morrison was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and his clubs were the Union League and Metropolitan, of New York City, while he had previously held membership in the Hamilton Riding and Driving Club of Brook-

lyn, the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

David Mitchell Morrison married, in Brooklyn, New York, April 17, 1877, Abby M. Putnam, daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Abby Putnam, and their children are: 1. Natalie, born in 1882, married Allen B. Farmer. 2. Lilian, born in 1885, married Mrs. William J. Tingué. 3. Putnam Mitchell, born in 1887. 4. Abby Putnam, born in 1889. Mr. Morrison died at his home at No. 20 East Forty-Ninth Street, New York City, September 6, 1923, in his eighty-second year. The full length of his years had been abundantly filled with many of life's best rewards and into the keeping of respectful memory there passed, at his death, an honored name.

At the time of the retirement of Mr. Morrison from the presidency of the New York Clearing House the following resolution was passed:

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

New York

JAMES M. MORRISON, Esq.,

President.

Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned Bank Officers, your friends and associates in the New York Clearing House, learn with sincere regret that you are constrained by ill health to retire from the Official position which you have so long and so honorably filled.

We cannot permit you to leave our association without taking with you some expression of the high respect which with rare unanimity we entertain for you as a Bank Officer, and of our warm personal regard. With many of us your professional relations date back more than forty years, and with all of us you are already recognized as a veteran and a leader in the service. During the financial vicissitude of this long period which includes the peculiar trials of the war when Bank officers were charged with grave responsibilities your course and your counsel were invariably wise, patriotic and generous. In all your intercourse with your asso-

ciates and the public, you have shown how the habitual expression of personal kindness in a Bank Officer is entirely consistent with the strictest fidelity and vigilance in his trust.

In parting with so exemplary a colleague and so esteemed a friend, we respectfully ask you to carry with you our best wishes that your valuable life may be greatly prolonged, and that you may secure in your retirement renewed health and vigor and a serene old age.

Very truly your friends,

Signed by 38 Presidents of Banks in Manhattan at that time.

At the annual meeting of Saint Andrews' Society of the State of New York, held on Thursday, November 1, 1923, the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

David Mitchell Morrison, a member of this Society since 1886, died on September 6th, 1923, after a long and useful life. He served as President of the Washington Trust Company, and as a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank. For ten years, from 1903 to 1913, he was Treasurer of this Society, and subsequently Chairman of the Auditing Committee. He was a gentleman of the old school, respected and revered by his fellow members in this Society. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That we record with deep regret the death of David Mitchell Morrison, whose passing we recognize as a distinct loss to the Society, and we therefore direct that this Minute be entered in our permanent records, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy thereof to his son.

ALEXANDER B. HALLIDAY,

President.

HENRY MOIR,

Secretary.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Greenwich Savings Bank, held at its banking house, Nos. 246-248 Sixth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the thirteenth of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, the following minute was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

In the fulness of years, after a long and successful business life and while still in touch with his earlier associations, David Mitchell Morrison, a Trustee of this Bank since 1889 and since 1916 its first Vice President, passed from this life Thursday, September 6th, 1923, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Born and educated in the City of New York and serving in the Civil War in the 17th New York Regiment, he early made banking his business as became the son of the President of the second oldest bank in this City. After two years with the firm of Drexel and Winthrop, he formed the firm of Morrison and Putnam, Bankers.

In 1889 he was made President of the then newly organized Washington Trust Company, and when that Company was absorbed by the Corn Exchange Bank, Mr. Morrison entered the Directorate of the latter institution, holding that connection until his death, and always watching with particular regard that Branch, whose beginning and growth had been his special interest.

To David Mitchell Morrison, as to others of his type, The Greenwich Savings Bank has peculiar reason for gratitude, and in placing on record this tribute to the faithful unselfish service of thirty-four years, remembering his high ideals of personal and business honor, of strict integrity of faithfulness to this trust, there will be remembered too his dignified presence, his quiet charm of manner, his courtesy and friendliness.

Resolved, That a copy of this Minute, suitably engrossed, be sent to his family with the assurance of the profound sympathy of this Board.

HOFFMAN & COMLY,

Committee.

CHARLES M. DUTCHER,

President.

FRANCIS M. BACON,

B. ODGEN CHISHOLM,

Secretaries.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York held September 18th, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

It is with the deepest sympathy that the members of this Board record the death of their Associate, David Mitchell Morrison, whose long service as a Director and a Member of the Finance Committee

of The Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York has been of inestimable value.

His deep and earnest interest in all matters, his charm of character and his exemplary life will ever remain as an incentive and pleasing heritage. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board extend to his son and daughter our sincere sympathy and that this testimony be spread on the minutes of the Board and an engrossed copy sent to his family.

KIMBALL C. ATWOOD,

President.

WILFRID C. POTTER,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, held on the twelfth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, the following minute was adopted on the death of David M. Morrison:

David M. Morrison served as a Director of this Bank from January 21, 1914, until his death, which occurred September 6, 1923, and during all that time he was rarely absent from our meetings. He had high conceptions of his duties as a Director, and we gladly testify to his unvaried courtesy of manner and kindly disposition, and as an expression of our appreciation of his worth and of our sympathy with his family in their great bereavement, it is

Resolved, That this testimony be spread upon our minutes and a copy suitably engrossed be presented to the family of the deceased.

WALTER FREW,

President.

WISTER, Owen,

Novelist, Essayist, Poet.

About the most serious criticism which can be made of the work of Owen Wister is that he has not been prolific enough as a writer. Considering the number of years of his career as a writer, he has not produced nearly as long a list as some of the other authors of his period, but, it must be admitted, few of his more prolific contemporaries show the finish and

charm of the books of his more limited list. In his stories of Western life, particularly the figures which stalk across the vision of the reader, are real creatures of life and blood—not ordinary figments of the imagination. He is a real chronicler of open spaces and has caught the spirit of some phases of American existence as has no other writer.

Mr. Wister is a man of many attainments and, like many other versatile geniuses, it took him many years to find his most happy medium of expression. He was born in Philadelphia, July 14, 1860. His father, Dr. Owen Jones Wister, was a prominent physician of that city, and his mother was the talented daughter of one of the most famous actresses of her day, Frances Anne (Kemble) Butler, known professionally as Fannie Kemble, who was also a gifted writer. His maternal grandfather was Charles Kemble, the celebrated actor, and his mother, Sarah (Butler) Wister, was a writer of much charm who, with Agnes Irwin, published "Worthy Women of Our First Century" in 1877. She had also published a volume of translations of the prose and poetry of Alfred de Musset in 1872. Her great-grandfather, Major Pierce Butler, was delegate from South Carolina to the Constitutional Convention and one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States.

When ten years old, young Owen went abroad with his parents and remained for three years. Upon his return to the United States he entered St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, preparatory to his entrance to Harvard, from which institution he took his A. B. degree in 1882. During his university days he developed a talent for literature

and music. He wrote the libretto for the Hasty Pudding Club opera bouffe, "Dido and Aeneas", also a poem on Beethoven, which was published in the "Atlantic Monthly." After his graduation he decided to adopt music as a career and went abroad to study musical composition. On the advice of the great Liszt, he took up his studies in Paris. He was, however, obliged to return home, and on account of ill-health, took a trip to the plains and mountains of Wyoming and Arizona. The lure of the West seized him and he made fifteen tours of that section of the country within ten years. After his return East he took up the study of law, receiving the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. from Harvard in 1888. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1889 and practiced for a time, but in 1891 he decided to devote his attention to literature. In 1883 he had published the "Modern Swiss Family Robinson" and in 1892 appeared "The Dragon of Wantley: His Tail", a satire on the days of chivalry. It was not a great success, but proved that Mr. Wister possessed a keen sense of humor. It was followed by "Red Men and White" in 1896, a story of the West, that attracted much attention. "Lin McLean" in 1898, and "The Jimmy John Boss and Other Stories" in 1900, helped to establish Mr. Wister as a writer of the West, and paved the way for his most popular novel, "The Virginian", which was published in 1902. It at once became widely popular and was dramatized with great success and has also been elaborately reproduced on the screen.

Mr. Wister has also written many biographies: "U. S. Grant, a Biography", "Oliver Wendell Holmes" in the "American Men of Letters" series; "Benjamin

Franklin" in "English Men of Letters" series; and "Seven Ages of Washington". Other products of his pen are: "Philosophy Four", "Journey in Search of Christmas", "Lady Baltimore", "Mother", "Members of the Family", "The Simple Spelling Bee", "The Pentecost of Calamity", "The Ancient Grudge or a Straight Deal," and "Indispensable Information for Infants". He was also a collaborator on Whitney's "American Sportsmen's Library" (musk-ox, bison, sheep and goat) and has contributed much prose and verse to magazines.

Mr. Wister received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1907, and L. H. D. from Williams College in 1912. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Societe des Gens de Lettres de France, Fellow of the American Academy Arts and Sciences, and member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University (1912). His clubs are, the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, and Franklin Inn, of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His home is at Butler Place, Logan Station, Philadelphia. He married Mary Channing Wister, of Philadelphia, on April 21, 1898. She died August 24, 1913, at Saunderstown, Rhode Island.

KAVANAUGH, John P.,

Judge of Circuit Court of Portland.

The record of Judge John P. Kavanaugh, Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, of Portland, Oregon, presents an inspiring example of the squaring of conduct with ideals, of practice with precept, of performance with intention. A jurist of eminent reputation, he has touched the life of the community and the region at many points, and is a potent influence

for the best in human endeavor. His intimate friends and associates bear witness to the fact that one can take from his eloquent addresses and masterly writings the most exalted sentiment, the plainest challenge to individual uprightness, and, using it as a measure of Judge Kavanaugh's own character, find him not wanting. The following paragraphs outline his useful service, quote him on subjects of engrossing interest, and indicate the place he occupies in the public esteem.

Judge Kavanaugh is a son of Daniel Kavanaugh, a native of County Dublin, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1849, the following year marrying, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Catherine Doyle, who came from County Carlow in 1850. The young couple made their way to Oregon in 1860, and made their home on a large farm at St. Louis, near the present State Capital, where John P. Kavanaugh was born, July 11, 1871.

In the life and work of the farm he built up a rugged constitution and gained a love of nature which has been a lifelong characteristic. He attended the public and parochial schools of Gervais, and later was a student at Mt. Angel College, whence he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His legal training was acquired at the University of Oregon, which conferred upon him in 1893 the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Establishing in active practice, Portland became his home, and his professional work attracted such favorable notice that he was elected Chief Deputy City Attorney of Portland, in which capacity he served two terms. In 1907, although a Republican, he received the nomination of both parties for the office of City Attorney, and he was elected

without opposition, an honor that was again his in re-election in 1909.

In 1910 there occurred a vacancy on the Circuit Bench and Governor Benson appointed City Attorney Kavanaugh to serve out the unexpired term, and in September of the same year the honor was confirmed by his election at the polls, again without opposition. As Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, he has displayed rare judicial qualities, his dignity simple and natural, his decisions reflecting a deep knowledge of the law and an equally keen insight into human nature. His kindliness of disposition is felt by those who appear before his tribunal no less than by those to whom he gives his friendship. Judge Kavanaugh, in addition to the heavy burdens of his office, is generous in his response to the many requests he receives for his appearance as a speaker at public gatherings of all kinds. His interest in education is most pronounced, and he is in his happiest mood when speaking intimately to those who have their life all before them. At school commencements his talks show at once a keen interest in and sympathy for the problems of youth, and a rare degree of understanding.

Whether in public address or private conversation his utter conviction of the privilege and honor of citizenship in the American Commonwealth is conveyed to his hearer in unmistakable terms. He is ready at all times to "give to every man a reason for the faith that is in him." Carrying his hearer back to the beginnings of recorded history, he is able from the recollections of a well stored mind to trace every step made by humanity toward the goal of liberty as exemplified in the American ideal. Speaking before a graduating class of the State Normal

School, Judge Kavanaugh pictured the age-long struggle between the desire of the individual to control his own activities in a way that he conceives to be for his own good, and the desire of society to curtail individual activities in a way which it conceives to be for the common good. His declaration is as follows:

The corrective lies in the true balance between these extremes and upon that balance depend the hopes and the happiness of mankind. It is the principal business of government to maintain the balance between the individual concept of liberty and society's concept of authority. In the social order there must be authority, constant and abiding, and the largest measure of liberty consistent with national security. We cannot safely entrust our lives, our liberties, or our possessions to a benevolent despot or to a generous mob. There can be no true liberty without authority, and no security without both.

The Constitution of the United States is the greatest charter of human liberty ever devised. It provides adequate authority and the largest measure of liberty consistent with security. It is our social compact, our organic law. Within its terms, almost Puritan in simplicity and almost classic in diction, our rights and our liberties are enshrined. The Constitution has been the sheet anchor of our safety in the past, and in its guaranties, its covenants, and its protections lie the hope and promise for the times that are to come.

Safe indeed are the rights and privileges of those over whom his Court has authority when he who sits in judgment, to whom all look in faith and confidence, regards thus the document under which, in the final analysis, his work is done.

In the text-book, "Readings in Literature," which is part of the course in many of the public schools of the country, appears an address which was delivered by Judge Kavanaugh to a class of two hundred applicants for citizenship who received their final papers before a convention of the National Educational Association in Portland, Oregon, in 1918. Those who witnessed the scene will never for-



Norman Panamaker:

get the impressiveness of the occasion, nor the effect produced by the simple, straightforward appeal of the learned judge to the best instincts of his hearers. He said, in part:

You are about to renounce allegiance to the land of your birth, and swear allegiance to the land of your adoption. Your memories of home and country are still a bright tradition, but you have chosen America as your final home. It is your country; its air and sunshine have mingled with your blood. All that the future holds for you and your children is centered in this Republic. You have anxiously awaited this day when the fullness of your citizenship would be accomplished. You now accept the full measure of responsibility, the burdens which the Government imposes along with the blessings it bestows.

You will no longer be subjects, but citizens vested with sovereign functions and privileges. We welcome you to that high estate. Our power and might are drawn from every quarter of the earth. The unsewn crimson threads of kinship stretch across the seas. Here the best blood of the world is mingled; here the races are fused into a great mixed racial family, forming a composite citizenship the greatest the world has ever known. The Government confers upon you a privilege that is above price. You receive the institutions of liberty as a free heritage, institutions which were founded by the fathers through privation and sacrifice, through blood and tears. It is our duty to preserve them in their native vigor and to transmit them unimpaired to succeeding generations. It remains for you to demonstrate that this confidence has not been misplaced. If your allegiance be undivided, if your loyalty be pure and constant, then you will be a distinct contribution to our industrial life, an energizing influence in every field of activity, a bulwark of safety in times of stress and danger.

In ancient Rome the sacred fire burned constantly in the temple of Vesta. It was thought that the safety of the city depended upon the wavering, lambent flame. If it were extinguished, the vestal virgins were severely punished, and it was rekindled from the rays of the sun. Patriotism is our sacred fire, and the existence of the State depends upon its ardent glow. We are the vestals, charged with the duty to tend and watch with eternal vigilance. Let it never smoulder, but keep it ever aglow that this Nation, the refuge of the persecuted and haven of the oppressed, the Nation of equal opportunity, of

impartial justice, of equality before the law, may not perish from the earth.

As you call the God of Nations to witness the sincerity of your intentions and the purity of your motives, may there arise in your mental vision the spirit of America, in grace and majesty, her form suffused with holy light, bearing the flaming sword of justice and the radiant shield of mercy—a sign and promise that before the sword is sheathed again tyranny will be brought low and the weak raised up; and that peace with justice may prevail among all the races of men.

Judge Kavanaugh is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters, and Portland Council, Knights of Columbus, of which he is Past Grand Knight. He is also a member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. He finds his favorite recreation in tramps through wood and field, and his love of nature, strong from boyhood, with his knowledge of wild life, made exact through lifelong study, make him a delightful companion in a jaunt afield. There are accorded him the complete confidence and sincere respect of his fellows, with whom he has mingled in unvaryingly cordial, friendly association, and the circle of his admirers is remarkably wide.

Judge Kavanaugh married, September 23, 1902, Eleanor Dunn, daughter of John L. and Josephine (Springer) Dunn, of Portland. They are the parents of Richard Norbert, Eleanor Beatrice, John Dunn, and Patricia Mary.

WANAMAKER, Rodman,

Merchant, Philanthropist.

For many years Rodman Wanamaker has been in the public eye as a merchant and as a citizen, and the entire country has felt a satisfaction that the great merchant, John Wanamaker, in whom the entire nation felt a proprietary interest, would be succeeded by a son whom he

had trained from youth for the place he now fills—head of the great Wanamaker commercial interests of New York City, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From the year he finished his university course at Princeton (1886), Mr. Wanamaker has been associated with the great house of John Wanamaker, serving a lengthy apprenticeship in different capacities at home and in Paris before assuming executive responsibilities. When finally he came to the vice-presidency, with the responsibilities of both the New York and Philadelphia stores, he was fully equal to the position, and now as he assumes the complete management of the vast business, with all that it means, in addition to the merchandising, the entire country feels a pride in the fact that the trust is in hands that will worthily administer it. Mr. Wanamaker has made a place for himself among his fellows in his own right, closely allied with, but distinct from, his identification with the vast Wanamaker mercantile connections, and it is to a review of the work that accomplished this end that these paragraphs are devoted.

It would be a mistake and an injustice to Mr. Wanamaker to consider him only as the merchant, conspicuous as is his standing in this field, for his career as a citizen is one that reflects the greatest honor upon his public spirit and his patriotism. His devotion to art, to aeronautics, to the cause of the American Indian, his work in fostering a cordial spirit of commercial reciprocity between France and the United States, and his self-sacrifice and devotion to the United States and to her allies, from the hour in 1914 when war was declared in Europe to the present, have been of the highest order. In fact, two careers, each complete and re-

markable, have been compiled by Rodman Wanamaker, coincident but separate, not even interlocking, and whether he be considered as merchant or citizen, highest honor must be awarded him.

Rodman Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia, February 13, 1863. He completed university study at Princeton, with graduation in the class of 1886, and later received from his *alma mater* the Master's degree. He at once entered upon his career with the house of John Wanamaker in Philadelphia, and two years later he became a partner, with residence in Paris. For ten years, 1888-98, he remained in Paris as head of the Wanamaker organization, and during those ten years not only grew to full stature as a merchant, but accomplished so much in advancing reciprocal trade relations between the United States and France, as to bring forth official recognition from the French Government. That recognition took the form of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and he was made a Chevalier of the Legion in 1897, an Officer in 1907, and a Commander in 1920.

His continuous residence in Paris ceased in 1898, but his large interests abroad have required an official residence, and both in Paris and Biarritz he has maintained beautiful homes in keeping with his position. Some years after the acquisition of the A. T. Stewart store in New York, that city became his home, and as vice-president of the John Wanamaker stores he carried the responsibilities of executive management of both the New York and Philadelphia stores, and of the branches in London, Paris, and Japan. In January, 1923, he was elected president of John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, and of John Wanamaker, New York, succeeding his father, who passed

away at the age of eighty-three. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Lehigh and New England Railway Company; is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York; an executor of the estate of James Gordon Bennett; and was recently elected president of the First Penny Savings Bank of Philadelphia to succeed his father, who founded this institution.

From early manhood Mr. Wanamaker has evidenced a deep interest in art, and is a connoisseur of paintings, tapestries, and antiques, and his study has qualified him to judge critically the work of the old masters and of the modern painters. He has aided a number of artists over rough places, and it was through his encouragement and co-operation that Tanner, the talented negro artist from the United States, was enabled to win his high success in Paris. He founded in 1889, and is still president of the American Art Association of Paris, out of which grew the American Art Students' Club, these two societies maintaining a club house in the French capital.

In his business, Mr. Wanamaker has endeavored to foster a spirit of commercial co-operation between this country and France, for he has always been fully appreciative of the genius of the French people. He has exploited their merchandise, believing their products, in many cases, to be the best instances of merchandising ingenuity. But his residence abroad has made him a more intense and loyal American. This extract from his pen best expresses his position:

I believe America will have most of the leading factories of the world in days to come, because she will train men with business minds to control them and to enact wise and stimulating legislation. The older countries, being rich in all that is valuable from the artistic standpoint, will surely be drained

of much that they have by the power of the wealth of America in days to come. Institutions of many kinds are being established here, that far over-reach those of other countries. The temperaments of Americans are so ambitious that they have, within the short period of fifty years, developed a skill to make money in trade, and in commerce that is unparalleled in human history. The common, humble workingman of every nation has been the soldier who fought for and saved his nation. If we ever approach a period when there may be more fighting, there will be good soldiers to do it, but at the same time, there is a period creeping on, slowly perhaps, but surely, of America's shaping through her vast business control, the new world spirit and history.

In the North American Indian, Mr. Wanamaker found a subject of absorbing interest, and an outlet for his intense patriotism. He organized and equipped a mission or expedition of citizenship, the sole desire being to strengthen the feeling of allegiance and loyalty and friendship between the Red Man and the White Man, and to preserve in life motion pictures and authentic records of every-day life, the customs, habits, and history of the Indian before he finally passes. Three expeditions, under the authority of the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior, have been sent into the Indian country, and a large amount of historical and human data has been obtained, which will be deposited in the memorial to be erected as a base to the National Indian Statue, for which ground was broken at Fort Wadsworth by President Taft in 1913, and which will be erected by Mr. Wanamaker and the American people.

Aeronautics made a special appeal to Mr. Wanamaker, and many years ago he became a member of the Aero Club of America. He was in Europe when Blériot first crossed the English Channel in an aeroplane, and he at once purchased a duplicate of the model and sent it to the United States to be exhibited in the

Wanamaker stores, that his people might see this epoch-making machine. He also purchased and exhibited in the stores the aeroplane with which Glenn H. Curtiss won the James Gordon Bennett trophy in Europe. So, too, in the building of the airship "America," Mr. Wanamaker carried forward a plan that had long been forming in his mind—the crossing of the Atlantic. He foresaw that sooner or later the ocean would be crossed in the air, and hoped to be the means of its accomplishment. All this he had determined before even broaching the plan to Mr. Curtiss.

When war was declared in Europe in 1914, Mr. Wanamaker, in his London offices, cabled at once to his offices in Paris, to place at the disposal of the French Government his residence, No. 127 Avenue des Champs Elysées, for use as a hospital for the wounded. His generous offer was quickly accepted, and all through the four years of fighting the house was filled to capacity by wounded officers and men in need of special treatment under favorable surroundings. Mr. Wanamaker turned his villa at Biarritz over to the French Red Cross, who used it for several months as a temporary home for refugees from the invaded districts of France, many homeless women and children being there cared for until a permanent home could be provided for them. The facilities of the Paris and London offices of John Wanamaker were placed at the disposal of the American Expeditionary Forces, after they reached those areas, to be used in any way possible in helping to keep them in communication with their families in the United States. Letters and parcels were delivered, and a service inaugurated by which relatives and friends in the United States

could pay at home for parcels of food and clothing for their boys "Over There," and have them delivered anywhere in France, Belgium, or England.

In co-operation with the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wanamaker established in Paris and in Tours the American Soldiers and Sailors clubs, which kept open house for service men to come and go as they pleased, depending only on their good behavior, and furnishing them practically at cost, food, cigarettes, ice cream and soda water, also maintaining a reading room where the American newspapers and periodicals could be seen, and where letters could be written and games played, a little memory of home greatly appreciated by the many who wanted to "go right."

In New York, Mr. Wanamaker was for a long time special deputy police commissioner in charge of the police reserves, and chairman of many committees for civic improvement, among them the Committee on Public Welfare. At the close of the war he was appointed chairman of the city Committee of Welcome to Home-coming Troops, and the Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests. Later he was made chairman of a committee to erect a permanent memorial to the men from New York City who made the supreme sacrifice during the war with Germany. He has served on the staffs of Governors Whitman, Smith and Miller, and is on the staff of the present Governor Smith, who is serving a second term. Among the many decorations which he has received from foreign governments, in appreciation of his services and his gifts, is that of Commander of the Legion of Honor (French), Commander of the Royal Victorian Order of Great Britain, and Grand Officer

of the Order of Leopold II of Belgium, Officer of the Order of the Crown (Italy), Officer of the Order of St. Sava, Third Class (Serbia), and the Order of the Liberator, Second Class (Venezuela), but his highest title is "American Citizen," with a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Wanamaker is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, the Pennsylvania Society, and many other societies, business, scientific and social. His New York clubs are: The Princeton, Turf and Field, Tandem, Tuxedo, Bankers of America, Aero of America, Automobile of America, Yacht, National Arts, Meadow (Southampton), and National Golf Links of America. His Philadelphia clubs are: The Aero, Corinthian Yacht, Germantown Cricket, Huntingdon Valley Country, Markham, Princeton, Philadelphia Country, Racquet, University, Art, and City. In Paris he is a member of: Comité France-Amérique, Cercle de la Boule, Travelers Club, Auto Club de France, Cercle Chemin de Fer, Société de Sport de l'Île de Puteaux, Yacht Club de France, Société d'Encouragement à l'Aviation, and Cercle du Bois de Boulogne. His London clubs are: The Bath, Ranelagh, and Royal Automobile. He is an ardent advocate of out-of-door life, sports and recreations, as his clubs indicate, and he keeps physically fit for his important duties. His time is divided between New York, Philadelphia, London and Paris. Work is his play, and his great joy in life is in doing something worth while, in creating something new, in organizing and in developing business for the welfare of all his co-workers.

WIGGIN, Kate Douglas,

Author, Dramatist.

Many of the writers of so-called "child-

dren's stories" in reality produce literature which, while it may and often does delight the adult mind, makes little appeal to the childish imagination. There are comparatively few authors who have been able to weave stories which can be enjoyed both by children and grown-ups, but of that heaven-blessed band Kate Douglas Wiggin must certainly be rated a prominent member. The products of her prolific pen have for many years delighted countless thousands of readers of all ages in many lands and climes. She had a deep and long-abiding love of children, which was the driving incentive which started her on her long career as a writer. As a reader of her own stories she was delightful, and her light-hearted, graceful, but spirited, personality was reflected in her manifold activities. In her later years she spent much time in the British Isles, and "The London Spectator" called her the most successful ambassador that the United States had yet sent to England.

Kate Douglas (Smith) Wiggin (Mrs. George Christopher Riggs) was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1859. She was the daughter of Robert Noah Smith, a lawyer, and Helen Elizabeth (Dyer) Smith. Her ancestors had long been in America, and were of English and Welsh extraction. The members of the paternal branch were said to have been descendants of Captain John Smith, of "Mayflower" fame. Her father died while she was a small infant, and her mother later married Dr. Albion Bradbury. One of the earliest recollections of her childhood was the meeting of Charles Dickens on a railway journey, during his American lecture tour, and having a conversation with him. She was educated at Abbott Academy. And-

over, Massachusetts. In 1876 she joined her family in Santa Barbara, California, where they had removed on account of her stepfather's failing health. She became interested in kindergarten work and studied the system in Los Angeles, and later, in San Francisco, she organized the first free kindergarten in the West. She kept up her interest in this work throughout her life and, in collaboration with her sister, Nora A. Smith, is the author of several text books on this subject. Her first books were written for the purpose of obtaining funds with which to carry on this work.

The family met with serious financial reverses after their removal to California, and her first story, "Half-a-Dozen Housekeepers," written while she was eighteen, was published in "St. Nicholas Magazine" and helped to tide them through a financial crisis. "The Birds' Christmas Carol" was first written and printed in San Francisco and the proceeds used for the free kindergarten. Later it was published in book form, in 1888, and has enjoyed an enormous circulation. It has been translated into many foreign languages, including the Japanese, and is considered one of the classics of its kind. In 1880 the young teacher married S. B. Wiggin, a lawyer, and they went to live in New York. He died in 1889, and on March 20, 1895, she was married, in New York, to George C. Riggs, a manufacturer and importer, who survives her. She continued, however, to use the pen name of Wiggin throughout her life in her writings. In 1906 Bowdoin College conferred upon her the degree of Litt.D.

The product of Mrs. Wiggin's pen may be divided briefly into three distinct classes: (1) Purely educational; (2) stories dealing with the daily problems of

children and which make an almost equal appeal to the child readers and men and women; (3) a combination of the novel and travel books. "The Birds' Christmas Carol" and "Rebecca" probably have made the strongest bid for permanent fame of all her writings. The former is one of the most popular of all Christmas stories, and the latter has been generally pronounced the best girl's story since "Little Women." In much of her literary labor Mrs. Wiggin was ably assisted by her sister, Nora Archibald Smith, a writer of notable verse, who devoted most of her life to educational work. Mrs. Wiggin's autobiography, "My Garden of Memories," was completed shortly before her final illness in England, and has been published posthumously.

The list of books published by Mrs. Wiggin includes: "The Birds' Christmas Carol," 1888; "The Story of Patsy," 1889; "A Summer in a Canon," 1889; "Timothy's Quest," 1890; "Children's Rights" (with Nora A. Smith), 1892; "Polly Oliver's Problem," 1893; "A Cathedral Courtship," 1893; "Penelope's English Experiences," 1893; "The Village Watch Tower," 1895; "Froebel's Gifts" (with Nora A. Smith), 1895; "Froebel's Occupations" (with same), 1896; "Marm Lisa," 1896; "Nine Love Songs and a Carol," 1896; "Penelope's Progress," 1898; "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland," 1901; "The Diary of a Goose Girl," 1902; "Rebecca," 1903; "The Affair at the Inn" (collaboration), 1904; "Rose o' the River," 1905; "New Chronicles of Rebecca," 1907; "The Old Peabody Pew," 1907; "Susanna and Sue," 1907; "Mother Carey's Chickens," 1911; "The Story of Waitstill Baxter," 1913; "My Garden of Memories," 1923. Editor (with Nora A. Smith): "Golden

Numbers," 1902; "The Posy Ring," 1903; "Pinafore Palace Poems," 1904; "The Fairy Ring," 1906; "Magic Case-ments," 1907; "Tales of Laughter," 1908; "Tales of Wonder," 1909; "The Talking Beasts," 1911.

Many of Mrs. Wiggin's stories have been reproduced with success in moving pictures. Miss Mary Pickford played the title part in the screen version of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Mrs. Wiggin is also the author of the following plays: "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" (which enjoyed a long run with Edith Taliferro in the title role), 1908; "Mother Carey's Chickens," 1915; "The Old Pea-body Pew;" "Bluebeard," a musical fantasy, 1914; "Penelope's Postscripts," 1915.

For many years Mrs. Wiggin maintained a home in New York and at "Quillcote," Hollis, Maine. Her works enjoyed a popularity in England almost equal to that of America, and she visited that country frequently. Her death occurred at Darrow-on-the-Hill, near London, in August, 1923. According to her last request, her body was cremated and the ashes brought to America and scattered on the waters of the Saco River, near her summer home in Maine.

NATHAN, Morris,

Successful Merchant.

The character and achievement of Morris Nathan, one of the best known citizens and business men of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was thus commented upon editorially by the "Johnstown Tribune":

Starting literally with his whole capital on his back, Morris Nathan rose from the very humblest place to a leadership in the city's mercantile circle. His progress was that of Johnstown, and his abiding faith in the community he loved was shown by ex-

tensive investments in real estate. A genial personality, combined with business acumen of a very high order, made him a model merchant. He foresaw the development of the community and always looked ahead.

He was a kind and generous father, and his heart went out to every unfortunate. His charities were of the sort which did not parade them, but he was always ready to extend a helping hand. A loyal and a patriotic citizen of his adopted country, Morris Nathan won a high place in this community, and better than all won the respect and confidence of the people, especially of those with whom he held relations.

The "Tribune" believes it to be but just to say that in thirty years of business relations with him there never arose a misunderstanding. The community has lost a valuable citizen and a sincere friend.

Morris Nathan, son of David Nathan, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1862, and died in Greenville, Maine, June 12, 1920, but was a resident of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, being in Maine on a fishing trip. David Nathan died in Germany, in the year 1900, at the great age of ninety-two, surviving his wife seven years.

Morris Nathan spent the first fourteen years of his life in his native Hesse-Darmstadt, there gaining a knowledge of the fundamental branches of an education. In 1876 he came to the United States, joining his brother, Adolph Nathan, then conducting a general store on Main Street, Johnstown, Pennsylvania. He had barely means to reach his brother, but was immediately placed at work and found an opportunity both to earn money and acquire a knowledge of American merchandising methods. Morris Nathan continued with his brother, Adolph Nathan, until the great Johnstown flood of May 31, 1889, a disaster in which Adolph Nathan lost his life.

Shortly after the flood, Morris Nathan established his own business, a small wholesale crockery store, on the present site of the "Quick Lunch Cafe." He prospered from the beginning, and in a few months opened a branch of his Main Street store in the Woolf block on Franklin Street. For over a year he conducted both stores, then having built up so large a patronage, he consolidated both stores in the Ellis building on Main Street, Johnstown, and there conducted a general department store business for fifteen years. In 1911 Mr. Nathan purchased the Barnes property, and the present handsome and modern department store building was erected and occupied.

While Morris Nathan was the founder and managing head of the great Nathan business, he associated with him his brother, Simon Nathan, that connection giving the firm its name, M. Nathan & Brother. These three brothers, Adolph, Simon, and Morris Nathan, were all merchants and all are deceased, Adolph perishing in the Johnstown Flood; Simon dying in Philadelphia; and Morris, the last survivor, passing away in Maine. A large business resulted from the wise management of Morris Nathan, and the department store he founded and developed was continued after his death under the management of his son-in-law, Nelson A. Elsasser.

Mr. Nathan was affiliated with the Masonic order, a member of Johnstown Lodge, No. 278, Free and Accepted Masons; Johnstown Chapter, No. 195, Royal Arch Masons; Johnstown Council, No. 30, Royal and Select Masters; the Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite held all degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was also a Noble of

Taffa Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Sportsman's Club; Progress Social Club; and Johnstown Gymnastic Association. He was most charitable in a quiet way, giving freely to the needy and deserving of his city. He was District Governor of the Erie Orphanage, and was deeply attached to his adopted city, interested in the different enterprises that made for civic progress and prosperity. He was held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries of the business world and by the public-at-large, the merchants and business men of the city paying tribute to his honorable, upright life by closing their stores, shops, or offices during the hours of his funeral.

Morris Nathan married, April 20, 1882, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Margaret Friant, of Johnstown, who survives him, a resident of Johnstown, her home at No. 416 Vine Street. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris Nathan, a daughter, Hulda, wife of Nelson A. Elsasser, and manager of the M. Nathan & Brother Department Store. Mr. Nathan was a devotee of the out-of-door life, and relied hopefully upon a journey to the Maine woods to restore him to health as it had done many times previously. But the fishing trip he planned failed to bring the expected help, and he died in far-away Maine.

QUINBY, Henry Cole,

Lawyer, Author.

As a member of one of the oldest New England families, Henry Cole Quinby was attracted easily to a study of the early history of his country, and all that pertained to the early family life of New



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England became of interest to him. As he became interested, he became the student, and delved deep, opening mines of information, uncovering new veins of interest in the annals of the past, and he contributed materially to the genealogical and historical records. He was a most interesting writer on any subject, and neither his history nor his genealogy failed to interest the reader. Upright, pure of motive, clear of vision and sound in judgment, he was a lawyer to be trusted and leaned upon, and in his branch of practice he rose to eminence. Among his writings was a genealogy of the Quinby family, and he published, in 1915, the first volume, a handsome and comprehensive work of over six hundred pages. At the time of his passing he had just finished the preparation for the press of the second volume of that work.

The family was founded in this country by Robert Quinby, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, about 1638, and moved to Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he became an influential citizen. The line of descent from Robert Quinby is traced through his son, Robert (2), and his wife, Anna Quinby; their son, Joseph, and his wife, Rachel (Morrill) Quinby; their son, Joseph (2), and his wife, Mary (Haskell) Quinby; their son, Captain John Quinby, and his wife, Eunice (Freeman) Quinby; their son, Moses, a graduate of the first class from Bowdoin College, and his wife, Annie (Titcomb) Quinby; their son, Thomas, and his wife, Jane Elizabeth (Brewer) Quinby; their son, Henry Brewer, and his wife, Octavia (Cole) Quinby; their son, Henry Cole Quinby, the principal character of this review.

Henry Brewer Quinby, manufacturer, bank president, and eminent citizen, is a

graduate of Bowdoin College, A. B., 1869; M. D., Columbia University, I.L.D., Bowdoin and Dartmouth; president-treasurer of Cole Manufacturing Company, Lakeport, New Hampshire; president of the Laconia National Bank, City Savings Bank, Masonic Temple Association; an influential Republican of the State of New Hampshire; member of the Governor's staff, 1872-73, with the rank of colonel; member of the State Legislature (House), 1887-88; (Senate) 1889-90; Governor's Council 1891-92; chairman of State Press Board; delegate-at-large to Republican National Convention, 1892; chairman of State Republican Convention, 1896; trustee of New Hampshire State Hospital, 1897-1909; Governor of New Hampshire, 1909-11.

Governor Quinby married Octavia Cole, who died in 1920, daughter of Benjamin James and Mehitabel Aborn (Batchelder) Cole, of Lakeport, New Hampshire.

From such parentage and ancestry came Henry Cole Quinby, born in Lake Village, New Hampshire, July 9, 1872, and died in his sleep during the night of Monday, October 23, 1922, at his home No. 235 West 75th street, New York City. His education began in kindergarten in Booneville, Missouri, about 1878, was continued in Franklin public school, Washington, D. C., in 1879, and in Misses Tompkins School at Harrisburg, in 1880, the Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, New Hampshire, in 1881, in public schools at Stroudwater, Maine, and in Lake Village, New Hampshire, 1882-84, and at Chaunoy-Hall School, Boston, where he finished college preparation. At the Chaunoy-Hall School he founded the school paper, "The Abstract," and was elected president of the

Boston Association of Editors of School Papers. There too he was awarded the gold medals for composition and declamation. Leaving that school in 1886, he studied law in the office of E. A. and C. B. Hibbard, of Laconia, New Hampshire, then in 1890 entered Harvard University, whence he was graduated A. B., *cum laude*, class of 1894, and LL. B., class of 1897, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. During his college term at Harvard he was manager of "The Advocate," and in Harvard Law School was one of the four founders of the Kent Club. From Bowdoin, his father's *alma mater*, he received the honorary degree of A. M. in 1916.

Mr. Quinby chose New York City as the seat of his practice, and there in 1895 located, first entering the office of the eminent Joseph H. Choate, there remaining until Mr. Choate accepted appointment as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James. He then established offices at No. 165 Broadway and practiced for a year or two with Henry M. Earle, then they separated and Mr. Quinby continued the practice of law alone. He was for many years general counsel of the National Association of Credit Men, and was legal advisor to many other organizations and corporations. He was a sound lawyer and a wise counsellor, his practice large and lucrative.

Exceedingly versatile and greatly gifted as a writer, he always had an affection for the stage and its people. He was the attorney and friend of Booth Tarkington and others of distinction as dramatists and actors. He was long a member of the Players' Club, and was so well known as a competent critic that numerous manuscript plays passed through his hands for judgment. He was a member of the venerable Amateur Comedy Club, to

which he was elected in 1898 and which twice he served as vice-president. With that organization he appeared in Pinero's, "The Cabinet Minister" as "Brooke Twombly," 1900; in Boucicault's, "The Jilt" as "Rev. Mr. Spooner," 1901; in "She Stoops to Conquer" as "Bearward," 1903; in "Captain Letterblair" as "Smithers," 1904; in "His Excellency the Governor" as "Groves," 1905; in "Joseph Entangled" as "Knapman," 1907; in "Old Heidelberg" as "one of the students," 1909; in "Greater Than the Law" as "Francis," 1912; and in "Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh" as "Kilson," in 1921, his last appearance on the club stage.

Eligible to most of the societies based on patriotic and Colonial ancestry, Mr. Quinby was active in but one, The Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, of which he became a member in 1897 and a life member in 1915, gaining the honor through descent from "Elder" William Brewster. He was elected historian, in 1916 an assistant, and two years later was chosen governor of the Society, and was annually re-elected until his death. From the beginning he gave valuable assistance in building up the library, and as governor was brilliantly successful, having not only deep cultural background which kept him keenly alive to and appreciative of the traditions and purposes of the society, but he was a most gracious and effective presiding officer, holding the loving regard of all his associates. He was a member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society for twenty-five years, and on December 2, 1907, was elected a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He was president of the New Hampshire Society at the time of his death, the New England Society, Boston

Philatelic Society, member of the Union League in New York, member of its Library Committee, 1902-11, secretary 1914-19, and vice-president from 1920 until his passing. Upon retiring from the office of secretary, he was presented by a large number of the members with a gold watch, chain, pencil, and a very handsome fob. He served many years as a member of the committee on admission to the Harvard Club of New York City; was a member of the Bar Association; American Defense Society; Museum of Natural History; American Red Cross; The Rotary Club; Club of New York; and "The Fossils", Harvard Collectors and Midday clubs; American Universities Club of London, and County Lawyers' Association.

Mr. Quinby was intensely patriotic, as evidenced by his activity previous to and during the World War, 1914-18, and during the years of American participation, 1917-19, when as chairman of the executive committee of the American Defense Society, a great part of his time during day and night was spent in advocating preparedness and in suppressing German propaganda then being so widely spread. In politics he was a Republican, with a wide acquaintance with men of prominence in the party.

An enthusiast on the subject of genealogy, Mr. Quinby became known also as an authority. He was the founder, editor and author of "New England Family History," a magazine of genealogy and history written entirely by Mr. Quinby, which first appeared in 1907 and ran for four volumes into 1912. Volume I of his Quinby-Quinby family appeared in 1915, Volume II in 1922. He wrote, in co-authorship with his wife, "Equestrian Monuments of the World," and together they made many visits to different countries gathering material for that work.

Henry Cole Quinby married (first), November 7, 1895, in Boston, Massachusetts, Rev. Leighton Parks, D.D., officiating; Maria Coffin Stimpson, who lived but a little while thereafter, daughter of Oliver and Cora (Doane) Stimpson. Mr. Quinby married (second), in Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 6, 1907, Florence Adelaide Cole, daughter of Charles Ward and Amanda Maria (Hoag) Cole, of Flushing, Long Island. Mrs. Quinby is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in New York State through descent from John and Priscilla Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Quinby had their summer home at Neponsit, a privately owned beach on the Rockaway peninsula within the limits of New York City. They were deeply interested in their summer home community and identified with its several organizations.

MINER, Anne Parker,

Educator, Social Worker.

To countless thousands the name of Anne Parker Miner means much that is lovely and benevolent, much that adds to the sum of human happiness, and carries the heart over those difficult places in the struggle of life to loftier levels of happiness, and nobler heights of attainment. Miss Miner shares in many branches of welfare endeavor, and in every movement in which she bears a part she is a leader, not by her own assumption of responsibility, but because others turn to her as a natural and trusted leader, and find in her courageous faith and masterly grasp of conditions the power of leadership. Whatever cause enlists her sympathies, therewith she goes forward, and hand in hand with her go all who come in touch with her contagious enthusiasm.

Miss Miner, listed in the "Social Register" of Chicago, Illinois, comes of a family distinguished throughout many generations for men of brilliant mental attainments, of sturdy moral stature, women of charm and gracious spirit and youth of noble achievements. The family line has been traced directly to a date of the fourth century. It was first established in America with the coming of the "Mayflower," pioneers of the family having settled in New England in the year 1620. Generation after generation, men of this name, in lineal descent from the pioneer, have gone out into the world from Christian homes to careers of worthy and progressive effort in many lines of advance, and have made the name of large and honorable significance. Clement Miner, Miss Miner's paternal great-great-grandfather, was an officer of the Continental Army in the Revolutionary War, having received his commission from Jonathan Trumbull the day previous to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 3, 1776. William Miner, his son, was a sea captain in the early years of his career, commanding a vessel which plied between the eastern ports of the United States and the West Indies. He later took up agricultural interests, was a resident of Bridgeport, Vermont, for some years, then removed to Lansingburg, Rensselaer County, New York, where he died at an early age. He married Prudence Potter, a woman of courage and resource, who kept her family together until the children were able to take care of themselves. William Parker, her maternal great-great-grandfather, was also an officer in the American Revolution.

The Hon. Edward Griffith Miner, son of these parents, and Miss Miner's grandfather, was born at Bridgeport, Vermont, January 21, 1809, and died

December 4, 1900. A natural student, he made the most of every opportunity to acquire knowledge throughout his long and brilliant career. Mastering several trades in his early youth, he was, even during his childhood, principally self-supporting, and in that long ago, when the rigors of labor had not been relieved even for the young, this meant self-sacrifice and hardship now almost beyond conception. Mr. Miner was offered free conveyance to the State of Illinois from Vermont on condition that he would drive one of two teams a migrating farmer wished to take to his new home. Journeying *via* Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Danville, they settled in Greene County, Illinois, and Mr. Miner pressed on through unbroken forest to Winchester. This was in 1832, and two years later, marrying a direct descendant of John Alden, of the "Mayflower," Edward G. Miner founded in Winchester, Illinois, a family which has been identified closely with the State history. For a time Mr. Miner was employed by John Deere, the inventor of the steel plow. They formed a close friendship, which was renewed in Illinois in later years, and endured until death. Active in the employ of a St. Louis firm, Peter Blow & Company, as manager of their log cabin store of two rooms in Winchester, Mr. Miner, two years after his arrival, bought out the interest. This was the nucleus of great and constructive usefulness in the business life of Winchester. E. G. Miner & Company was the first banking house in Winchester, organized in 1857, the late Judge John Moses, known as the "historian of Illinois," Mr. Miner's partner. This was sold in August, 1865, to the First National Bank of Winchester, but two years later Edward G. Miner became the head of the firm of Miner,

Frost & Hubbard, bankers, from which he withdrew only upon his retirement from business at the age of seventy-seven years.

Edward G. Miner became a stalwart influence for political advance in his day—a day of great men. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln the President, and of Abraham Lincoln the man. His wide acquaintance among the prominent men of that time linked his name more or less frequently with those of Andrew Jackson, Stephen A. Douglas, Governors French, Bissell, Edwards, Yates, Beveridge, and Oglesby, Senators Trumbull, Palmer and Douglas, Judges John M. Peck, Spencer, Peter Cartwright and Stephen Paxton. In 1845 Mr. Miner was elected representative from Scott County to the Fifteenth General Assembly of Illinois, serving for a period of three years. This was not, however, his first or only public service. In 1839, with the organization of Scott County, he was appointed county school commissioner, and this appointment was ratified by the people by his election on the first annual election day. His annual report of his first term's work is still in the possession of the family. Mr. Miner was further one of the first postmasters of Winchester, Illinois, by appointment of President William Henry Harrison. He handed out mail through the aperture of a door in his little log cabin store, and this door was for many years a fixture in his handsome residence in Winchester. Mr. Miner was devoutly religious, a deacon of the First Baptist Church, and a liberal supporter of all its activities, also gave generously in aid of the poor and needy of the community.

Edward G. Miner married, in 1834, Sophronia Alden, a direct descendant of John Alden, of the Plymouth company "Mayflower" passengers, and whose

elder brother married the sister of Mary Lyons, the founder of Mt. Holyoke College, Mt. Holyoke, Massachusetts. Edward G. and Sophronia (Alden) Miner were the parents of six children: 1. James, a physician now a resident of the family homestead. 2. Henry, of further mention. 3. Mary, who died in infancy. 4. Lucy, who died in 1887. 5. Anna, who was the wife of C. B. Hubbard, and died in February, 1901. 6. Howard, who made the supreme sacrifice for his country in the Civil War.

Henry Miner, second son of the above parents, became one of the foremost men in the financial activities of his State, and a leading figure in its advancement. His career in the realm of civic progress was of great influence and benefit to both his community and fellowmen. He was for a number of years a member of the State Legislature, and a member of several of its most important committees; under Gov. Richard Yates, 2nd; president of the board of trustees of the Illinois Central Insane Asylum, at Jacksonville, Illinois, these same positions being held by his father under Richard Yates, the war governor. He was also chairman of the Republican County Committee; and treasurer of the County School Board. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, served as deacon for thirty years, and was superintendent of the Sunday School for forty years.

Henry Miner married Dolly Afia (Parker) Brown, of New York, widow of Colonel Charles F. Brown, who was killed in the Civil War, and daughter of Professor William Parker, president of his own exclusive college preparatory school for boys, and a member of the first graduating class of Dartmouth College. Mr. and Mrs. Miner were the parents of four children: 1. Frances Chamberlain Brown, now the wife of Pro-

fessor W. G. Langworthy Taylor, of Lincoln, Nebraska. 2. Anne Parker, of further mention. 3. Henriette, deceased. 4. Julia, now the wife of Edgar L. Morrill, M. D., of Fort Collins, Colorado.

Miss Miner's relatives have attained positions of large distinction and of these may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. Dascomb, founders of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Dr. Hamlin, a cousin of Dolly Afia (Parker-Brown) Miner, who founded Roberts College, at Constantinople, Turkey-in-Europe; Dr. J. M. T. Finney, head surgeon of Johns Hopkins University, who had charge of all hospitals at the front during the World War; Edward G. Miner, 2nd, of Rochester, New York; and Captain William Warwick Cogwill (West Point) of Pinehurst, North Carolina.

Anne Parker Miner was born at Winchester, Illinois, and is a daughter of Henry and Dolly Afia (Parker-Brown) Miner. Her education was begun in the local public schools, followed by special courses at the Illinois Conservatory of Music, at Jacksonville, Illinois; Hosmer Hall, of St. Louis, Missouri; the New England Conservatory of Music, at Boston; Radcliffe College; Bush Temple Conservatory, of Chicago; and the "Sorbonne." Miss Miner lectured on art in Paris, and also devoted five years of study in Paris and Rome to folk dancing, music, art, interior decoration, and advanced study in the languages. She is financial manager of the United Women of America, which forms a part of the board of reviewers of current motion pictures. Her activity in the world of literature is far-reaching; she is president of the Unique Book and Handicraft Salon, membership of which is by invitation only, and comprises some of the most distinguished among the *litterati* of the country.

It is perhaps, however, in the many benevolences in which she bears a part, that Miss Miner finds her greatest pleasure, and in which she most clearly reveals herself to the world. The activities of the World War commanded her indefatigable endeavors. She served as Illinois State chairman of the National Surgical Dressings Committee at Chicago, also as Nebraska State chairman at Lincoln. She was State and Western Division chairman of the "Food For France Fund," and was National chairman of the Ligue Fraternelle des Enfants de France, a branch of the French Government. Miss Miner was organizer and president of the "Chicago Babies' Free Milk Fund," with offices in the First National Bank Building in that city. This work was supported and officered by leading people of the day. As a leading member of the League of American Pen Women Miss Miner devotes a great deal of attention to the encouragement of struggling writers and the spread of good literature. Many noted authors are frequent guests at her luncheons and salons, these being held once each month. She was chairman of the campaign of the League of American Pen Women to promote the sale of five thousand books written by members during the last week in July and the first week in August, 1923. Miss Miner's more personal interests include membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and other wide and important social affiliations. She is also eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Mayflower, Pilgrim Fathers, Colonial Dames, etc. She supports the Republican party in political affairs; is a member of the Republican Committee of One Hundred; and of the Authors' League of America.

HITCHINGS, Hector M.,**Trial Lawyer.**

In 1912 Mr. Hitchings came prominently into the public eye as the candidate of the Progressive Party for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York County, and although the result was not a victory, the campaign demonstrated that Mr. Hitchings was a strong leader and a man well equipped for any legal or judicial responsibility. He is a man who carries conviction to his hearers, one who appeals straight and direct to their reason, and had he been elected, the New York bench would have gained a jurist with a profound knowledge of the law, well equipped to dispense justice. As a trial lawyer he has few superiors, and in his career at the bar has probably prepared and argued more appeal briefs than almost any lawyer in his city. He has tried many cases, some of them famous, and one of his great successes was in procuring the first writ of error from the United States Supreme Court in a criminal case. This was in 1891, in connection with the conviction of Peter J. Classon, for wrecking the Sixth National Bank, of New York City. He obtained a ruling from that august body, the Supreme Court of the United States, that four of the five counts upon which the defendant had been convicted did not charge a crime, and a pardon was subsequently secured from President Harrison. Mr. Hitchings has fairly earned the high reputation he enjoys as a lawyer of pronounced ability and his place in public confidence and esteem is high.

Lawyer Hitchings is a son of Benjamin G. and Catherine Newberry (Moon) Hitchings, both long deceased. Benjamin G. Hitchings was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1813, and died in 1893.

He prepared for college at Andover, Massachusetts, going thence to Amherst College, whence he was graduated in 1832. He pursued professional studies at both Yale and Harvard universities, and in 1835 came to New York, where he became a member of the bar and continued in active practice until the time of his death.

Hector M. Hitchings was born in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York, December 12, 1855. At the age of thirteen he entered a preparatory school at Amherst, Massachusetts, later going to Winchester, Connecticut, and thence to Phillips-Exeter Academy, whence he was graduated in 1874. He then entered Amherst College, but left at the end of his sophomore year to begin the study of law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1879, by the second department of the Supreme Court, and has practiced continuously in New York until the present time. With his father he was long engaged in litigation affecting Coney Island, which belonged to the town of Gravesend, and which was desired by certain public service corporations, and its common lands, which were laid out and sold by John T. McKane. After the death of his father he organized the firm of Hitchings & Palliser, and later of Hitchings & Burdick, but is now alone. His activities have carried him into every branch of the law, both civil and criminal.

Since leaving college, Mr. Hitchings has always taken an active part in politics, being until 1912 always a supporter of the candidates of the Republican Party, but in that year, believing that the best interests of the country were to be served through again placing Theodore Roosevelt in the presidential chair, he supported the candidate of the Progressive Party and was himself nominated as

a candidate of that party for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York County. Since 1912 Mr. Hitchings has continued his profession as a trial lawyer and has tried many cases and argued many appeals. He purchased his home at No. 264 West Ninety-Third Street in 1894; was president of the West Side Republican Club; acted as president of the Eastern Building Corporation during the time that the new post office building in Varick Street was being erected by it; and from 1910 until 1920 owned and managed the Rockfall Apartments at Broadway and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Mr. Hitchings married, at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 15, 1884, Mary H. Lyman, daughter of John D. Lyman, Secretary of State for New Hampshire for many years. They are the parents of two living children: Christine, born October 31, 1887; and John Lyman, born June 7, 1897. In religious faith Mr. Hitchings is a Presbyterian, and for more than thirty years has been an elder in the Brick Presbyterian Church. His office address is the Mutual Life Building, No. 43 Cedar Street, New York City.

STODDARD, Mary (Handel),

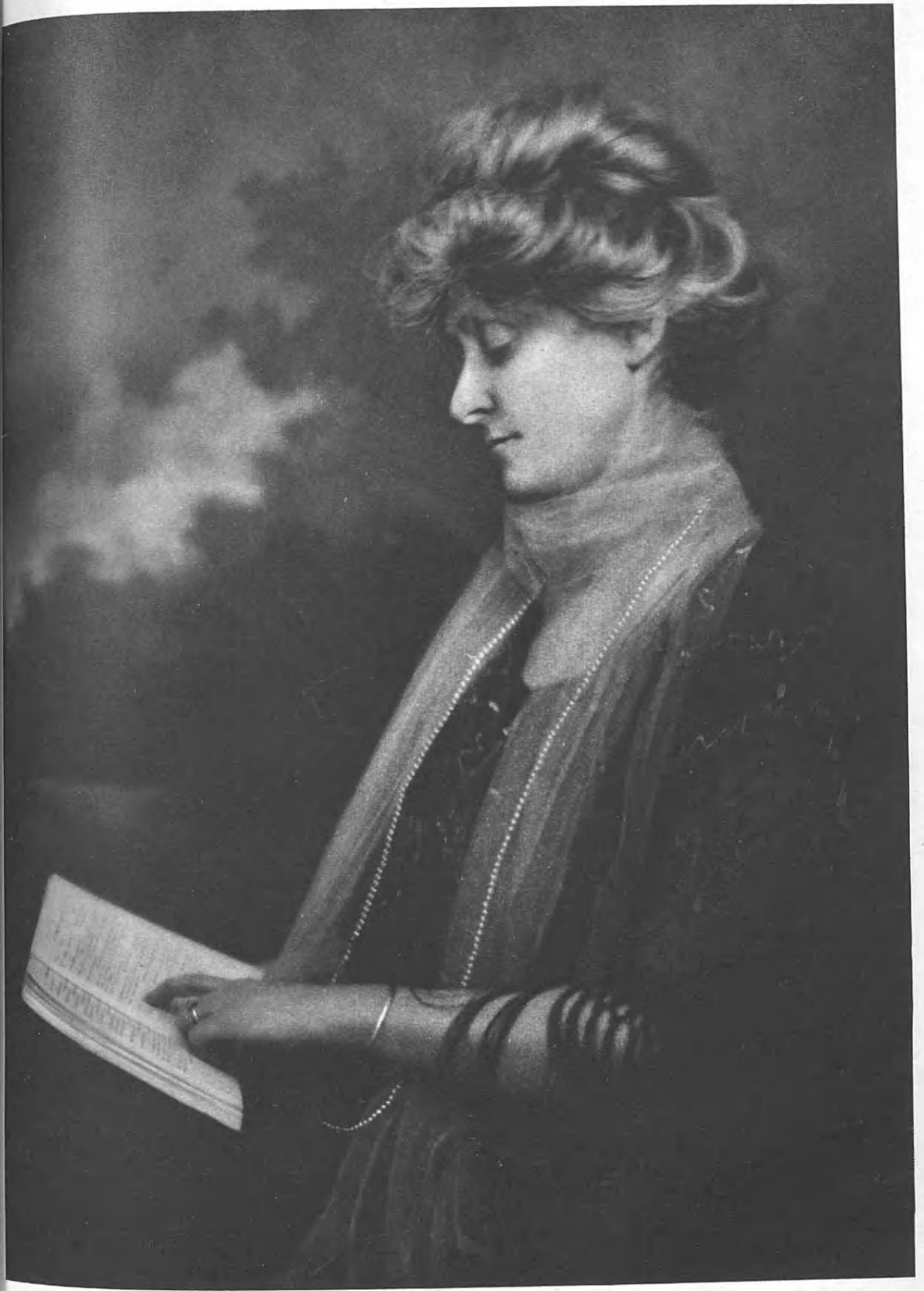
Poet, Scientist.

In scientific research and in the less tangible realm of creative writing, Mary (Handel) Stoddard is a noteworthy figure of the day in America, and is giving to the world the results of definitely constructive effort and talent of a high order. A resident of New York City, and a native of the State of New York, Mrs. Stoddard's interests have no bound nor measure, and to those who know her best, her unassuming spirit is the link which holds her among a close circle of friends, while, were she to

strike out into the world of stress and struggle, she would unquestionably win wider fame as a personality than is even accorded to her published works.

Mrs. Stoddard is descended from the distinguished Handel family of Western New York State, a direct ancestor being Francis J. Handel, her grandfather, who was associated with President Millard Fillmore in the organization and founding of the Buffalo Savings Bank, in the city of Buffalo, New York. At the meeting held May 19, 1846, to organize this institution, which was the twelfth savings bank in the State of New York and the first in the city of Buffalo, Francis J. Handel was named as the fifth of the eighteen incorporators. These eighteen men becoming the board of trustees, he was elected the fifth of this body and served for a period of fifteen years. He was also elected first vice-president of this institution and served in that office for a period of three years. The long and honorable history of this leading savings institution of Western New York, with its present beautiful building, is a monument of the highest significance to the memory of those pioneers of the savings idea in Buffalo, and has borne its direct significance through the people to the economic security of the commonwealth and the nation.

Mary (Handel) Stoddard was born in the city of Buffalo, New York, and educated in the private and high schools of that municipality, also at Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and spent a year abroad in travel and study. From girlhood, her special interests followed the lines of literature and natural science, and in both of these realms she has risen to high standing. Early beginning her career in creative writing, she found her most congenial vehicle of expression in poetry, and her work in



Mary Handel Stoddard

this field is of rare quality and delightful style, developed with the true poet's feeling for the beautiful and the appropriate. Her themes are chosen with direct reference to their meaning as related to every day life, and in her development of these themes, she seems to lift the commonplace to the loftier levels of thought and give to the reader some comprehension of her own ideals. Mrs. Stoddard has written for many of the leading periodicals, and her poems are eagerly sought by lovers of good verse throughout the English-speaking world. Mrs. Stoddard's work in natural science is perhaps of less significance to the general public, but in her delving into the marvels of nature she is giving much attention to the spread of an appreciative understanding of natural science, especially among children. The animal and plant life of the sea form her special realm of investigation and interest, and she is considered a connoisseur on shell and algæ; she keeps careful records of all data she gathers. In her summer place near the ocean she is taking a deep interest in teaching the children of her neighbors and friends the fascinating lore of the animal and plant life which grows and thrives under the surface of the sea. Mrs. Stoddard has collected a great many specimens of more than usual value, and these have been illustrated in the Sunday pictorial sheets of the great metropolitan newspapers. Her work in this field of scientific research was taken up and has always been continued as a leisure interest, an elective, although enthralling, study. Nevertheless her achievements and the specimens which she has gathered have added definitely to the accumulated knowledge of the world regarding the life of the sea, and bears permanent significance to the general realm of science. She is con-

stantly adding new and valuable specimens to her collections.

In those lines of organized advance which group together workers and researchers in various fields of interest, Mrs. Stoddard is a familiar and highly prized associate. She is a member of the American Pen Women's Association, which she served on the board of directors for three years; a member of the Art Alliance of America; and the Dante League and the Women's Club, of Washington Heights, New York. In this last-named affiliation Mrs. Stoddard has been a leader for the past four years as director of lecturers, and while she modestly denominates her own addresses as talks, her public utterances are of the keenest interest and of equal value as scientific discussions when she is addressing an audience on the subject of her nature work. During the World War she did much for the advance of the home activities, serving under the Red Cross in the department of surgical dressings and garments. Much of her leisure is spent in the open, and in company with her mother, who is also deeply interested and prominently active in scientific research. She has made a study of the marine fauna and flora of the California and Florida coasts.

In 1909 Mary Handel became the wife of Ralph George Stoddard, at Buffalo, New York. Mr. Stoddard is manager of the Lymansville Company and a noted business executive of the day. He is a descendant of Ralph George Stoddard, who in turn was descended in direct line from William Stoddard, a knight, who came to England from Normandy, A. D. 1066, as standard-bearer with William the Conqueror, who was a cousin of the family. The Stoddard estate was located in Kent, about seven miles from London Bridge, and dated from 1490. The Stod-

dard family is largely prominent in England and America. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard reside at Washington Heights, in New York City.

KOELBLE, Alphonse George,

Jurist.

The professional career of Mr. Koelble began in the year 1897, with admission to the New York bar. From that year until the present he has been prominent at the bar, and in legal circles ranks as one of the strong men of that bar. For two years, under appointment, he held the high post of acting judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in that position demonstrated his profound knowledge of the law and his capability as a jurist.

Mr. Koelble is of German ancestors who are traced to Grafenhausen, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany. The word *koelble* means "small battle axe", and how it came to be first applied to this family as a surname cannot be stated. The first ancestor of this branch who came to the United States was Joseph Koelble, born in Grafenhausen in 1819. He came to the United States in 1838 and settled in New York City, where he became prominent in the Catholic Church and in the German singing societies. In connection with Edward B. Amend, John Jockel and Joseph Oberle, he founded the first German singing society, the Cecilian, and from that society sprang the Beethoven Mannerchor. He was a member of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, where he sang in the choir, and was one of the voluntary excavators of the "Old Third Street Church," as the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer is often familiarly referred to. He was appointed port warden by Governor Hoffmann but refused to serve.

He was the first vice-president of the German Catholic Central Verein of North America and represented the Catholics of the United States at a congress of German Catholics, held in Germany in 1868. He was very helpful in finding homes for German Catholics who came singly or in families and colonies, aiding and settling them in all parts of the United States, so that there is hardly a section where Mr. Koelble's name is not known.

He married (first) a Miss Platt, born in Melrose, New York, who bore him four children. He married (second) Magdalena Mueller, born in Gollheim, Germany, in 1832, died in New York City, in April, 1912. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom, Alphonso George, is of further mention.

Alphonso George Koelble, fifth child of Joseph Koelble and his second wife, Magdalena Mueller, was born in New York City, August 5, 1863. He began his education in the parochial school of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, going thence to Canisius College, of Buffalo, New York. After completing college years he returned to New York City, where he was for a time engaged in newspaper work, at the same time attending evening classes at the New York Law School. He was awarded the degree of LL. B. by that institution in 1897, graduating at the head of his class. The same year he was admitted to the bar, but the following year, upon the outbreak of war with Spain, he went to the front as a war correspondent for a New York paper. Upon his return he engaged in practice, and so continues, his offices, Suite 1111, No. 51 Chambers Street, New York City.

From 1903 until 1911 Mr. Koelble acted as private secretary for Judge Amend, of the New York Supreme

Court, and upon the death of Judge Amend in 1911, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed him, serving until 1913. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church. In 1911 he was chosen the first president of the German-American Citizens League, which he organized. In 1914-15 he was chairman of the Manhattan Bronx Committee of Tammany Hall, and corresponding secretary of the New York County Committee, but resigned both positions on the eve of the presidential election of 1916. In 1917 he supported Morris Hilquit for mayor of New York City. He is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association; Catholic Benevolent Legion; Knights of Columbus; American Federation of Catholic Societies, of which he was vice-president in 1906; and in all these societies takes a deep interest.

Mr. Koelble married, June 29, 1907, Edna O'Connor, daughter of William and Martha (Webster) O'Connor, her mother a member of the Webster family of Massachusetts, from which Daniel Webster, the great orator and statesman, also sprang. William O'Connor was of Irish descent, the history of the family having been traced back over a period of two thousand years to Brian, the eldest son of Niall Mor, the first king of Connaught of the Hy-Niall sept. Mr. and Mrs. Koelble are the parents of a daughter, Mary K., born October 29, 1909.

LAWRENCE, Connor,

Realtor.

Connor Lawrence, a prominent realtor of New York City, is a descendant of a long line of Lawrences, all of whom have had notable careers in public service or in the business life of the United States.

Of his well known forebears, his father, Frank Richard Lawrence, was an especially noteworthy representative of the honored patronym. Frank Richard Lawrence, as a lawyer, corporation counsel, a Mason of high rank, and as a prominent clubman, exerted a tremendous influence upon the men and manners of his time, and left the impress of his dominant personality upon his immediate generation, the present generation, and those still to come.

Frank Richard Lawrence was born in the city of New York in 1845, a son of Benjamin and Marianne L. Lawrence. He received his early education in the public schools of New York City, following which he engaged in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New York State in 1869. He then began the practice of his profession, soon built up a large clientele, and became very successful. He served as counsel for many important corporations, and as trustee of the Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, at the time of his death being the oldest trustee of this institution. He was for several years president of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. Probably his greatest honor was his incumbency for a period of four years of the Grand Mastership of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York. Another great honor, second only in importance and prestige to the one aforementioned, was his occupancy of the president's chair of the well and widely known Lotos Club for a period of nearly thirty years. He also held membership in the Manhattan Club, the Lawyers' Club, the New York Yacht Club, and the American Yacht Club, of which latter organization he was one of the incorporators, and was also Commodore for the term of 1892-1893. In 1876 Frank Richard Lawrence was married to Eva Annette Reed. Mrs. Lawrence's

death occurred in 1901, and Mr. Lawrence died in 1918.

Connor Lawrence was born in New York City on March 30, 1886, a son of Frank Richard and Eva Annette (Reed) Lawrence. His early education was obtained in the Cutler School of New York City, from which he graduated. He then matriculated in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, class of 1908. Upon leaving Harvard University, Mr. Lawrence immediately began his business career by entering the employ of the real estate firm of John N. Golding, in which connection he continued from the year 1905 to 1908. During the last-named year he associated himself with Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Ellison, and the three men formed the real estate partnership of O'Connor, Lawrence & Ellison, which partnership was continued with success for a period of four years. In 1919 the present business of Lawrence, Blake & Jewell was established, with offices at No. 115 Broadway, New York City, which, since the date of organization, has grown surely and steadily, until today it ranks second to none among similar concerns throughout the metropolitan area. The firm deals in mortgages and bonds, and is especially active in financing the construction of new buildings. Mr. Lawrence, as president of the corporation, applies to his business a rigid code of ethics, which, with the ability and efficiency gained by the three partners through their years of experience, assures the business of still further growth and progress.

Politically, Mr. Lawrence is an Independent in his views, as was his father before him, having formed the habit of voting for the right man for the right office, and does not allow the often too closely drawn lines of party and faction to influence his vote or to confuse his

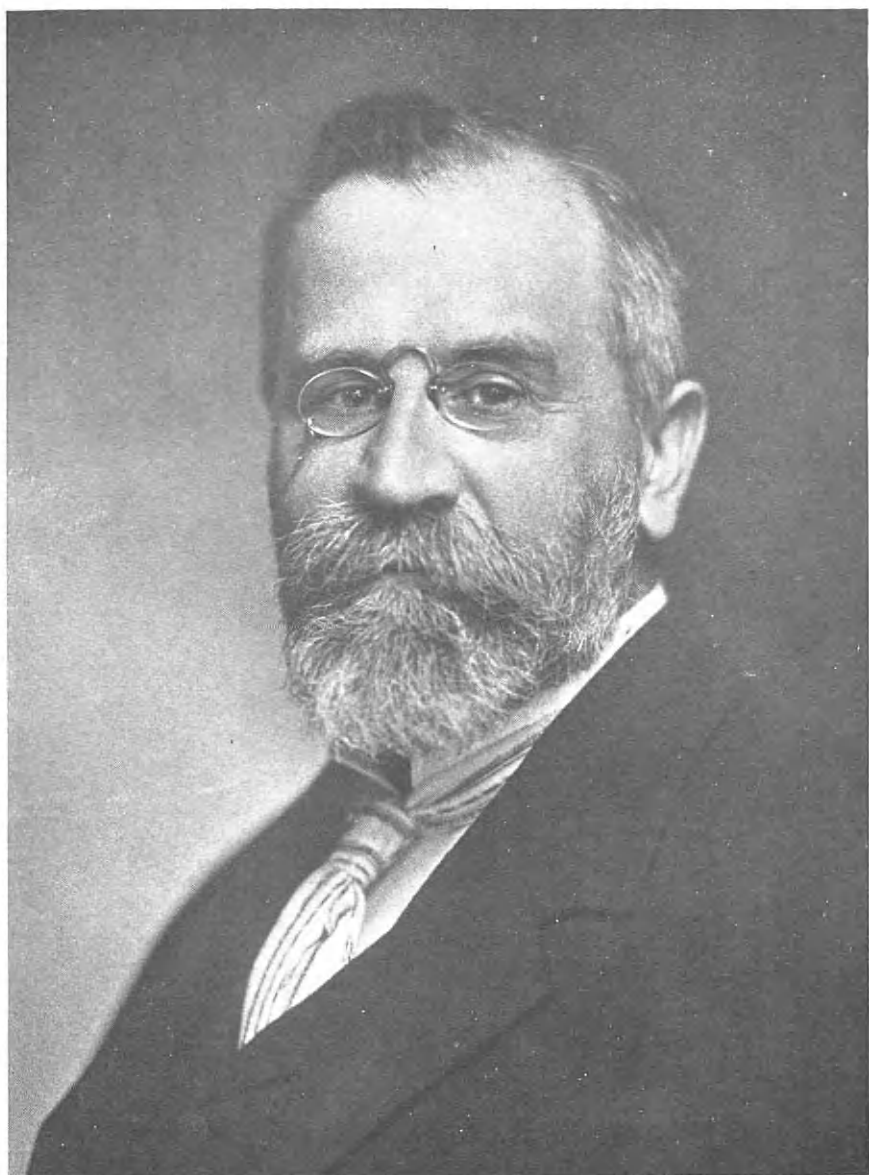
judgment in any issue of great or little moment. Mr. Lawrence holds membership in the Rockaway Hunting Club, the Harvard Club, and again following in his illustrious father's footsteps, in the well known Lotos Club. His religious affiliation is with the St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, at Park Avenue and Fifth Street.

Connor Lawrence was married, in New York City, on October 27, 1915, at St. Bartholomew's Church, to Diantha Allen Fitch, a daughter of Dr. Allen and Adelaide (Brown) Fitch, residents of the metropolis. Dr. Allen Fitch was for many years a prominent physician and surgeon of New York City. He has now retired from active practice. To Connor and Diantha Allen (Fitch) Lawrence has been born one son, Connor Fitch Lawrence, on January 21, 1918. The family residence is located at No. 1075 Park Avenue, New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are active in the work of their church, and are prominent members of society.

HERING, Dr. Rudolph,

Dean of Sanitary Engineers.

The average citizen or member of any civilized community on the surface of the planet inhabited by mankind rarely stops to think of the immense debt of gratitude owing to the guardians of public health who year in and year out, day and night, wage war against our invisible, yet powerful, foes, the disease carrying germs and micro-organism against whom, as Pasteur says, the human race is and ought to be waging a never ceasing war of extermination. Dr. Rudolph Hering, one of the great benefactors of his country and humanity, one of the outstanding figures in the army of health and sanitation, the world's leading authority on municipal water supply, sewerage, and



Rudolph Hering

garbage disposal, the dean of sanitary engineers, was born February 26, 1847, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of Dr. Constantin Hering, the well known homoeopathic physician, who, being of Moravian origin, came to the United States by way of South America, where he had been sent to conduct a botanical and zoological expedition.

Having in 1867 taken the degree of Civil Engineer at the Royal Polytechnic College of Dresden, Germany, and served from 1868 to 1881 as assistant engineer to the Board of Health of Philadelphia, and for one year as commissioner of the National Board of Health, he went to Europe to study the various methods of sewage disposal. After his return to his native country, he acted from 1883 to 1886 as chief engineer for the provision of a system of water supply for Philadelphia, and in 1887 as the leading expert adviser of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission of Chicago. Among the cities of North America, whose water supply or sewage disposal systems were planned by Dr. Hering, may be mentioned: New York, Baltimore, Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Atlanta, Montgomery, New Orleans, in the United States, and Victoria, Winnipeg, Ottawa, and Toronto, in Canada.

From 1901 to 1911 he was a member of the firm of Hering & Fuller, Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineers, who had an office in New York City and acted as consulting engineers to the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity of New York City; to the Sewerage and Water Board of New Orleans; to the Board of Health Service of Columbus, Ohio, and other cities. Dr. Hering was the author of several technical books, and among the academic honors bestowed upon him may be mentioned the honorary

degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of *Doctor honoris causa* from the Polytechnic Institute of Dresden, Germany, (1922), and fellowship of the American Academy of Science. His professional and club affiliations included memberships in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, the American Water Works Association, the American Public Health Association (president for 1913), the Municipal Art Association, the Century Association, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. As the foremost hydraulic engineering sanitary expert, Dr. Hering was also a member of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission to make plans for the present Catskill Mountain water supply for New York.

In 1873 Dr. Hering married (first) Fanny Field Gregory, daughter of Isaac Newton Gregory, and they were the parents of two children, Oswald C. and Ardo. He married (second) Hermine Buchheim, a daughter of Councillor of State, Professor Doctor Rudolf Buchheim, of Giessen University, Hessen, Germany, and Mina (Tescheck) Buchheim, of Zittau, Sachsen, and they are the parents of three children, Dorothea, Paul, and Margaret. Dr. Hering is survived by his wife and children.

JEWELL, Charles Harris,

Realtor.

Charles Harris Jewell, as a member of the well known real estate firm of Lawrence, Blake & Jewell, is one of the prominent realtors of today in the metropoli-

tan area. Real estate, that continually more and more important phase of present-day business advance, has of late years offered exceptional advantages and golden opportunities to young men of ability, energy and aptitude. Although having completed special training for another profession, Mr. Jewell recognized the excellent chances to be had in this rapidly growing and diversely ramified business, and so re-directed his interests and energies from the medical profession toward the ever widening field of real estate. That his decision was sound and timely is proved by his subsequent success.

Charles Harris Jewell was born at Jersey City Heights, New Jersey, on February 20, 1867, a son of Charles C. and Helen Lavinia (Hamlin) Jewell, the latter of whom is now deceased. The father, Charles C. Jewell, was for many years a prominent realtor of Jersey City, but has lately retired from active business life. During the Civil War he served as assistant to the Quartermaster-General, a position of trust and responsibility.

Charles Harris Jewell attended the public and high schools of his birthplace, and following his graduation from the latter, he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, being graduated from that famous institution with the class of 1890, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. But although educated to take his place among the members of the medical fraternity, Mr. Jewell decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and engage in the real estate business. He entered the employ of Hoppock & Company, real estate agents, and for two years was identified with the work of this concern, learning the business from all angles and in all its phases. For the succeeding twelve years he was engaged as an appraiser for

prominent national building and loan associations, namely, the Birckbeck Company, of Cooper Union, and the Provident Building and Loan Association. He severed his connection with the last-named company in order to accept the position with the firm of A. W. McLaughlin & Company, in which company he was soon made a director, and with which company he remained for the following twelve years. He then became associated with the William A. White & Son concern, and continued in this connection for a period of four years, until 1919.

In the year 1919, Mr. Jewell, together with Connor Lawrence (q. v.) and Edward Perry Blake, formed a company, which was incorporated, under the firm name of Lawrence, Blake & Jewell, with offices and headquarters at No. 115 Broadway, New York City. This partnership has been entirely successful in the four years which have elapsed since the date of organization, and inasmuch as each member of the firm is an experienced and resourceful realtor, further success in their field of endeavor will naturally follow. The business of the firm comprises the financing of construction of new buildings, and in their special field the firm of Lawrence, Blake & Jewell is on a par with the older-established and pre-eminent firms of similar design. Mr. Jewell's only other business connection—but that an important one—is his present incumbency of the appraiser's chair of the Borough Building and Loan Association of Keyport, New Jersey, the duties of which office he discharges with his customary ability.

Politically, Mr. Jewell gives his support to the Republican party, and for many years has been an earnest advocate of the principles of Republicanism, although never seeking political preferment with a view to eventual office-holding. He is an

active and interested member of the Keyport Yacht Club, of Keyport, New Jersey, of which club he was formerly commodore.

Charles Harris Jewell was married, at Montclair, New Jersey, on May 17, 1890, to Marie Almeda Clark, a daughter of Captain Moses P. and Almeda (Applegate) Clark. The father, Captain Moses P. Clark, who is now deceased, was for many years a prominent lawyer and politician of New York City. The mother, Almeda (Applegate) Clark, is still living (1924).

Charles Harris and Marie Almeda (Clark) Jewell are interested in the Presbyterian Church of Keyport, New Jersey, and are active both in the work of their church and in the social circles of the community. They also give their moral, financial and personal support to any worthy charitable movement, to public welfare projects, and to movements designed to further the advancement and betterment of civic, county, and State conditions. The family residence is at Keyport, New Jersey.

BRENNER, Victor David,

Sculptor, Medallist.

Known and esteemed throughout this country as a sculptor of distinction, Victor David Brenner was the creator of the Lincoln penny, and he held the position of ranking medallist in the United States. That an immigrant artist should have modeled the most widely known head of Abraham Lincoln is itself of significance of the spirit of America, which he spent his life in interpreting.

Brenner, the sculptor, was born in Shavely, in the Province of Kovno, Russia, in 1871, and as a boy of thirteen years learned the art of seal-cutting on the

bench with his father. He was but nineteen years of age when he arrived in New York City, and found work in an Essex Street shop in the capacity of die-cutter and engraver of badges. It was a tiny head of Beethoven, used as the pendant of the badge of a singing society, that attracted the attention of members of the American Numismatic Society, and as a result, in a few years, the young craftsman was executing commissions for jewelers and silversmiths, and occasionally creating designs such as the Cullum medal of the American Geographic Society that was given to Nansen and Peary. In 1898 he turned his back upon what had become a prosperous business for him in this country to take up his studies at the Academie Julien, in Paris, under Louis Oscar Roty, the leading medallist of Europe, and it was not until 1906 that he definitely returned to New York to establish himself as an artist.

Thereupon, in ensuing years, there came from his studios a series of plaques and medallions catching up and putting into enduring bas-relief various forms, in which Brenner strove to present the "American type, mixture of all races, conqueror and child of a new Continent, and a new political order." Among his subjects were Hay, the diplomat; Emerson, the philosopher; Evarts, the lawyer; Huntington, the railroader; Swasey, the telescope builder; Spencer Trask, the banker; Lyman Abbott, the editor (whose plaque was but recently placed at Wellesley); and a score of others. Notable among them are the tablets from his hands on the walls of Johns Hopkins Hospital, bas-reliefs of Dr. William H. Welch and others, permanent memorials to the remarkable group of hygienists and administrators who have made hospital and university an expanding force in American medicine.

Mr. Brenner was chosen, in 1908, to design the Panama Canal medal, which was presented to every workman employed for two consecutive years on the canal. Others of his commissions have been the medallion for the Aero Club, which bears the heads of the Wright Brothers; the John Fritz medal of the United Engineering Societies of America; a plaque for the memorial exhibition to Whistler; the medallion of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography; the International Tuberculosis Congress; the seal of the University of Wisconsin; and the Carl Schurz medal. He also received awards from the Paris Exposition and Salon in 1900, Buffalo in 1901, St. Louis in 1904, and gold medals from the International Expositions at Paris, Brussels, and San Francisco; while his works are to be found in the Paris Mint; Munich Glyptothek; Vienna Numismatic Society; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; Numismatic Society of New York; Luxembourg Museum; and the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Mr. Brenner was in 1923 the recipient of the Saltus medal of the American Numismatic Society, which is awarded for signal achievement in the art of the medal.

As a member of the Numismatic Society, this sculptor gave himself to the movement for the securing of better coins, a movement which found its champion in President Theodore Roosevelt; even the conservative British having been eclipsing the United States in this regard. President Roosevelt was struck with the possibility of making use of Brenner's Lincoln as a first step in reforming the face of our own coinage. The question lay between the half dollar and the cent; and the choice fell on the latter both because for sixty-five years there had been no change in our copper pieces

with their Indian heads, and because the smaller the coin the more people through whose hands it would pass. The Lincoln profile was the main element in the new pocket-piece; but it represented also the modern tendencies in simplified decoration, and introduced the hollow surfaces used in the beautiful French pieces. The modeling of the one-cent piece in 1909 was to Brenner more than a chance Government commission. He had learned that the common coins of a people may become spreaders of a sense of what is true in line and contour and proportion more readily than paintings or statuary, or the scattered forms of architecture. Such coins, he believed, can at strange and unexpected times touch a burdened life, or fire a young life, with the moral force inlaid in the seamed face of a Lincoln. He saw in Lincoln "the great introspector, the lonely man, the man who amid great travail preserved what Washington had created, what Napoleon strove to create and failed—the union of a Continent; who held in his face what he said in his Gettysburg speech."

The sculptor also modeled other heads of Lincoln besides the familiar Lincoln profile of 1909, both in bas-relief and in the round, of equal, or perhaps greater, distinction. One of these is the bas-relief portrait placed in the main foyer of the Washington Irving High School, New York City. In 1922 the Historical Society of Pennsylvania placed it, and its companion-piece, his recent bas-relief portrait of Washington, in the Federal Court Building of Pittsburgh. These two portraits sum up his interpretation of the American spirit. In 1917 Brenner showed an heroic figure, with unshackled limbs and head erect, which symbolized the aspiration of the early days of the Russian Revolution. His last large commission was the Schenley Memorial foun-



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Franklin D. Mack

tain erected in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh.

Victor D. Brenner died April 5, 1924, in New York City, at the Van Cortland Hospital. He is survived by his wife, Ann (Reed) Brenner, secretary of the Survey Associates, whom he married in 1913, when she was in charge of the Settlement House, on Christie Street; his mother, Mrs. Sarah (Margolis) Brenner, of New York City; three brothers, Michael, also a sculptor, of Paris; Morris and Samuel Brenner; and a sister, Miss Miriam Brenner, all of New York City.

MACK, Franklin D.,

Engineer.

Now and then in the annals of American industries, professions, vocations and avocations, is born a man who is destined to exert a tremendous influence upon whatever line of endeavor proves to be his *metier*. Old theories and concepts will be disproved, custom will be ignored, and new precedents established—and these things will be done boldly, without arrogance, confidently, without audacity, by any man in whom an all-wise providence has placed the spark of creative genius. Genius, like art, knows no limitations, recognizes no boundaries, and discriminates neither between colors, creeds, nor countries. Genius is to be found, latent perhaps, in every walk of life, and in every conceivable vocational phase extant. In the greatly diversified field of engineering Franklin D. Mack achieved success and attained national—if not international—prominence as a consulting engineer par excellence.

Franklin D. Mack was born in Wisconsin in 1865. He received his early education in the public and high schools of his birthplace, following which he mat-

riculated at Beloit College, and was graduated from that institution with his engineering degree. Subsequently he came to New York City, where he began the practice of his profession. His ability and efficiency soon brought him to the fore, and during many years he was intimately connected with large engineering projects which he himself had planned, devised and executed. One achievement for which he is well-known was his building, in the capacity of engineer in charge of construction, of the Boston and Westchester Railroad, a new road that was built several years ago, running from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to White Plains and other communities in Westchester County. He also drew up the plans and supervised the building of "Shadow Lawn," today one of the showplaces of the Jersey coast, at Long Branch, and former home of the late ex-President Wilson. In the correct installation and building of refrigerating plants he was generally recognized as an expert, and hundreds of such plants, operating successfully in many parts of the country, bear witness to his efficiency as an engineer. Mr. Mack served as consulting engineer for the New York Life Insurance Company for more than twenty-five years, and in this position gave able and distinguished service.

During the late World War Mr. Mack was extremely active, in association with the late George Garr Henry, in the arduous task of compiling a complete and comprehensive State Military Census.

Franklin D. Mack's death occurred during his fifty-eighth year. He is survived by his wife, Florence T. His passing lost to the city of New York one of its foremost consulting engineers, a genius in his line of endeavor, and lost to the community-at-large a sincere and upright citizen.

DE ALIAGA, Elizabeth Elena (Shannon),

Writer of Fiction.

A daughter of an eminent American jurist, Peter C. Shannon, Chief Justice of Dakota, and born in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Miss Shannon became the wife of a Spanish nobleman, Don Benito de Aliaga, and after residing in his Paris home, made their residence at Monastir, Tunisia, North Africa, and at Paris and Marseilles, France, returning but once to the United States in twenty years. Under her pen name, "Matthew Craig," she is well known as a writer of fiction, and, now widowed, she resumes her American citizenship and her pen work. Her husband's property interests were in Tunisia, which will necessitate her residence there for a part of each year, and her expressed hope is to "contribute by my pen to making that beautiful corner of what I feel is the coming France known by, as well as to make it in turn know, the true American as we, her daughters, know and love her."

Peter C. Shannon was a son of Thomas Lewis and Elizabeth (Connor) Shannon, and grandson of Timothy and Geraldine Connor, who were married in 1790. Timothy Connor was a private in Captain Matthew Snider's company of riflemen, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in Colonel H. Thompson's battalion. He accompanied Captain Smith's command from Boston, Massachusetts, to Quebec, Canada, was wounded and made prisoner in the siege of that city, and later served in the War of the Revolution. His records show that in 1796 he left Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, to occupy a grant of three hundred and twenty-nine acres in Derry Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, which he improved and held until his death in 1815, and there his

daughter, Elizabeth (Connor) Shannon, was born. Mrs. Geraldine Connor died at the farm in 1822, and it is still owned in the lineal line.

Thomas Lewis Shannon came to the United States, an officer in the British Army, and after the War of 1812-14 remained here. He married, in 1817, Elizabeth Connor, born in 1799, died in 1882, and they lived in New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where their son, Peter C., was born.

Peter C. Shannon was born in 1821, and died an accidental death at San Diego, California, in 1898. He studied law and practiced in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where at the age of thirty he had acquired a large practice, which he gave up to accept an appointment from Governor William Bigler as President Judge of the District Court of Pennsylvania, a tribunal for the trial of civil cases. Judge Shannon sat on that bench during 1852 and 1853, and then returned to private practice. In 1862 he supported Governor Andrew J. Curtin for a second term as Governor, and to that campaign lent all his wonderful powers of oratory and persuasion. He was a strong "Union" man during the Civil War, and was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Assembly during the early years. He campaigned the State for President Lincoln for a second term at the request of the Union League of Philadelphia, Judge Shannon being then Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, which he had been largely instrumental in recruiting. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon him to remain in the State, even Governor Curtin insisting that he resign his command, which he did.

After the Civil War, President Grant tendered Judge Shannon a mission as Minister to Spain, which he declined.

but in March, 1872, he accepted from the same hands appointment as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Dakota. He was reappointed by President Hayes, and served continuously for nine years, when failing health caused him to resign. A few months later, President Arthur appointed him a member of the Sioux Indian Commission. His work on this important commission and on other duties kept him in the West, his home being at San Diego, California. He traveled extensively in Mexico and the Western States, always accompanied by a valet. He was the youngest President Judge on a United States bench, being but thirty when appointed, and his nine years on the territorial bench was also a record. His constructive work in the formative years of the vast territory over which he had jurisdiction (now the states of North and South Dakota) cannot be overestimated. Every court in the 150,000 square miles his territory included yielded him jurisdiction, and at that time Dakota was wild and the abode of a lawless element that gave in most reluctantly to the reign of law and order. He codified the laws of Dakota, which he based on the Justinian Code, and which was universally commended for its exceptional jurisprudence. Vital questions had then to be met and passionate issues were involved in his rulings, notably, the Indian Agency Ring frauds, the opening up of the Black Hills gold section, and others, but not one of Judge Shannon's decisions was overruled by Washington. Mrs. de Aliaga was with her father at many of his court sittings (that is, at the first time any court was opened in those places), notably at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and at Pierre, where the mixture of Scandinavian and American settlers with the native Sioux Indians was most picturesque and interesting.

A jurist of high distinction, his ambition was centered in his chosen profession, and he remained in line for a place in the Supreme Court of the United States, refusing to be drawn into the many political offices which might have been his for the taking. He did return to do battle for his life-long friend, James G. Blaine, and toured the country with him in 1884 in his unsuccessful campaign for the presidency. That was Judge Shannon's last appearance in active political life.

Judge Shannon was a gifted and eloquent speaker, and that, too, in the day when Fourth of July oratory was at its dramatic best; while the grace and charm of his short introductory speeches were eagerly sought after. He was buried in San Diego, California, it being his request that he be buried there.

Judge Shannon married, in 1854, Anna Elena Ihmsen, born in 1834, died in 1885, daughter of Christian Ihmsen, who was closely connected with Whitehead, Ihmsen & Phillips, who conducted four large glass factories in Birmingham, forming the firm of C. Ihmsen & Company. Judge and Mrs. Shannon were the parents of six children, including a son, Christian I. Shannon, of Sewickley, Pennsylvania; and Elizabeth Elena, the subject of this biography.

Elizabeth Elena Shannon, daughter of Judge Peter C. and Anna Elena (Ihmsen) Shannon, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there began her education in private schools. She later was a student at Maryville Sacred Heart Convent, St. Louis, Missouri, whence she was graduated with class honors and as valedictorian. She then studied in Paris, France, and while there began writing for the Philadelphia "Sunday Press," then edited by Emory Smith. She gave up writing a few months later when recalled

to her home in Pittsburgh by the death of her mother. She met, in Paris, Don Benito de Aliaga, an educated gentleman, owner of olive orchards and mills, manufacturing and exporting olive oil.

In 1888, at her residence in Pittsburgh, Elizabeth Elena Shannon and Don Benito de Aliaga were married, and at once sailed for Paris, his home. Subsequently, and for eight years, they resided at Moustair, Tunisia, North Africa, where their only child, Pedro Y., was born. During this period in Tunisia, where he had his business interests, the summers were spent by the de Aliagas in Europe. Later Paris became their home a part of each year; Marseilles, France, and Brussels, Belgium, also being their home at certain seasons. During the period, 1888-1908, Mrs. de Aliaga spent three months in the United States, returning but once since the death of her husband. She has resumed her American citizenship, and will definitely devote herself to writing. She did resume writing in 1912, fiction and articles featuring French North Africa, under the pen name, "Matthew Craig." She is a member of the Authors' League of America, the League of American Pen Women, the Woman's Pro-League Council, The Gamut Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Red Cross.

During the World War period, Mrs. de Aliaga was in poor health, but she contributed a war ballad of her own composition, which she had printed and sold at various fairs and bazaars for the benefit of the Red Cross. She also wrote "Promoted from the Ranks," a booklet published at her own expense, which was also sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. One hundred and fifty autographed copies were sent to the "Bazaar of the Ten Allies" in Boston. Her personal work in war times was at the Red Cross head-

quarters, Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, New York.

BOWMAN, John McEntee,

Hotel Builder and Executive.

The son of John and Anne (McEntee) Bowman, John McE. Bowman, was born July 20, 1875, in Toronto, Canada. He was educated in the public schools in Toronto and came to New York when seventeen years old to seek his fortune. Ambitious to become a hotel manager, he had armed himself with a letter of introduction and recommendation to the head of one of the big hotels in New York, but the man to whom this was addressed never gave the lad an audience. Unable to find a job at any hotel, the youth was compelled to do anything he could in order to earn a living. After some years he obtained employment at the famous old Holland House and his work soon attracted the personal attention of the proprietor, the late Gustav Baumann. Appointed secretary to Mr. Baumann the young man soon came to enjoy the confidence of his employer and to share in the direction of other enterprises in which Mr. Baumann was interested. So that when the latter opened the Biltmore on New Year's Eve, 1913, it was with Mr. Bowman as vice-president and managing director.

Upon the death of Mr. Baumann in the summer of 1914, Mr. Bowman succeeded to the presidency of the Biltmore Hotel. Two years later he bought the lease of the Hotel Manhattan, where he had expected to get employment upon his first arrival in New York. By the end of another two years he had acquired the leases of the Hotel Ansonia and the Hotel Belmont, and bought an interest in the Murray Hill Hotel. Before this, however, he had planned the erection of the Hotel



May Arno

Commodore, a vast structure with 2,000 rooms, adjoining Grand Central Terminal, and opened it in January, 1919. In addition to being president of the various companies operating these hotels, Mr. Bowman is also president of the Griswold, of New London, Connecticut; the Bellevue, of Belleair, Florida; the Sevilla, of Havana, Cuba; the Providence Biltmore, at Providence, Rhode Island; and the Los Angeles Biltmore, a big \$7,000,000 hotel now in process of construction at Los Angeles, California. In addition he is the originator, builder and president of the Westchester Biltmore Country Club at Rye, New York, which was completed and opened in May, 1922.

During the World War, Mr. Bowman, as a volunteer, was chosen by Herbert Hoover to organize and head the Hotel, Restaurant, Dining Car and Steamship Division of the United States Food Administration, and was given charge of the voluntary regulation of all American public eating places. It was he who was mainly instrumental in persuading the better class hotels and restaurants of the country to do without the use of wheat in any form for more than three months during the late spring and early summer of 1918, an act that set in motion a wave of voluntary self-sacrifice throughout the country, which was largely responsible for the enormous supply of food sent by the United States to the people of the allied countries during one of the most critical periods of the war.

Mr. Bowman is an enthusiastic sportsman and horseman. He was one of the organizers of the American Association of Horse Shows and is joint master of the Fairfield and Westchester County Hounds. He is a member of the United Hunts Racing Association, Greenwich Country Club, Great Neck Golf Club, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, Turf and Field

Club, Morgan Horse Society, Nordix Club of Virginia, Aero Union League, Bohemian, Lambs', New York Athletic clubs, and several other clubs; a director of the Horse Show Association, and a life member of the Hackney Society. His country home, "Stonehedge," where he has a large farm, is on King Street, near Portchester, New York.

On June 28, 1919, Mr. Bowman was married to Clarice Paterson, daughter of Mrs. Myra Doremus Paterson, of New York, and granddaughter of Robert W. Paterson who, at the time of his death several years ago, was the owner of "Blantyre," one of the most magnificent country estates in Lenox, Massachusetts. Her maternal grandfather, the late Cornelius Doremus, was a prominent figure in the insurance world. A daughter, Clarice Anne, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowman on October 10, 1922.

ARNO, May,

Author, Actress, Producer.

A lifelike description of Miss Arno from the pen of Polly Pry, one of the well known dramatic critics of the West, will introduce her to the readers of this review and they may accept it as truthful.

May Arno, the remarkable young Russian actress and singer, is tall and beautiful eyed. A woman of commanding presence, a thoughtful, intelligent face, wide space between the eyes, and beautifully modeled about the chin and lips. A woman with a voice like a silvery bell heard from afar, a sweet full voice laden with feeling, rich with tenderness, a voice which clothes even the harshest language with delicate beauty. She talked, it was a joy to listen; she sang, her full sweet tones and flawless enunciation ravished the ear. Looking at Miss Arno I remembered the first time I ever saw the wonderful Alla Nazimova, in just such a play, and the thrill her rare art gave us. This girl has just as much of that personal magnetism, that fine intensity, and that perfect taste that distinguish her gifted countrywomen.

Although born in Russia, Miss Arno

was educated in Philadelphia public schools; State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania; the Academy of Music, Denver, Colorado, attending that school when it was considered the best school in the United States for the training of voices. She studied for four years under Madame M. A. Groff, of Philadelphia, the teacher of some of the world's most famous singers. She further studied in the Columbia College of Expression, Chicago, Illinois, and at Columbia University, New York City. Gifted with dramatic ability of a high degree, and with a voice of unusual quality, her success as a public entertainer was immediate. She made a thorough study of Italian, Russian, German, and English acting and singing, and combined her talents in a very clear, interesting and original way through the medium of dramatic, musical, and miscellaneous readings, including child dialect, Russian folk lore, and song acting and singing in all four languages and in English. She made her first reputation in the West, and in 1917 came to New York, where she quickly took her place among the leading artists. She has filled stage engagements with Klaw & Erlanger, Milton Aborn, Gilmore Brown Stock Company, and Henry W. Savage, and has appeared in concert and entertainments, vocal and literary, in The Metropolitan Opera House, Aeolian Hall, and at private homes, benefit performances for charity and philanthropy times without number, while "May Arno Presents" is a familiar heading on many programs. The promise of her early career has been fulfilled, and she has proved her right to the title—"Artist," both creative and interpretative.

Miss Arno before coming to New York was a teacher of voice in singing and speaking, New School of Expression, Denver, Colorado; was associated with

Hattie Louise Sims in the dramatic department, Denver, Colorado; and in New York, with the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, as a specialist in voice in singing and speaking. She is a writer and translator of songs, verses, and short stories, her own poetry possessing a musical quality which makes it truly song expressed in words. She is the founder and director of The Dramus School, No. 1215 Madison Avenue, New York City, whose creed is to train, develop, encourage, and upbuild drama and music in all its beauty. She is also the founder and director of Dramus (drama and music), an organization or club to further carry on the school principle of putting into practice and leading to greater achievement the struggling artist who is often unrecognized and discouraged by giving him an opportunity to appear in public in a legitimate and professional way. In connection with Dramus she founded and edits "The Dramus Echo," a monthly magazine devoted entirely to the publicity and activities of the Dramus. She is a member of The League of American Pen Women of New York City, and for three years served the League as treasurer.

In drama Miss Arno has appeared as Ophelia in *Hamlet* under the direction of Gilmour Brown; in the "Prisoner of Zenda"; in "My Rose of Tennessee," under the same director; in "The Other Woman," "Seliny's Triumph," and in many "Dramus" plays. She wrote in collaboration with Frances Read "Stage Struck," and wrote "The Rose and The Winds," a fantasy. In light opera she has appeared in many roles, and has proved over and over again her talents as author, actress, singer, producer, stage manager, and teacher.

In private life May Arno is Mrs. Dr. H. Schwatt, and at her home a group of writers, composers, and interpreters of the

arts meet every Thursday, and their material is selected for the Dramus concerts and for the "Echo." During the World War, May Arno did a great deal of war entertainment in the various camps and won the hearts of the "boys in khaki."

HERGET, John,

Business Man.

The fact of an association with one business organization over a period of thirty-nine years is in itself an indication of John Herget's practical creed and his contribution to the prosperity and prestige of the community, for this service in the wholesale clothing house of the Baer-Oliver-Singer Company, and his subsequent identification with the Century Electric Company as treasurer, were the two major connections of his active career. On any question, whether related to the affairs of the day in business, in civic relations, or in church work, his associates always knew where to find Mr. Herget, standing firmly by principles he was never afraid to have clearly understood, yet extending an understanding tolerance to all of his fellows. That he believed in every man having work to perform, and that he should find happiness in that work, is the outstanding lesson of his career, for, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, for fifty-six years, there was no period of that time until his fatal illness, at the age of seventy-seven years, when he was not engaged in work that brought benefit to his fellowmen as well as reward to himself.

Mr. Herget was born in Hamburg, Germany, April 22, 1845, son of John Herget, a tailor by occupation, who brought his family to the United States when the son John was four years of age. New York City became their home, and here the

father's death occurred two years after their arrival. John Herget, of this record, remained in New York City, there obtained his early education, and began business life as bookkeeper for a glass firm of that city. He was a young man of twenty-one years when he went to St. Louis, here forming a connection that endured for almost four decades by entering the wholesale clothing house of Saline, Singer & Dugrecke, as bookkeeper. His industry and ability won him firm hold upon the trust and confidence of his employers, and the scope and responsibilities of his position were increased until he became manager and cashier of the firm, whose title was later changed to the Baer-Oliver-Singer Company. In 1904 he resigned from his place in the organization to whose upbuilding he had given prodigally of his strength and talent, finding a field of greater opportunities in the Century Electric Company, of which he was treasurer until his death. Mr. Herget was a man of large capacity, and of understanding grasp upon fundamental business principles, and was looked to by his colleagues for judgment and advice, which always reflected wise and mature thought.

Mr. Herget was a communicant of the Third Baptist Church, and had served as a member of its board of deacons since 1893, also being much interested in Sunday School work. His hours of leisure almost invariably found him in the midst of his family, and he gave much time to studious pursuits, reading widely upon a great variety of subjects. His musical taste and appreciations were well developed, the violin the instrument which he favored in his own playing.

John Herget married, November 24, 1870, Margaret Lynds, who died March 11, 1923, daughter of Edward and Margaret (Archibald) Lynds, Edward Lynds

was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, and his death occurring when his daughter Margaret was a child of seven years, she came to St. Louis to make her home with a brother, Benjamin Lynds, a prominent architect and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Herget were the parents of seven children, of whom the following three survive: 1. John F., born October 7, 1873, was graduated from the William Jewell College, and Rochester (New York) Seminary, then became pastor of the Watertown Baptist Church, of St. Louis, serving as superintendent of mission work for eighteen months thereafter before accepting a call to the Ninth Street Baptist Church of Cincinnati, Ohio. Rev. John F. Herget served as senior chaplain of the 138th Division on overseas service in the World War. He married (first) Julia Miner, deceased, and they had one child, John, also deceased. He married (second) Johanna Nordman, and they have a daughter, Lucy Lynds. 2. Benjamin, a graduate of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, and is now head of the Dolly Varden Candy Company, of St. Louis. He married Elberta Gerrard and they are the parents of two children: Estelle Margaret, and Elberta Gerrard. 3. Alice Maude, who married Elmer Ford Long, president of Chambers & Long, Inc., Ford and Lincoln car dealers, of St. Louis; their children are Margaret Blanche, and Edith Herget.

John Herget's death occurred in St. Louis, November 14, 1922. He had followed paths of duty and service to their inevitable destination, and had won the esteem and respect of those among whom he lived and worked, and an assured crown for faith that never faltered.

EATON, Frederick Heber,

Manufacturer, Business Executive.

Springing from Colonial ancestors, who

came but two decades after the Pilgrims of the "Mayflower," and from a Revolutionary patriot, Frederick Heber Eaton was well born, yet he possessed in his own right a claim to the esteem of his contemporaries, for he lived honorably and well, and accomplished a great deal in the industrial world that will long survive him. He was a man of many activities, and aside from his importance as a business man, compiled a worthy record as a citizen and held a secure position in social life.

Mr. Eaton was of Colonial stock, his first ancestors on this side of the Atlantic, William and Martha (Jenkins) Eaton, of Staples, County of Kent, England, settling in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1642, and later removing to Reading, Massachusetts. Among their posterity was Jacob Eaton, born in Meredith, New Hampshire, in 1757, who was twice chosen surveyor of highways in that town; served on a committee to draft war resolutions; was appointed to select men from the Continental Army, and served in the Revolutionary War under Lieutenant Ebenezer Smith, participating in the siege of Fort Ticonderoga. His son, Jacob Eaton, born in 1788, instructor in the Hinesburg (Vermont) Academy, served in the War of 1812. His son, Ralph Hurlburt Eaton, father of Frederick Heber Eaton, was born in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, in 1830, engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits, and finally removed to Berwick, Pennsylvania.

Frederick Heber Eaton was born in Berwick, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1863, a son of Ralph Hurlburt and Eliza Knapp (Dickerman) Eaton, and died at his residence, Alwyn Court, No. 182 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, on Friday, January 28, 1916. He became ill of pneumonia early in January, but pro-



Henry Payson Dowst

PHOTOGRAPH BY H. W. BAKER

gressed so favorably that his death was most unexpected. He was buried at Berwick, Pennsylvania, his early home, January 31, 1916. After completing the education afforded by the public schools of Berwick, Mr. Eaton, in 1880, became identified with the car manufacturing industry, and had for many years been a commanding figure therein. He obtained his early experience as chief clerk in the office of the Berwick Rolling Mill Company. From 1892 to 1899 he was, successively, secretary, vice-president and president of the Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Company, of Berwick. In 1899 he was an important factor in the formation of the American Car and Foundry Company, a consolidation of many of the largest car building companies in the United States, and one of the largest industrial organizations in the country today. Mr. Eaton served as vice-president until June, 1901, when he was chosen president and chairman of the executive committee, which offices he continuously held from that time until his death. Mr. Eaton was a director of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Beet Sugar Company, Columbia Trust Company, Hoyt & Woodin Manufacturing Company, National Surety Company, Seaboard National Bank, Sligo & Eastern Railroad Company, chairman of the board of the American Car and Foundry Export Company, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. He was one of the strong men of the business world, and his life is one well worthy of emulation.

There were many interests in Mr. Eaton's life outside the business world to which he gave freely of his time, experience and means. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania

Society in New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Economic Club, American Geographical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science, Peace Society of New York, Navy League of the United States, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and the National Security League. He was a member of many clubs, including the Metropolitan Club, Union Club, Union League, Automobile Club of America, New York Athletic Association, Railroad Club, City Midday Club, City Lunch Club and India House—all of New York; and the Union League, of Philadelphia. His favorite recreations were golf and fishing, and he was identified with the Deal (New Jersey) Golf Club, of which he was president; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Oakland Golf Club, Rumson Country Club, Garden City Golf Club, Blind Brook Golf Club, Beaverkill Stream Club, and South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island. In politics, Mr. Eaton was a Republican, and in 1896 was a presidential elector from Pennsylvania, his vote being cast for McKinley and Hobart.

Mr. Eaton married, in 1881, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Furman, who survives him with one daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Crispin, a resident of Berwick. The Eaton city home is located at No. 182 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York City, the summer residence at Allenhurst, New Jersey.

DOWST, Henry Payson,

Author, Playwright.

While a student at Harvard, Mr. Dowst began writing short stories and character sketches, and all his life thereafter was devoted to some form of literary work, and to the advertising business.

He became well known as a short story writer, his stories for a score of years being familiar to magazine readers. "Little Sir Galahad," and "The Golden Lamp" were written under the nom de plume, "Phoebe Gray," but he usually wrote under his own name. The book of the Pi Eta Club play in 1899 was from his pen, and from that time he produced voluminously. Through his mother, Belle (Barstow) Dowst, Mr. Dowst descended from Elder Brewster of the "Mayflower." His father, Henry F. Dowst, was general manager of the Washington County Railroad with headquarters at Bangor, Maine, where his son, Henry Payson Dowst, was born.

Henry Payson Dowst was born December 15, 1876, and died March 14, 1921, at his apartments in the Hotel Marquis, No. 12 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, where he had been spending the winter with his family. He was educated in the schools of Bangor, Maine, his native city, and at Harvard University, whence he was graduated, cum laude, class of 1899. After graduation he became associated with the Washington County Railroad as advertising manager, his father then being general manager of that road. Henry P. Dowst made his headquarters at Calais, Maine, as long as he remained with the railroad, then located at Portland, Maine, where he was in the advertising business. Later he located in Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged in the same business in association with the H. B. Humphrey Company, an advertising agency. He remained in Boston until 1916, being then manager of the publishing firm, Small, Maynard & Company, leaving in that year and locating in New York City. There he was on the staff of the Frank Seaman Advertising Agency, continuing with that firm until his death.

During the last two years of his life he was a frequent contributor to the "Saturday Evening Post," and many of his stories appeared in book form, and were reproduced on the silver screen. "The Man From Ashtaluna," "Little Sir Galahad," and "The Golden Lamp," appeared in book form, and another of his stories, "The Dancing Fool," was made the theme of a musical comedy.

While residing in Boston Mr. Dowst was a member of the First Corps Cadets; the Pilgrim Publicity Association; the University, City, and Harvard clubs. In New York he was a member of the Harvard Club; the Kew Gardens Country Club; and the Writers' Club. He was also a member of the Authors' League of America.

Mr. Dowst married, April 18, 1900, Margaret Starr, who survives him with two sons, Henry Starr and Loring B., also a daughter Margaret. The family home was at No. 234 Abandon Road, Kew Gardens, Long Island, New York, until the winter of 1921, when the Le Marquis Hotel, No. 12 East Thirty-first Street, New York City, was selected as a residence, and there Mr. Dowst died. Funeral services were held at the Church of The Transfiguration on East Twenty-ninth Street, New York, after which Mr. Dowst was taken to Bangor, Maine, and there in the city of his birth he was laid at rest.

STEINACKER, Charles Franklin,

Manufacturing Company Official.

A native son of Missouri, Charles F. Steinacker pursued a long and successful career within the borders of that State, locating when a young man at St. Joseph, in fact, there spending about sixty of his seventy-nine years, devoting him-

self during all that period to the interests of the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company, of which he was long the capable and efficient treasurer. Widely known, he was as highly esteemed, and he was deeply devoted to all that concerned the welfare and progress of his adopted city. His parents came early to the State of Missouri, who, when their son, Charles F., was fifteen years of age, moved from St. Louis to St. Joseph, Missouri.

Charles F. Steinacker was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 1, 1842, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Earle P. Nichols, in St. Joseph, Missouri, February 1, 1922. He spent the first fifteen years of his life in St. Louis, obtaining his education in the public schools. In 1858 his parents moved to St. Joseph and there he secured his first position with Calhoun, Ellingwood & Company, hardware dealers, with whom he remained until 1861. In the latter year he entered the employ of W. H. Wyeth, founder of the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, and henceforth knew no other business connection, his term of service covering the period of 1861-1922, although during the last four years of his life he was practically retired on account of failing health.

Mr. Steinacker was nineteen years of age when he first entered the employ of the Wyeth Company, his first position a lowly one. He soon showed marked ability and was advanced in position as his merit demanded until he was made treasurer, an office he held until his passing. He devoted his life to the Wyeth Company and contributed in a large measure to its success. The firm name was W. M. Wyeth & Company, but in 1882 the firm became the corporation, the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company. In 1888 Mr. Steinacker was

elected treasurer, an office he held for forty years.

Mr. Steinacker was well known in business circles and highly respected by all who knew him. Though always devoted to the interests and progress of St. Joseph, and always ready to help in all movements to promote progress and welfare, he never took any active part in civic or political affairs. He lived a quiet, unassuming life, devoting himself in his hours "off duty" wholly to his family. He was a Republican in politics, and in religious faith a Catholic.

Charles F. Steinacker was married to Susan Coyle, who passed away a few years before his death. He had two daughters: Mrs. Edward S. Garner, who died April 16, 1918; and Mrs. Earle P. Nichols, wife of Earle P. Nichols, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Nichols survives her father, likewise a grandson, Edward S. Garner, Jr., of Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Steinacker was one of St. Joseph's best citizens, although he never was in the limelight, but in his quiet, unassuming way was aiding in the upbuilding of a great business and a prosperous, modern city. The esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen was shown in the very large attendance at his funeral of prominent men and women who came to render him a final tribute.

WALSH, Patrick James,

Retired Railroad Employee.

For more than half a century, fifty-four years to be exact, Patrick J. Walsh served the Pennsylvania Railroad with "zeal and 100 per cent. efficiency." A son of the Emerald Isle, he came to the road but a lad of sixteen years, and here served until relieved from duty through the working of the railroad's retirement laws, upon reaching the age of seventy

years. His service had been continuous and honorable, and all men who knew Patrick J. Walsh respected him. When retired from the road in 1916 he was not by any means superannuated, but at once he entered business life, and with a capable son built up a prosperous lumber business in Tyrone, Pennsylvania. In his business dealings with his fellowmen, as was characteristic of him in all he did, he was the soul of probity and honor.

Patrick J. Walsh, son of James and Margaret Walsh, was born in Newport, County Mayo, Ireland, February 17, 1846, and died at his home in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1921. At an early age he was left fatherless, and when her son, Patrick J., was seven years of age, Mrs. Walsh came with her large family of children to the United States, locating first at Ironville, Blair County, Pennsylvania, later going to Dry Hollow, in the same county, where a relative was engaged in mining ore for Lyon & Sharb, the old Tyrone Iron Company. Patrick J. Walsh attended public school until reaching the age of thirteen years, when he began working in the mines under his uncle, continuing in that line of work for three years. At the age of sixteen, in 1862, he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the maintenance of way department, and was assigned to the Tyrone division. Fifty-four years elapsed before that association was broken, Mr. Walsh in the meantime having been promoted at different times until becoming a track foreman. He was retired at the age of seventy with a pension, in accordance with the company's law, and then the veteran of half a century and more of faithful service entered into a new business relation. Mr. Walsh was retired from the Pennsylvania Railroad, February 16, 1916, and soon afterward engaged in the lumber business

with his son, John Walsh, they operating as the Walsh Lumber Company. For five years father and son co-operated in building up their enterprise, and won a satisfactory place in the lumber trade. This association continued successfully until the death of the senior partner, March 24, 1921, at the age of seventy-five years.

Born a Catholic and reared by a pious mother in that faith, he lived closely in accord with its teachings. He was devoted to the church, and the support of all its institutions lay very near his heart. He was a good citizen, ever cheerful and hopeful, looking on the bright side of things, and delighting in deeds of kindness. He was a man of energy, devoted to his home, and had a wealth of friends, one of his closest being Bishop Garvey, whose death Mr. Walsh felt keenly.

Patrick J. Walsh married, June 2, 1874, Augusta A. Storm, daughter of James Storm, of Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following children: 1. James, married Mary Lanners, and has a son, Richard. 2. Joseph, deceased. 3. John A., of Tyrone. 4. Mary, of Tyrone. 5. Margaret, married Joseph Maschke, and they are the parents of two children, Patrick and Mary Augusta. 6. Richard, a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, now deceased. 7. Eugene, of Tyrone. 8. Helen, deceased. 9. Genevieve, of Tyrone.

VOIGT, Carl G. A.,

Business Man, Public-Spirited Citizen.

Steadfast in character, unswerving in his high ideals of business integrity, progressive and enterprising in his activities, Carl G. A. Voigt was one of the pillars of the business, social, and religious life of Grand Rapids, Michigan. The im-



Carl G. A. Voight

print of his influence was impressed upon many of the best and most important institutions of the city, and he not only built up and expanded his own interests, but was ever helpful in assistance to others who sought his valuable advice; for through industry and sterling basic qualities of character he developed that sagacity which is the result of much experience, pondered, weighed, and judged. Born in Saxony, December 5, 1833, before that Kingdom with others was amalgamated into the German Empire by the Prussian ruler after the War of 1870, he came to this country as a boy, and quickly imbibed the American ideals, and his life and industry have been that of a true American citizen.

Mr. Voigt was brought by his parents to this country when he was but fourteen years of age, settling in Michigan City, Indiana. In 1865 he started a store, and a year later took in as a partner William G. Herpolsheimer, and together they operated a dry goods store of their own in Michigan City. The firm prospered, and in 1870 they opened a branch store in Grand Rapids, Michigan, under the firm name of Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Company, locating at No. 42 Monroe Street, Mr. Herpolsheimer coming to Grand Rapids to take charge of the business. This latter prospered so well that it became the main store instead of a branch store, and in 1875 Mr. Voigt himself came here to live, retaining however his interest in the other firm. Leaving the management of these establishments to his partner, Mr. Voigt purchased for the firm the Wellington Hibbard interest in the Star Mills, and devoted his energies to this new enterprise, building it up, expanding its scope, and making it into one of the main industrial institutions of the city. After thirty-five

years' partnership, they dissolved this association by mutual consent, Mr. Herpolsheimer retaining the mercantile, and Mr. Voigt the mill interests. Mr. Voigt was president of the Voigt Milling Company, operating the Star and Crescent mills of the Voigt Cereal Company, and of the Millers' Mutual Life Insurance Company; he was a director in the Fourth National Bank and the Commercial Insurance Company. In his religious affiliation he was a member and junior warden of St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Episcopal. He was also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Voigt, whose outward manner was gruff and abrupt, had nevertheless a kind, warm, and generous nature, and gave freely, yet unostentatiously, to charity, and his service was always at the command of those who needed it. He had a beautiful home, where hospitality was freely dispensed to a wide circle of friends, and while personally he took little interest in social affairs, his home was a well known social center, where his kindness and gentleness of nature displayed itself.

Mr. Voigt married, in 1860, in Michigan City, Indiana, Elizabeth Wurster, and they were the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity, among whom was Clara Margaretha, widow of Dr. William F. Hake, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Voigt died September 8, 1908.

A man of broad sympathies and experience, he moved among his associates with a kindly spirit that won their liking and esteem, those who worked under him rendering an affectionate respect; but broader than this personal aspect were the civic duties that he discharged, and his life, well spent, has enshrined his memory in the hearts of many of his fellow-citizens.

HAKE, William Frederick,

Physician.

One of the oldest resident physicians of Grand Rapids, in point of time of practice, having a record of thirty-seven years of work in this humane profession, Dr. William Frederick Hake gave his life in service to the people of his native city, a city to which he was always devoted and to which he gave the best that was in him for its upbuilding and advancement. A man of high ethical character, he devoted himself unreservedly and unsparingly to the orphan children of the city, and his indefatigable labors were eventually called to a halt while he was still in the prime of life.

Dr. William F. Hake was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, July 29, 1861, and died April 26, 1919. He was the son of William and Anna Maria (Schittler) Hake, who were married July 30, 1857. Anna Maria (Schittler) Hake was born April 8, 1836, and died the year following the Golden Anniversary which she and her husband had celebrated in 1907, her death occurring December 17, 1908. The father, William Hake, who was one of the pioneer citizens of Grand Rapids, was born March 11, 1828, and died January 18, 1921, having attained the age of ninety-three years. William and Anna Maria (Schittler) Hake were the parents of fifteen children, three of whom died in infancy. Of this large family Dr. Hake was the second son and the third born child.

Dr. William Frederick Hake was educated at Notre Dame, and then attended the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in June, 1882, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine when he was but twenty-one years of age, and winning the reputation of being the

youngest student ever to be graduated from that institution. He then studied abroad, and at various times during his life travelled extensively, in the year 1914 visiting Jerusalem, and travelling to Rome on several occasions, where he saw Popes Pius IX, Leo XIII, and Pius X. When he settled down to practice, Dr. Hake became especially interested in diseases of children, and served for a period of thirty years as attending physician at St. John's Orphanage, in addition to his other arduous duties of a continually growing and extended practice. During these years he not only treated the children, but supplied without charge the necessary medicines required in treatment. He loved his profession because he loved to do good, and he took the surest way of doing the utmost good by giving his professional services free to orphans, the friendless, and aged people. He was the only native-born, and the oldest practicing physician in Grand Rapids in point of service, and during the many years of activity in his profession, he gave eleven years' service as major of the Second Regiment, Company B, of the Michigan State Troops. During the influenza epidemic in Grand Rapids, Dr. Hake worked so arduously, not sparing himself or taking a needed rest, that his efforts and devotion to duty gradually told upon his health and caused a breakdown. This was followed by a long illness which finally resulted in his death, April 26, 1919, in the fifty-eighth year of his life, at his home at No. 357 Washington Street.

Dr. Hake married, September 12, 1893, Clara Margaretha Voigt, daughter of Carl G. A. and Elizabeth (Wurster) Voigt, her father being prominent in the business and civic life of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Hake had no children, and at



Wm J. Hakey
M.D.

his passing he was survived by his widow; his aged father, who has since died; three sisters and eight brothers. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Andrew's Cathedral.

A friend and helper to little suffering children, serving his city and State in their civic and military activities, Dr. Hake, ever progressive, was always ready to lend his help and support in matters pertaining to the public welfare. A man of broad experience in life's lessons of suffering and pain, both travelled and cultured, his sympathies were deep and full, and his judgments always kind, honest and tactful. His memory is one that will long be cherished by those many to whom he rendered his efficient services, and in his passing the community lost a good friend, a kind and learned counselor, and an upright citizen.

HARROUN, John Elliot,

Successful Business Man.

In the name of Harroun there stands excellent and valuable service in many fields of endeavor and throughout a wide territory. The record of this branch centers in Watertown, New York, in the life and service of John Elliot Harroun, who until his passing in 1904 filled a place of importance and honor in this community. This narrative shows the union, in the marriage of John Elliot Harroun and Alice Cynthia Kimball, of the line of Harroun and one of New England's proudest colonial families.

(I) Alexander Harroun, who was born probably in Ulster, Ireland, in 1691, died in Colerain, Massachusetts, in 1781. In 1719 Governor Shupe, of New Hampshire, brought over a colony of Scotch-Irish from County Ulster to settle in Londonderry, New Hampshire. Many of

these families removed to Colerain, Massachusetts. Alexander Harroun was of Colerain before 1738, for on that date he, with others, signed a petition for a meeting of the citizens of the town. He married Catherine Deacon, and among their children was David, of whom further.

(II) David Harroun, son of Alexander and Catherine (Deacon) Harroun, was born in 1736, and died in Colerain, Massachusetts, in 1786. His Revolutionary service was as a private in Captain John Ferguson's company, Colonel Danielson's regiment, in 1775; as a private in Captain Lawrence Kemp's company, Colonel Leonard's regiment, in 1777; and also as sergeant in Captain Hugh McClellan's company, Colonel Wells' regiment, in 1777. He married Elizabeth Anderson. They had three children, Elliot, of whom further; John; David.

(III) Elliot Harroun, son of David and Elizabeth (Anderson) Harroun, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, October 8, 1762, and died in Onondaga Valley, New York, about 1812. He married Amy Sprague, born April 18, 1761. They had fourteen children: Rachel, Mary, Alexander, Experience, Margaret, Solomon, John, Hiram, Sylvester, Sarah, Amy, David, Oliver, and Elliot, of whom further.

(IV) Elliot Harroun, youngest of the fourteen children of Elliot and Amy (Sprague) Harroun, was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, New York, May 17, 1811, and died in Fulton, New York, January 24, 1871. In young manhood he made his home at Fulton, Oswego County, New York, and there engaged in the lumber business, subsequently operating as a contractor, and performed work of notable merit in many parts of the country. He specialized in the construction of dams, and in association with a Mr. Johnson opened up the

Rock Island and Keokuk Channel on the Mississippi River, operating in this and similar works with rock chisel machinery, then an advanced method of excavation. Messrs. Harroun and Johnson had arranged for construction work for the Austrian Government on the sections of the Danube at Orsova, the eastern boundary of Austria, a contract involving the removal of rock and sand bars to enable vessels drawing more than three feet of water to navigate the river and connect it with the Suez Canal. War in the Balkan States prevented the American firm from undertaking the contract, but at the time of his death, Mr. Harroun was successfully engaged in important contract commissions in Illinois. His death occurred from an apoplectic stroke while he was home on a visit, and he is buried in Fulton, New York. Mr. Harroun was a staunch Democrat, and a substantial citizen, noted alike for sterling character and strong convictions, and holding the constant regard of all who knew him.

He married Martha Gasper, born in 1819, died in Fulton, New York, in 1893, a descendant of French ancestors. They were the parents of two children: Martha, who married Charles K. Howe; John Elliot, of whom further.

(V) John Elliot Harroun, only son of Elliot and Martha (Gasper) Harroun, was born in Fulton, Oswego County, New York, in 1839. As a youth he attended the Fulton schools and Falley Seminary in his birthplace, and upon attaining his majority made his start in business. Lumber dealing was the field he chose, and he operated first in Oswego County, New York. He then located at Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he was for a time connected with the iron industry. The following eight years were

spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the lumber line, and in 1888 he came to Watertown, New York, where he founded the wholesale lumber firm of J. E. Harroun & Son, whose affairs he directed until his death. J. E. Harroun & Son conducted a successful enterprise, and Mr. Harroun became one of the best known business men of the city. In practical affairs he was scrupulously exact and honorable, while the same high principles dominated his private life. He was a Democrat in political sympathy, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and occupied a place of good citizenship in the community. His death occurred at his Sterling Street home from apoplexy, July 13, 1904, his sudden passing similar in circumstance to that of his honored father. In Watertown he is remembered by his contemporaries, also by those of the younger generation who had business associations with him, as a man of broad influence whose life was such as to direct that influence always in worthy channels.

Mr. Harroun married, in Watertown, October 24, 1867, Alice Cynthia Kimball. (See Kimball VIII.) They had one child, Elliot Kimball, born at Fulton, New York, April 28, 1871, who married, April 9, 1901, Vera Hamlin, and resided at Watertown, New York.

(The Kimball Line).

The English forebears of the Kimballs were an ancient family of the County of Suffolk. The original orthography was probably Kymbolde, and several other forms of spelling appear in the English records, as: Kembold, Kembould, Kembolis, Kembolde, and Kemball. The American Kimballs are the progeny of two brothers, Richard, from whom are descended the Kimballs of Connecticut; and Henry, who spelled his name Kemball.

(I) Richard Kimball, of Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England, who on account of the religious upheaval which was then at its height in the mother country, sought a home in New England, was among the passengers on the ship "Elizabeth," which sailed from Ipswich, England, for Boston, Massachusetts, April 10, 1634. He was accompanied by his large family, and as he was a wheelwright by trade and a skillful mechanic, he proved a most welcome addition to the infant colony. Going first to Watertown, Massachusetts, he was made a freeman there, May 6, 1635, and in the following year became a landed proprietor. In response to a demand for a competent wheelwright by the settlers of Ipswich, Massachusetts, he subsequently removed to that town and there spent the remainder of his life, plying his calling with energy and contributing largely to the welfare of the community. His death occurred June 22, 1675. His first wife, whom he married in England, was Ursula Scott, of Rattlesden, daughter of Henry Scott. She accompanied him to America and died prior to October 23, 1661, on which date he married (second) Mrs. Margaret Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire. She died March 1, 1676. Richard Kimball was the father of eleven children, all of his first union, and eight of them were natives of England.

(II) Thomas Kimball, eight child of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England, in 1633. Coming to America with his parents during his infancy, he resided with them in Watertown and Ipswich, Massachusetts, and acquired a knowledge of mechanical pursuits under the direction of his father. Early in life he went to Hampton, New Hampshire, and in 1653, prior to his majority, he be-

came the owner of a mill on Oyster River. He later removed to Bradford, Massachusetts, where he resided for the remainder of his life, and he was not only a skillful mechanic, but a thrifty farmer as well. On February 20, 1669, he was chosen constable. In a night attack upon the settlement by the Indians, May 2, 1676, Thomas Kimball was killed, and a portion of his family, consisting of his wife and five of their children, Joanna, Thomas, Joseph, Priscilla, and John, were made prisoners. After forty-one days of captivity in the wilderness, they were liberated through the friendly offices of Wabalanacet, chief of the Pennacook tribe, and their return was the cause of general rejoicing by their friends and neighbors, who had prayed long and earnestly for their deliverance. Thomas Kimball married Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas and Joanna Smith, of Ipswich.

(III) Captain Richard Kimball, eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Kimball, was born in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1660, died in Bradford, Massachusetts, January 21, 1732-33. For many years he was an officer in the Colonial militia, commanding the local company and rendering excellent service. On September 7, 1682, he married (first) Sarah Spofford, of Boxford, Massachusetts. He married (second), November 5, 1714, Mrs. Mehitable (Day) Kimball, widow of his cousin, Richard Kimball.

(IV) Samuel Kimball, son of Captain Richard and Sarah (Spofford) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, in 1685-86, and died in Plainfield, Connecticut, in 1748. He lived in Bradford until 1723, when he bought one hundred acres of land in Pomfret, Connecticut. In 1724 he went to Hampton, Connecticut, later removing to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he died. He married, January 1,

1713, Sarah Spofford, born December 20, 1693. They had eight children, among whom was Richard, of whom further.

(V) Richard Kimball, son of Samuel and Sarah (Spofford) Kimball, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, July 18, 1722, and died in Pomfret, Connecticut. He removed from Bradford, Massachusetts, to Pomfret, Connecticut. He was a large land owner. He married, December 13, 1748, Abigail Holt. They had six children, among whom was Lebbeus, of whom further.

(VI) Lebbeus Kimball, son of Richard and Abigail (Holt) Kimball, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, February 14, 1750, and died at Bowman's Creek, New York, September 4, 1839. He enlisted in June, 1775, at Pomfret, Connecticut, under Captain Daniel Lyon in Colonel Huntington's regiment. He served at Roxbury and the siege of Boston. He was discharged, but re-enlisted, becoming a sergeant and serving until the close of the war. He was also out on the Lexington Alarm. He was deacon of the Freewill Baptist Church at Bowman's Creek near Canajoharie, New York. He married, May 7, 1778, Sarah Crafts. (See Crafts VI.) They had three children, among whom was Crafts Payson, of whom further.

(VII) Dr. Crafts Payson Kimball, son of Lebbeus and Sarah (Crafts) Kimball, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, January 14, 1788, died in Rutland, New York, November 7, 1872. He was educated in Fairfield Academy, Fairfield, New York, and then took up the study of medicine under the tutorship of Dr. Joseph White. He received a license to practice from the Otsego County Medical Society, dated January 9, 1810, and signed by his preceptor, Dr. Joseph White, in the capacity of president. In 1808 he came to Jefferson County, establishing in the

town of Rutland, where he purchased a large farm and combined its cultivation with medical practice, becoming one of the most highly regarded and best known physicians of the district as well as a prosperous farmer. He erected a fine stone house on his farm property about half a mile above Burr's Mills. During the War of 1812 he served as surgeon in Colonel Tuttle's regiment, and was frequently on the frontier at Sacketts Harbor with this command. He was a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1819 and again in 1838, and is described as a man of medium height and portly build, with broad shoulders, and a high, wide forehead, character and determination marked in every line of his face. He left upon the life of his region the impress of a strong personality which was unfailingly aligned on the side of right. He married, January 14, 1814, Juliana Porter, and among their children was Volney Porter, of whom further.

(VIII) Volney Porter Kimball, son of Dr. Crafts and Juliana (Porter) Kimball, was born in Rutland, New York, December 10, 1816, and died June 27, 1886. The public schools of the region and the Black River Institute at Watertown afforded him his scholastic training, and he was reared on the home farm, becoming a well known business man of Watertown. He built a mill on the Black River, Watertown, installing machinery of his own invention for the manufacture of oat meal, and he introduced pearl barley into that section. Mr. Kimball was also for a period associated with his son-in-law in the iron industry. He was a staunch Republican in political faith, and a communicant of the First Presbyterian Church. His life was spent in useful pursuits and in the esteem and regard of his fellowmen. He is buried in



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W. B. Morse

Brookside Cemetery, Watertown.

Volney P. Kimball married, October 10, 1842, Mary Brooks Hall, of East Bloomfield, New York, who died in 1888. Their children were: Sarah H., who died unmarried in February, 1900. 2. Alice Cynthia, born in Rutland, New York, in 1845; married, October 24, 1867, John Elliot Harroun. (See Harroun V.)

(The Crafts Line).

(I) Lieutenant Griffin Crafts was born in England, and came to America in 1630. He settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was Selectman, Commissioner, and Lieutenant of Militia. He married, in England, Alice, surname unknown.

(II) Lieutenant Samuel Crafts, son of Lieutenant Griffin and Alice Crafts, was born in 1637, died in 1691. He served in many town offices, and was Lieutenant of Militia. He married Elizabeth Seaver.

(III) Samuel Crafts, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Elizabeth (Seaver) Crafts, was born in 1667, died in 1709. He was Surveyor and Constable. He married Elizabeth Sharp.

(IV) Captain Joseph Crafts, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Sharp) Crafts, was born in 1694, died in 1754. He was Captain of Militia in 1741, and was also a Representative to the General Court. He married Susannah Warner.

(V) Deacon Samuel Crafts, son of Captain Joseph and Susannah (Warner) Crafts, was born in 1722, died in 1791. He married Judith Payson. "Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books," Volume 8, page 300, give his service in the Revolution under Colonel Zebulon Butler.

(VI) Sarah Crafts, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Judith (Payson) Crafts, was born April 29, 1756, died August 13,

1831. She married, May 7, 1778, Lebbeus Kimball. (See Kimball VI.)

WISE, James Black,

Manufacturer, Captain of Industry.

Although Mr. Wise was head of a great manufacturing house, employing three hundred workers, a business with which he had been connected since youth and was deeply interested in that business, he did not neglect the duties of citizenship nor the pleasures of life, but when J. B. Wise, Incorporated, was functioning smoothly, he circled the Globe in a travel tour, and for eight years, 1900-1908, he was Chief Executive of Watertown, New York, a city to which he came in boyhood. Progressive, energetic, and ambitious, he rose to high rank in the manufacturing world, and was widely-known as the head of J. B. Wise, Incorporated, the largest exclusive manufacturers of tubular plumbing goods in the World. That business was founded in 1874 by Joseph Wise, who came from Connecticut to Watertown, New York, in 1868, but the son developed and expanded it, working with grim, unconquerable resolve to achieve success in spite of all obstacles. He was business manager of J. Wise & Son at the age of eighteen, and as inventor, salesman, and partner, he worked very hard to build up reputation and trade for the line of cabinet hardware, locks and hinges for pianos, organs, and sewing machine woodwork, made by J. Wise & Son. The elder Mr. Wise died in 1886, and James B. Wise became head of the business, purchasing the interests of the other heirs. He soon recognized that there was an opportunity awaiting the manufacturer of plumbing supplies, and in 1900 he began with the business with which he will be long remembered—the manufac-

ture of tubular plumbing supplies, building up a plant of immense size, whose product goes to every land, the export business being handled by an agency in New York City, and offices being maintained in the largest cities, jobbers only being visited by the company's traveling salesman. The plant and main offices are at Watertown, New York, Mr. Wise living to see this one-man repair shop business grow in half a century to one doing business in a year amounting to \$1,500,000 in two great factories in Watertown, one making plumbing supplies, and one a brass rolling mill, the latter having a capacity of 3,500,000 pounds of sheet brass annually, the former using annually about 1,000,000 pounds of sheet brass, in addition to large quantities of brass rod and wire.

Joseph Wise, father of James B. Wise, was a son of Joseph Wise, born in Baden Baden, Germany, who died in Ontario, Canada, where he owned a farm. Joseph Wise, the son, was born in Baden Baden, Germany, December 14, 1831, and died in Watertown, New York, October 14, 1886. From the age of eleven to fourteen, Joseph Wise followed the sea with an uncle, but left the ship in New York City in 1845, and became a machinist's apprentice, serving seven years, mastering practically four trades, tool maker, locksmith, brass turner, and machinist. After working a short time in New York City as a journeyman after completing his apprenticeship, he became foreman of the Branford Lock Works in Branford, Connecticut, remaining until 1868. In the fall of that year he removed to Watertown, New York, having been appointed superintendent of the Wasson & Palmer Lock Company of that city. He retained that position until 1871, when he entered the employ of the Watertown Portable

Steam Engine Company. Six months later he entered the employ of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, of Watertown, being die sinker, machinist, and in charge of the press room. In 1874 he opened a repair shop on Beebe's Island, the old stone building he used later becoming a part of the plant of the New York Air Brake Company. He began the manufacture of locks later, and in July, 1877, he was joined by his son, James B. Wise, they forming the partnership, J. Wise & Son, their place of business one room in the basement of what was then the Hitchcock Lamp Company, later the Jefferson Brass Company. Father and son worked side by side in the little shop; capital was small, and it was a hard struggle, but success came. Joseph Wise was a Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, and a good citizen. He married Elizabeth Black, who died March 27, 1886, and they were the parents of seven children, the fourth a son, James Black Wise, the principal character of this review.

James B. Wise was born in Branford, Connecticut, December 27, 1858, and died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, June 7, 1916. He was eleven years of age when Watertown, New York, became the family home, and there he spent the remainder of his life. As a boy, he was restless, tireless, eager, brave, honest, and manly. He left school early, and became a newsboy, later opening a newstand in the railroad station at Watertown. In January, 1875, he moved his newsstand to a location on the Public Square, where he remained until May, 1876, when he secured the privilege of selling papers on the Lake Ontario Shore division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad. He became a very popular train salesman, and continued until March,

1877, when he gave up his lease of the privilege, and joined his father in founding the firm of J. Wise & Son, manufacturers of locks.

An ideal comradeship existed between father and son. They were linked by bonds of mutual understanding and harmony, and with faith in one another closely co-operated in their business. They worked side by side throughout the day and often into the long watches of the night, the son having implicit confidence in his father's skill, experience, and judgment; the father respecting his son's keenness, foresight, and inventive ability. This intimate business alliance remained unbroken until the death of the elder Mr. Wise.

In 1879 James B. Wise made a trip as a salesman, returning with orders for \$2,000 worth of locks. Once, during the father's absence in Connecticut, an order was received for 1,000 drawer locks, an order which the son filled, but when the order was finally completed, he fell to the floor, exhausted from overwork and loss of sleep. A little later he invented and patented a case and bolt for the three square key lock used on sewing machine drawers. The modest little business of J. Wise & Son grew until they had twenty-five employees on the payroll, when the firm moved to a small wooden building on Huntington Street. In 1886 Joseph Wise died, and James B. Wise offered a partnership interest in J. Wise & Son to his brothers and sisters, but all declined, whereupon he purchased their rights, and became sole owner, changing the firm name to J. B. Wise.

In 1891 further expansion was necessary, and he moved to a building on Mill Street, and in 1895 a new factory was built for the business, a brick structure, three stories high, two hundred and seven

feet long, forty-five feet wide, with an L, forty by one hundred feet, three stories in height. In 1900 Mr. Wise bought the tools, machinery, and goodwill of the Jefferson Brass Works, moving the equipment to his factories on Mill Street, and began in a small way the making of plumbing supplies. In 1904 he added another factory to his Mill Street plant, and in 1907 still greater enlargement followed, including a four-story foundry. In 1912 the business was reorganized as J. B. Wise, Incorporated, loyal and faithful employees being admitted to an interest in the company. The lock business was sold in 1909 to C. Ralph Wise, who in 1911 sold it to the C. J. Rool Company, of Bristol, Connecticut, and joined his father in his business of making plumbing supplies. In 1913 Mr. Wise began the fulfillment of a long contemplated improvement—the development of hydro-electric energy, to operate his plants. He began in this work in April, 1913, and in 1915 had completed the largest plant of the hydro-electric type in Northern New York. In 1913 he also erected the Wise block, a large business structure at the corner of Mill Street and Public Square, Watertown.

Realizing that the World War would be a prolonged struggle, Mr. Wise began the erection of a building, three hundred and sixty-five feet by forty-five feet on Water Street in April, 1915, and in the spring of 1916 a brass rolling mill, three hundred by one hundred feet, was started adjacent to the munitions plant. In the earlier years of the war, munitions were made for the allied governments in these plants, but after the United States became a participant, they were used in making munitions for the United States Army and Navy.

The magic of the personality of James

B. Wise was felt all through the organization that bore his name, just as it was in the city of Watertown. People responded to its persuasive influence, as steel responds to the attraction of the magnet. Having risen from the ranks, he could always understand the employee's viewpoint, and he was quick to appreciate and reward merit in a subordinate. He loved to go into the shop and personally praise and encourage the workmen. He was a master executive, able to command without seeming to do so, but his men would follow him to the end, united and harmonious when he gave the orders.

Mr. Wise was long a figure in the public life of his city. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1888 was elected Alderman from the Second Ward of Watertown. In 1891 and 1892 he was the candidate of his party for Mayor, being defeated in the latter year by fifty-eight majority. He was nominated in 1893, but refused the nomination, however, being the successful candidate in 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898. Many public improvements were inaugurated and completed during his term, one of them the erection of a new City Hall. All the bridges in the city were built and rebuilt except one, and most of the best streets were paved. He was the people's mayor, and gave a good account of his stewardship. He inaugurated the first paid fire department in the city, and he gave his personal supervision to all construction work. He was a true captain of industry, and was identified with other than the J. B. Wise, Incorporated, interests. He was the first president of the Watertown Building & Loan Association; first president of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce; a director in two banks; president of the Watertown Brass & Manufacturing Com-

pany; incorporator of the Union Carriage & Gear Company, and of the Black River Traction Company; director of the Standard Publishing Company, and interested in other enterprises of his city.

In Masonry, Mr. Wise was a member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and president of the Union Club. He was a member of the finance committee of the Watertown City Hospital; and a supporter of the Presbyterian Church. He died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and is buried in Brookside Cemetery, Watertown. While his body lay in state in the City Hall at Watertown, over 10,000 people paid a last tribute to their friend and neighbor, a man they had known as a splendid citizen, one of strong conviction, and unswerving fidelity to his ideals.

James B. Wise married, in Watertown, New York, Harriet C. Willard, daughter of George and Sylvia (Bentley) Willard, of Watertown; granddaughter of Solomon and Mercy (Otis) Willard, and of James and Prudence (Coates) Bentley; the Willard, Bentley, and Coates families all prominent in early Colonial New England. To Mr. and Mrs. Wise two children were born, Charles Ralph, of whom further, and Earl Willard, of whom further.

Charles Ralph Wise was born in Watertown, New York, August 29, 1881. He was educated in Watertown public schools, finishing in high school, then, after a course in Albany Business College, entered the employ of J. B. Wise Incorporated, as a clerk. After mastering the details of the business, he was made vice-president of the company, serving until the death of his father in 1916, when he succeeded him in the pres-



J. R. Wise

dency. He possessed many of the characteristics of his honored father, and during his administration, which included the difficult World War period, 1917-18, J. B. Wise, Incorporated, was one of the well managed and outstanding corporations of the country. He was a member of the Masonic Order, holding the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and an attendant of the Presbyterian Church. He married Blanche Harbottle, daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Wallace) Harbottle. C. Ralph Wise died February 27, 1919.

Earl Willard Wise was born in Watertown, New York. He was educated in public and private school at Seneca Falls, New York, and Dobbs Ferry, New York. He then entered the employ of J. B. Wise, Incorporated, and is now (1923) assistant treasurer of that important corporation.

Mrs. Harriet C. (Willard) Wise survives her husband, and occupies the old home on State Street, Watertown, her son, Earl Willard, also residing there.

BAKER, John Leonard,

Man of Varied Activities.

The services of representatives of three generations of the family of Baker have given the name special significance and prominence in the Watertown, New York, community, where the old New England line was founded in 1800. The century and a quarter that has passed has seen the sons of the family in posts of responsibility in public and private life, and the annals of the past yield no incident or fact reflecting other than creditably upon its members as named herein. Fortitude and industry marked them in the days when these were the qualities first sought in pioneers, while in a later time and a more complex manner of life

they have been leaders in business and in civic progress and improvement. This much in general, the record below tells the story in detail.

(I) John Baker came from England in the ship "Rose," and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638. Edward and Francis Baker were also among the founders of Massachusetts, the former locating on the south side of Baker's Hill, in that part of Lynn now Saugus, in 1630. It is quite probable that John was a younger brother and came with or followed the others. The first record of him is found at Ipswich in 1638. His wife's name was Elizabeth, and their children were Elizabeth, John, Thomas, and Martha.

(II) Thomas Baker, second son and third child of John and Elizabeth Baker, married Priscilla Symonds, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Symonds, of Ipswich, then assistant and the following year Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts Colony. Thomas Baker was lieutenant, and later captain of militia.

(III) John Baker, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Symonds) Baker, was born January 6, 1691, in Topsfield, Massachusetts. He married Mary Perley. He died at Ipswich, August 1, 1734, leaving a widow and four children: John, Samuel, Thomas, and Mary.

(IV) John Baker, son of John and Mary (Perley) Baker, born in Ipswich, resided at Marblehead, Cape Ann and Andover, Massachusetts.

(V) Jonathan Baker, son of John Baker, lived for a short time in Topsfield, Massachusetts, whence he removed soon after his marriage (about 1775) to Keene, New Hampshire. Three of his children are supposed to have been born there, and he soon removed to that part of old Gilsum, New Hampshire, which is now

the town of Sullivan. He was born June 15, 1749, at Cape Ann, Massachusetts, and died in Sullivan, October 13, 1833. He married, May 4, 1775, Sarah Holt, born February 3, 1758. Their children were as follows: 1. Betsey. 2. Sally, born April 25, 1778; married Thomas Powell. 3. Jonathan, of whom further. 4. Polly, born in 1781, died in 1869. 5. Phebe, born in 1784; married Joseph Smith; died at Hopkinton, New York, in 1880. 6. Aaron, born July 10, 1786, died in 1849. 7. Thomas, born April 30, 1788, in Sullivan; married, April 27, 1817, Betsey Tolman; died February 10, 1841, in Watertown, New York. 8. Rebecca, born in Sullivan, in 1790; married Solomon Smith. 9. Abigail, twin of Rebecca, married a Nye. 10. Mahala, born in 1792; married a Johnson. 11. George, born in 1794; married Eunice Whittemore. 12. David, born in 1796. 13. William, born in 1797. 14. Emerson, born in 1798-99. 15. Elijah, born in 1800; married Laura Mason.

(VI) Jonathan Baker, eldest son and third child of Jonathan and Sarah (Holt) Baker, was born August 15, 1779, in Keene, New Hampshire, and his boyhood and youth were passed in Sullivan, the adjoining town, whither his parents removed soon after his birth. At the age of nineteen years Jonathan Baker set out to make his own way in the world, and proceeded to the province of Quebec. By teaching and other employment he earned and saved a little money, and early in 1800 started for the "Black River Country." On February 13, 1800, he arrived in Watertown, New York, and in the same year purchased the farm on which he made his home during his remaining years. It is located in the northeastern part of the present town of Watertown (which then included Rutland), and Mr.

Baker cleared and developed a fine farm. Jonathan Baker was a volunteer soldier in the War of 1812, and served with his neighbors at the battle of Sacketts Harbor. He is named in family records as a citizen of splendid character, and as evidence of his conscientiousness in the performance of public duty it is stated that he voted at every town meeting and general election for sixty-two consecutive years. His death occurred November 24, 1863.

Mr. Baker married, February 26, 1807, Dorcas Fellows, born in Deerfield or Shelburne, Massachusetts, September 2, 1787, died August 24, 1877, daughter of Willis and Sarah (Hart) Fellows. Children of Jonathan and Dorcas (Fellows) Baker: 1. George W., born November 5, 1809, died February 28, 1838. 2. Daphne, born May 31, 1812; married Eliza Wakefield, and had a daughter, Lucia. 3. Franklin, born July 5, 1816, died in 1879; married Sophia Webber, of Boston, and had a son, Frank, who became a resident of Michigan, near Benton Harbor. 4. Hart Volney, born September 28, 1821, died July 11, 1903; married Adelia S. Burnham, and they had one child, Carrie Dorcas. 5. John Leonard, of whom further. 6. Caroline Amelia, born December 19, 1829; married Jackson Woodruff; their children were: Caroline, married George C. Ball, of Chicago; and George, a resident of Story City, Iowa.

(VII) John Leonard Baker, fourth son and fifth child of Jonathan and Dorcas (Fellows) Baker, was born November 26, 1824, died April 12, 1883. He spent his youth and young manhood on the homestead farm, receiving his education in the local schools, and in May, 1844, he became clerk in the old Franklin House of Watertown at a wage of four dollars per month. His health was poor and the

next year he went to the Massachusetts coast with the intention of shipping on a sailing vessel for the benefits of the sea voyage and, reaching Marblehead, he became a member of the crew of the fishing boat "Beverly," one hundred tons burden. This vessel sailed August 11, 1845, and remained on the cod banks for one hundred and twenty days. Mr. Baker returned to Watertown improved and strengthened in health by the trip, and for some time he was a clerk in Truman Keeler's dry goods store, in 1849 joining Jackson F. Woodruff in the purchase of the grocery business of Gilbert Woodruff at No. 5 Exchange Block. Their place of business was burned out on May 13, 1849, and they continued business in the basement of the Paddock Block, Mr. Baker disposing of his interest to his partner in August, 1852, and rejoining his former employer, Mr. Keeler, under the firm name of Keeler & Baker. This firm conducted an auction store at the corner of Franklin Street and the Public Square, and after one year Mr. Baker sold out to Mr. Keeler, then making a western trip for the purpose of selecting a business location. After this journey he decided, however, to remain in Watertown and became foreman for J. Ball & Company, in trenching for the waterworks of the city of Watertown. In 1854 he was superintendent of construction on the waterworks of Jersey City, and the following year contracted for the construction of waterworks for Pittsfield, Massachusetts. On June 6, 1856, Mr. Baker was elected Water Commissioner of Watertown, a post he occupied for five years and seven months, and in 1860 he executed a contract for the construction of a pumping main from Beebe's Island to William Street.

The year following the completion of

this contract, Mr. Baker changed his field of business operation and opened a ticket and insurance office in Watertown, while in 1862 he bought out the firm of McComb & Chittenden, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in hunting and fishing goods. Thomas Chittenden joined him as partner in May, 1863, and in the same year Mr. Baker was elected a director of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, while in 1864 he was appointed under-sheriff by Sheriff Nathan Strong. This last named office Mr. Baker held under two of Sheriff Strong's successors, James Johnson and A. W. Wheelock. In March, 1872, he was elected a director and vice-president of the Black River Insurance Company, and in 1873 he again became under-sheriff by appointment of George Babbitt. The partnership with Mr. Chittenden was dissolved in 1879, Mr. Baker continuing the ticket and insurance business alone until the admission to partnership of his son, Franklin L., this association continuing until the death of the father.

Mr. Baker was a strong Republican in political sympathy, and he held the Knights Templar degree in the Masonic Order. He was a well regarded and prominent citizen of Watertown, and in the various relations to the business life of the community which he filled bore reputation for integrity and reliability that was never impeached.

John Leonard Baker married, October 4, 1848, Cornelia Lydia Hewitt, daughter of David and Elsie (Goodah) Hewitt. She was born in Denmark, Lewis County, New York, October 12, 1825, died in Watertown, June 22, 1875. Her father, David Hewitt, who died September 15, 1845, was of Denmark, Lewis County, New York, and of Wilna, now Carthage, Jefferson County, New York. Elsie

(Goodah) Hewitt was a daughter of Francis (Francois) and Anne (Truax) Goodah. The Goodah name is of French origin, and has in America been variously spelled Goodeau, Gooder, and Goodah. The volume "French Soldiers of the American Revolution" names Francois Goodeau, Matelot de Marennes, Escadres des Comtes de Guichen et de Grasse, 1780-1782. Francis and Anne (Truax) Goodah were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Nancy, married John D. Balmat (the name now spelled Belmont). 2. Polly, married a Lowe, and resided in Lowville, New York. 3. Elsie, of previous mention, married David Hewitt. 4. Betsey, married John Waterbury. Children of John Leonard and Cornelia Lydia (Hewitt) Baker: 1. Anna Amelia, born March 15, 1851, lives in Watertown. 2. Franklin Leonard, of whom further. 3. Alice Martha, born November 26, 1862, lives in Watertown.

(VII) Franklin Leonard Baker, only son and second child of John Leonard and Cornelia Lydia (Hewitt) Baker, was born in Watertown, New York, January 13, 1853. After attending Watertown schools he became a student in Hope College, Holland, Michigan, and qualified for the profession of civil engineer. His first technical employment was in this capacity with the Sacketts Harbor & Watertown Railway Company, and in 1885 he organized and became treasurer of the Watertown Electric Light Company. By purchase of this company's plant, in association with DeWitt C. Middleton, he became owner of the company and they directed its affairs until Mr. Baker's death, October 28, 1895. In addition to these business interests, Mr. Baker was identified with his father in the ticket and insurance line, and in the course of a life that was all too short

made substantial contributions to the community life.

Mr. Baker was a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth Battalion, New York National Guard, later known as the Thirtieth Separate Company, enlisting in 1875 and holding the rank of first sergeant. He was a member of the Union Club, and of a volunteer fire company. He was as highly esteemed in social circles as in the world of affairs and, like his father, counted his friends in large numbers.

Franklin L. Baker married, June 26, 1878, Jennie E. Buck, of Port Byron, New York, and their one son, Daniel Howland, was born April 17, 1879, and died August 7, 1887.

(The Fellows Line).

(I) Samuel Fellows was born in England, in 1619, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 6, 1697-98. He was in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1641, and was a member of the church there. He married Ann, surname unknown, who died in 1684. Children: Hannah; Samuel, of whom further.

(II) Samuel Fellows, son of Samuel and Ann Fellows, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 13, 1646, and died there, December 5, 1729. He married, June 2, 1681, Abigail Barnard. They had seven children, among whom was Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Thomas Fellows, son of Samuel and Abigail (Barnard) Fellows, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 29, 1685. He lived at Salisbury. He married, December 10, 1713, Elizabeth Eastman. They had children, among whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(IV) Samuel Fellows, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Eastman) Fellows, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 22, 1727-28. He served under Gen-

eral Wolfe at the taking of Quebec, and settled at Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1762. He was a delegate from Shelburne, Massachusetts, to the Provincial Congress at Watertown in 1775. He married Eunice, surname unknown. They were the parents of several children, among whom were: 1. Samuel, who served in the Revolution. 2. John, born in 1751; a captain in the Revolution; and was present at the battle of Stillwater and the surrender of General Burgoyne. 3. Willis, of whom further.

(V) Willis Fellows, son of Samuel and Eunice Fellows, was born October 5, 1758. He built a grist mill at Shelburne, Massachusetts. He served in the Revolution for various periods from September 17, 1776, to December 31, 1780, enlisting at Shelburne, first in Captain S. Taylor's company, Colonel Dike's regiment. He married Sarah Hart. They were the parents of two children: 1. Dorcas, married Jonathan Baker. (See Baker VI.) 2. Levi, who erected the first frame building in Cincinnati, Ohio.

GOODALE, George Sterling.

Bank Examiner.

A native son of Watertown, New York, George S. Goodale was of the second generation of Goodales there, his father, the eminent Dr. Reuben Goodale, who for half a century ministered to the bodily ills of the residents of that city and section. Dr. Goodale was of New Hampshire birth, and an ancient New England family, his branch settling at Temple, New Hampshire, where Dr. Goodale was born. The founder of the family in New England, Robert Goodale, came from England to New England in 1637, settling in Salem, Massachusetts. The names Goodale, Goodell, Goodall,

Goodell and Goodeal are all from the same words, Good-hall or Good-ale.

Dr. Reuben Goodale was born in Temple, New Hampshire, April 9, 1793, and was educated in the Appleton School at Temple, and at Oneida Academy in Clinton, New York. Later he began the study of medicine with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, New York, and afterward settled in Watertown, New York, where he began the practice of medicine, continuing until his death, January 26, 1871, in Watertown, where he was buried in Brookside Cemetery. He practiced his profession in Watertown for more than half a century, and for a time was a partner with Dr. Henry H. Sherwood in the ownership and management of a drug store in Watertown. He had a brother, Joseph Goodale, who was a druggist of Watertown, where descendants yet reside.

Dr. Reuben Goodale was the owner of a large farm, which he operated, that farm now within the corporate limits of the city of Watertown. He built a fine residence on that property, which is still in a good state of preservation, and now the home of Dr. C. N. Bibbens, on Sterling Street. Dr. Goodale was one of the most eminent and best known of the physicians of Jefferson County, and his fame extended far beyond county limits. He was an active member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, serving as secretary-treasurer; member of the Board of Censors; and delegate to the New York State Medical Society. On December 13, 1830, he bought the paper, "The Anti-Masonic Sun," and under the name of "The Constellation" he published it in Watertown for a period of nine months. He took a public-spirited interest in Watertown affairs, and was particularly interested in educational

matters. He was a man of large physical proportions, honorable and upright, and devoted to his profession.

Dr. Reuben Goodale married Pauline Adams, who died in Watertown, and was laid in Brookside Cemetery, Watertown, with her husband. Dr. and Mrs. Goodale were the parents of four children: 1. Charles, a medical graduate of American and French schools of medicine, and a physician of eminence, who died in Watertown. 2. John, a banker of Utica, New York, until his death. 3. George Sterling, to whom this review is inscribed. 4. Amelia, married Orville W. Ranney. These four children are all now deceased.

George Sterling Goodale was born in Watertown, New York, October 1, 1821, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1882, and was buried in Brookside Cemetery, Watertown. He was educated in Watertown public schools, and choosing a business life, he entered banking employ, becoming cashier of the Union Bank of Watertown. During the Civil War he was associated with his wife's uncle, General Joseph R. Smith, in the recruiting service in Michigan. After the war, Mr. Goodale was connected with the re-establishment of the finances of Southern banks and business houses, traveling all over the South, under appointment and instruction of the Treasury Department of the Government. After completing this work most satisfactorily to the department, he returned to Watertown, where his family had remained during his period of Government service.

The war had brought about a new banking system in the United States, and under the act creating national banks a system of examinations had been provided for which created a new profession,

bank examiners. Mr. Goodale was appointed by the Treasury Department a national bank examiner for a territory which embraced New York State, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. He held that office for several years, dying in the service, while on duty in Scranton, Pennsylvania. His work among the banks of the South during the reconstruction period following the War between the States, and his subsequent service as bank examiner, gave him a wide acquaintance among financiers, and he made many warm friends among them. A man of honor and integrity, he was thoroughly versed in banking law and custom; National and International finance was as an open book to him, and he became a quoted authority on certain phases of financial law. He was a Republican in politics; a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; a good citizen; and a devoted husband and father. He was one of the six young men of Watertown who formed the Doughnut Club, and for years was an active member.

George S. Goodale married, in Monroe, Michigan, Elvira Amelia Smith, daughter of Major Henry and Elvira L. (Foster) Smith, and granddaughter of Judge Jabez and Hannah (Hungerford) Foster, of Watertown. Major Henry Smith was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, a member of the second class which left that famous institution. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War, and for a time was stationed with United States troops at Sacketts Harbor. He died of yellow fever in the city of Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 24, 1847. Judge Jabez Foster was born on August 1, 1777, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Major Henry Smith, in Monroe, Michigan, December 10, 1847.



Nicholas D. Vost

In early manhood, he journeyed westward, stopping for a time in Oneida County, New York, where he married, in the village of Paris, July 24, 1800, Hannah Hungerford, born in Farmington, Connecticut, September 13, 1777, died in Watertown, New York, October 16, 1826. From Oneida County, Mr. Foster continued until reaching Burrs Mills, in the town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, where he settled, but soon afterward he moved to the site of the present city of Watertown, and there built a grist mill, which he operated in connection with a general store. He became a successful business man and a large owner of real estate, his own residence being on Washington Street, between Stowe and Clinton streets. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, and for many years was an Associate Judge of the Jefferson County Court. Mr. and Mrs. Judge Jabez Foster were the parents of thirteen children, five only reaching years of maturity, one of these, Elvira L., becoming the wife of Major Henry Smith, and the mother of Elvira A. (Smith) Goodale.

Hannah Hungerford, wife of Judge Jabez Foster, was a descendant of Thomas Hungerford, an Englishman, who was at Hartford, Connecticut, prior to 1639, and died at New London, in that State, in 1663. The line of descent is through his son, Thomas Hungerford, and his wife, Mary (Gray) Hungerford; their son, Thomas Hungerford, and his wife, Elizabeth (Smith) Hungerford; their son, Benjamin Hungerford, and his wife, Jemima (Hungerford) Hungerford; their son, Timothy Hungerford, and his wife, Hannah (Heicox) Hungerford; their daughter, Hannah Hungerford, and her husband, Judge Jabez Foster.

Timothy Hungerford, of the fifth American generation, was born at the Millington homestead, East Haddam, Connecticut, in April, 1747, and died at Watertown, New York, December 5, 1827. About 1800 he moved to Paris, Oneida County, New York, and in 1804 to Watertown, where he died twenty-three years later. Hannah, his second daughter, married Judge Jabez Foster, of previous mention.

Mrs. Elvira Amelia (Smith) Goodale died at her home in Watertown, New York, February 17, 1895, and was buried by the side of her husband in Brookside Cemetery. She was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a lady highly esteemed in her community. Mr. and Mrs. George Sterling Goodale were the parents of eight children: 1. Harriett, died in youthful womanhood. 2. Henry, a banker, died in the prime of life. 3. George, died in childhood. 4. Frederick, died in youthful manhood. 5. Pauline Foster, residing at No. 315 Holcomb Street, Watertown. 6. Georgianna, married Henry C. Whitney, of Watertown. 7. Robert, died in childhood. 8. Catherine Elvira, married Edward Ellsworth, a business man of Watertown.

YOST, Nicholas Duxtater,

Lawyer, Financier.

One of the highly-esteemed citizens of Watertown, New York, whose career was ended when he was just entering the prime of life, was Nicholas D. Yost, whose death at the early age of forty-two years closed a legal career of great promise. Besides the responsibilities of his extensive private practice, Mr. Yost was president of the Farmers' National Bank of Adams, and was associated with several large business concerns both as legal adviser and in official capacity.

The Yost family is an old and honored one in Johnstown, New York. Its pioneers came to New York State from the German Palatinate during the period of religious persecution and frequent change, and were glad to find freedom and opportunity in the New World.

William Yost, great-grandfather of Nicholas D. Yost, was a native of Johnstown, New York, born August 29, 1779, and there died, August 24, 1860, survived by his wife, whose death occurred March 3, 1865. He married Dorcas Duxtater, and they were the parents of four sons and seven daughters, the third having been Nicholas Duxtater.

Nicholas Duxtater Yost, son of William and Dorcas (Duxtater) Yost, was born in Johnstown, New York, November 20, 1808. He received his education in the public schools of that locality. Three years after his marriage, in March, 1837, Mr. Yost left Johnstown in a sleigh taking with him his wife, his infant daughter, and his household goods. He drove through the wilderness to the farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Theresa (then Alexandria), upon which his later life was passed, and which was later owned by his son, William Yost, father of Nicholas D. Yost. It required arduous labor to transform this wilderness into land upon which crops could be raised, and much of this work was done by Mr. Yost with his own hands. He was industrious, strictly temperate, and possessed of large ability, and when, after a time he began to reap the reward of his labors, he invested his money, purchasing cattle and produce, or loaning his funds to those who needed and deserved the assistance. From these modest ventures, which rapidly grew in magnitude, he realized an ample competence. He became very wealthy and influential

in the town of Theresa and was noted, not only for his business ability, but for his sterling qualities of character. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the word, and enjoyed in a very high degree the respect and esteem of his neighbors. He died September 5, 1870, and was buried in the cemetery at Theresa, where a beautiful monument of granite, typical of the solid, practical judgment, the unyielding firmness and perseverance, and the unshaken honesty, which won for him the fortune of the good name that he left behind him. His widow lived to a ripe old age, and was buried beside her husband in the cemetery in Theresa. A son, George E. Yost, is still living and resides in Theresa, where he is a large land owner and president of the bank.

Nicholas D. Yost married, February 13, 1834, Magdaline Hanson, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary E., born November 29, 1834; married Melvin E. Cornwall. 2. George E., born April 7, 1838. 3. William H., of further mention. 4. Ann, born March 24, 1842; married Irvin C. Cooper. 5. Jennie, born September 2, 1845; married Calvin B. Still; died February 1, 1871. 6. Ettie J., born November 13, 1852; married George P. Stone.

William H. Yost, son of Nicholas D. and Magdaline (Hanson) Yost, was born on the Yost homestead, in Jefferson County, New York, August 13, 1840. He received a careful education in the public schools of his native town, Theresa, and was reared on the home farm. He early became his father's assistant, and when his school training was completed engaged in agricultural pursuits. He remained on the homestead, which was settled by his father, and there spent his entire life, but died in Scotland while on a visit. He was highly respected by his

many friends and associates, and was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Pamela Mitchell, who died in Texas while on a visit.

Nicholas Doxtater Yost, son of William H. and Pamela (Mitchell) Yost, was born on the home farm in Theresa, New York, August 8, 1872. He received his early education in the old Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams, and later became a student in Cornell Law School, from which he was graduated in 1898. After completing his college course he became associated in law practice with the late Justice Watson M. Rogers, and finally formed a partnership with George B. MacComber. When, later, Mr. MacComber removed from the city, Mr. Yost took as a partner Francis M. Hugo, now Secretary of State, and that connection was maintained to the time of the death of Mr. Yost. Mr. Yost was well known as an able and resourceful legal practitioner, and had been prominently concerned with the settlement of many well known estates, and with the affairs of large corporations of this section of the State. He had served as legal advisor to a number of corporations, had charge of the reorganization of the Carthage Tissue Company, and was connected with the reorganization of the Remington Paper and Power Company. He was also trustee of the Van Brunt estate, and president of the Farmers' National Bank of Adams. In addition to the responsibilities of his large private practice, and of the connections already made, Mr. Yost was also engaged in local public affairs. For six years he served as a member of the Common Council, and later, after discontinuing his service in this capacity, representing the Fifth Ward, he was appointed to the position of Special City Judge. So well were the duties of the

latter position discharged that at one time he was seriously considered for the position of City Attorney. He was also prominent in the social life of the community, and was held in the highest esteem among a host of friends and associates. His death, at the early age of forty-two, caused deep and sincere grief, and represented a distinct loss to the community of Watertown.

Fraternally, Mr. Yost was affiliated with Watertown Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons; Watertown Chapter, No. 59, Royal Arch Masons; and Watertown Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Kamargo Club, the Black River Valley Club, the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity. The following tribute, paid by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State, and Mr. Yost's legal partner, is one which was well deserved. Mr. Hugo says:

I was associated with Mr. Yost as a law partner and in the City Government of Watertown for ten years. He was a studious, painstaking lawyer, and his judgment in legal propositions was sound. He was one of the most efficient Alderman the city ever had. His work as chairman of the Finance Committee was excellent. His friendship was characterized by utmost integrity. His death is a distinct loss to the community.

On June 26, 1902, Nicholas D. Yost married Gertrude Annie Cooper, born at Watertown, New York, daughter of Charles H. and Annie (Churchill) Cooper, and granddaughter of Howell Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Yost are the parents of one son, Charles Woodruff, who is a student in Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut.

HUNGERFORD, Richard E.,

Business Executive.

Every community owes much to those

who have lived and wrought and then passed on to the Life Beyond, leaving honorable records and a moral influence which is felt long years after they have left the scene of their labors. Among those who have long passed from sight, but are still honored in Jefferson County, New York, is Richard E. Hungerford, whose death on January 5, 1896, brought deep grief to his many personal friends, and represented an irreparable loss to the community in which he resided.

The Hungerford family is one of the oldest in the country and has been well represented in Jefferson County, New York, for several generations. Its members have been conspicuous in the history of many states as pioneers and patriots, and as business and professional men, and have contributed much to the welfare of the communities in which they have lived.

(I) Thomas Hungerford, immigrant ancestor, was of English birth, and it is supposed that he was a mariner since his name does not appear on any ship's list as a passenger. He was in Hartford, Connecticut, as early as 1639, resided on Main Street in that city, and doubtless built the house in which he lived. Early in 1650 he sold his Hartford property and removed to New London, Connecticut, where he died in 1663. He was twice married, but the name of his first wife is not known. He married (second) Hannah Willey, daughter of Isaac Willey, of New London. To the first marriage two children were born: Thomas, of further mention; and Sarah, born 1654, married Lewis Hughes, of Lyme, Connecticut. To the second marriage was born, May 1, 1659, Hannah, who married a Ross or Rose, of Rhode Island.

(II) Thomas Hungerford, only son of

Thomas Hungerford, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1647, and died in January, 1713-14, aged about sixty-six years. He removed to Haddam, Connecticut, about 1688, and there he was active in local public affairs. He was chosen Collector, December 20, 1697, and in town meeting, December 27, 1698, was chosen Townsman and "Sovaire." He was a farmer, and a nail maker. His homestead, located in the south part of the present town of East Haddam, about a half mile east of the Connecticut River, and a quarter of a mile north of Lyme, was still in the possession of his descendants in 1839. He married, before June 6, 1671, Mary Grey, of Narragansett, Rhode Island, who survived him. They were the parents of eight children: 1. Thomas M., of whom further. 2. John M., married Deborah Spencer. 3. Green M., married Jemima Richardson. 4. Elizabeth M., married Joseph Gates. 5. Susannah M., married Samuel Church. 6. Sarah M., married Nathaniel Cone. 7. Mary M., married Stephen Cone. 8. Easter M., married Samuel Gates.

(III) Thomas M. Hungerford, eldest child of Thomas and Mary (Gray) Hungerford, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1670 or 1671, and died at East Haddam, Connecticut, in 1743. He married Elizabeth Smith, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Hannah, born August 16, 1700, died 1781; married (first) Samuel Ackley, Jr., and (second) David Gates. 2. Thomas, born July 11, 1702, died November 12, 1786; married Margaret Stewart, who died February 16, 1787. 3. Benjamin, of whom further. 4. Elizabeth, born December 4, 1707, baptized April 11, 1708. 5. David, probably born in 1710, baptized May 21, 1710, died about 1755; married Sarah, surname

unknown. 6. Samuel, died in infancy. 7. Jonathan, baptized April 17, 1715, died about 1771, married Martha Wells. 8. John, born March 4, 1718, baptized May 4, 1718, died December 15, 1787; married his cousin, Deborah Hungerford, daughter of John Hungerford.

(IV) Benjamin Hungerford, third child and second son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hungerford, was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, December 15, 1705, baptized May 5, 1706, and died February 1, 1790. He lived in Millington Society, on land deeded to him by his father, adjoining that of his brother, David. Early in 1748 he removed to New Cambridge, in Farmington (now Bristol, Connecticut) and lived on what is now West Street. He married, in 1730, his cousin, Jemima Hungerford, who died June 1, 1769, and they were the parents of ten children: 1. Prudence, born August 4, 1731, and died in July, 1804; married Eleazor Gaylord, January 4, 1749. 2. Mathew, born in May, 1733, and died in May, 1809; married Rachel Spencer, February 26, 1756. 3. Jemima, born in May, 1735, died aged ninety-two; married Jesse Gaylord, August 30, 1756. 4. Lydia, born June 5, 1739, died November 25, 1812, aged seventy-three years; married Jabez Bacon, about 1759. 5. Benjamin, born in May, 1741, died September 4, 1775; married Kezia Walker. 6. Stephen, born in May, 1743, died June 7, 1814, aged seventy-one. 7. Susanna, born in July, 1745, died in July, 1771; married Jonathan Pond. 8. Timothy, of whom further. 9. Jacob, born July 16, 1749, died June 23, 1812; married Mary Newell, December 13, 1770. 10. Mary, born in July, 1751, died August 22, 1823, aged seventy-two years; married Thomas Hart.

(V) Timothy Hungerford, eighth child and fourth son of Benjamin and Jemima (Hungerford) Hungerford, was born at the Millington homestead in East Haddam, Connecticut, in April, 1747, was baptized at the Millington Church, Connecticut, May 31, 1747, and died December 5, 1827, in his eighty-first year. He lived until about 1800 on land deeded to him by his father, February 9, 1769, in Farmington, Connecticut, now Bristol. He then removed to Paris, Oneida County, New York, and in the spring of 1804 to Watertown, New York. He was married at Bristol, January 21, 1772, by the Rev. Samuel Newell, to Hannah Heicox, who was born in 1749, and died September 28, 1827, in her seventy-ninth year. They were the parents of seven children: 1. Nancy, married Josiah Bradnar, died March 1, 1843. 2. Hannah, born September 13, 1777, in Bristol, died October 16, 1826, in Watertown; wife of Jabez Foster. 3. Anson, born September 21, 1779, died July 12, 1864, aged eighty-five years; married Sarah P. Coe, in 1802. 4. Timothy, born in Bristol, October 16, 1781; married (first) Mary Richardson, (second) Nancy Atherton. 5. Lorrain, died May 10, 1835; married Daniel Brainard, 1806. 6. Dexter, born 1789, died March 2, 1854; married Marrette Burr. 7. Orville, of further mention.

(VI) Hon. Orville Hungerford, son of Timothy and Hannah (Heicox) Hungerford, was born in Farmington, Connecticut, October 29, 1790, and died April 6, 1851, in his sixty-first year. He received his early education in the public schools of his native district, and when fourteen years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson County, New York. Though formal school training was ended at an early age, his education was continued

throughout his life, and by reading and observation he became one of the best informed men of his neighborhood. Soon after his arrival in Jefferson County he found employment in the store of Jabez Foster at Burrville, and when Mr. Foster's business was removed to Watertown in 1808 young Orville Hungerford remained with the concern. He was made a partner when he was twenty-one under the name of Foster & Hungerford, and during the War of 1812 they furnished supplies to the troops at Sacketts Harbor and developed their business into the largest concern of its kind in the region. In 1815 Mr. Hungerford engaged in business for himself, and successfully conducted his own enterprise until 1842 when he was elected to Congress. He was elected first president of the Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company in the same year, and was one of the chief factors in the construction of the railroad from Rome, New York, to Cape Vincent, an enterprise which contributed greatly to the development of the entire region. He was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Jefferson County Bank, and for a number of years prior to his death served as its chief executive. He gave his support to the Democratic party, which elected him to Congress in 1842, and in 1844 he was re-elected. During his first term he served on the committees on Revolutionary Pensions and on Accounts, and during the second term he was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In the latter capacity he introduced into Congress the famous protective tariff of 1846, which aroused the antagonism of his Southern colleagues, who wished to market cotton abroad, and import, free of duty, manufactured articles.

Influence was brought to bear and he was even offered the vice-presidential nomination if he would alter the bill to suit Southern requirements, but he steadfastly refused and incurred serious enmity. After the close of his second term he did not seek re-election or other public office. He gave freely to institutions of learning and to charitable organizations, and was active in the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. He was one of the largest contributors to the building fund of the First Presbyterian Church, and for several years was president of the Jefferson County Bible Society.

Hon. Orville Hungerford married, October 13, 1813, Betsy P. Stanley, who was born at Weathersfield, Connecticut, March 27, 1786, and died September 17, 1861, daughter of George and Hannah (Porter) Stanley, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Mary S., married Adriel Ely; died in Watertown. 2. Marcus, deceased, who left four children, two of whom survive, namely, Helen H. (Mrs. George W. Mann), and Jennie A. (Mrs. Quesada). 3. Martha P., married Isaac Covert. 4. Richard E., of further mention. 5. Frances E., deceased. 6. Orville.

(VII) Richard E. Hungerford, son of Hon. Orville and Betsy P. (Stanley) Hungerford, was born in Watertown, New York, March 28, 1824. After receiving his early and preparatory education in the public and high schools of Watertown, he completed his preparation for an active life in Hamilton College, from which he was graduated in 1844, at the age of twenty years. Previous to entering college he had spent some time as clerk in his father's store, but it was while he was a student in Hamilton that his father sold his business and became

president of the Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company. When the young man returned after graduation from college he entered the office of his father's company, and later was made secretary, then treasurer, and finally also paymaster of the organization, with which he remained for a period of seventeen years. At the end of that time he organized the Security Bank, of which he was made president, which executive and official position he retained until the bank passed into the hands of Norris Winslow, at which time Mr. Hungerford retired from active business. Few residents of the city of Watertown have been held in higher esteem than was Richard E. Hungerford. He was known as a scrupulously honest man as well as a man of large ability, and in addition to the business responsibilities, already mentioned, was officially connected with several important organizations during his later years. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Jefferson County National Bank, as a member of the board of trustees of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, as director and vice-president of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, and also vice-president of the Brookside Cemetery Association.

He was an attendant of the First Presbyterian Church, and a liberal and earnest supporter of its various activities. Always deeply interested in the welfare of Watertown, he contributed generously of his time, his means, and his energy, for its advancement, and was generally known as one of the most public-spirited of Watertown's citizens. He did not seek public office, but preferred to serve in the quiet ways of the loyal citizen. His death, which occurred January 5, 1896, brought deep grief to his many friends and asso-

ciates, but the influence of his wholesome and helpful life has persisted, and though nearly three decades have passed since he left the scene of his labors, he is still remembered and honored by many of the citizens of Watertown.

On August 19, 1845, Richard E. Hungerford married (first) Helen M. Osgood, of Hamilton, New York. She died February 29, 1860. He married (second), July 18, 1867, Harriet R. Cooper, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell Cooper. When nineteen years of age, Howell Cooper became his father's associate in mercantile business at Utica, and later was connected with a branch store at Hammond, New York. After his marriage to Lois P. Woodruff, September 21, 1839, he entered into partnership with his father-in-law, Norris M. Woodruff, in the hardware business. In 1860 he began the manufacture and sale of a cheese vat and heater, which he had patented. He also added to his business a dairymen's furnishing goods department, and manufactured the well known Buckeye Mower. Harriet R. (Cooper) Hungerford died in 1908. Children of Richard E. and Helen M. (Osgood) Hungerford were: Richard S., of further mention; Orville E., of further mention, and two who died in infancy. Children of Richard E. and Harriet R. (Cooper) Hungerford were: Helen C., married Leland G. Woolworth, and resides in her grandfather's home on Washington Street, Watertown; and Harriet R., who resides in her father's home on Washington Street, Watertown.

(VIII) Richard S. Hungerford, son of Richard E. and Helen M. (Osgood) Hungerford, was born in Watertown, New York, September 27, 1854, and died September 30, 1919, just after he had passed his sixty-fifth year. He received

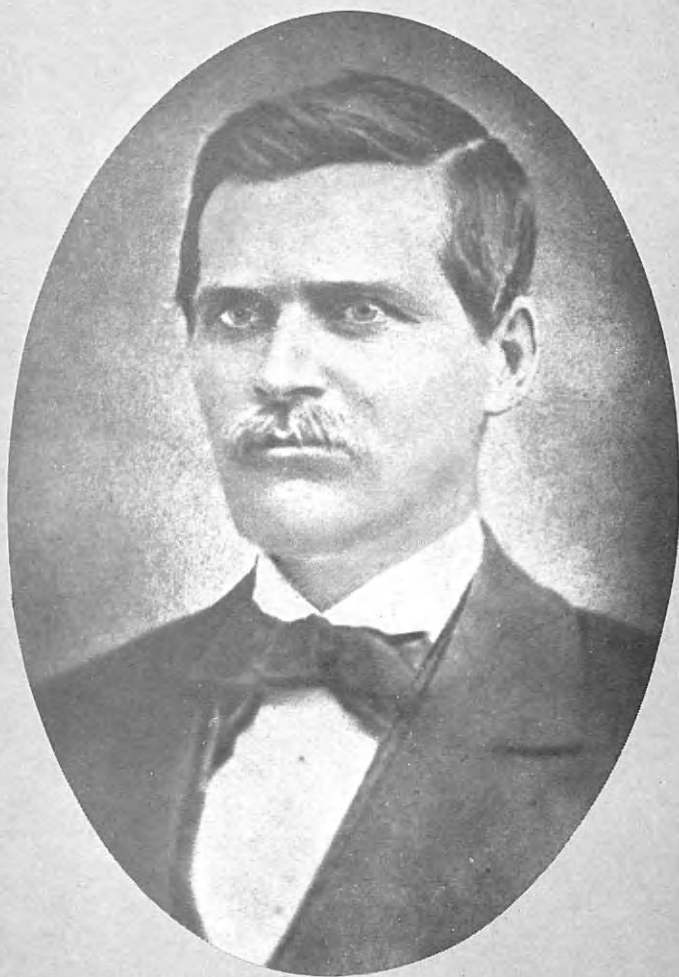
his education in the public schools of his native city, and then studied law in the office of Mallin & Griffin and was admitted to the bar, though he never practiced his profession. He entered Cambridge University, in England, from which he was graduated in the late eighties, and much of his life until about three years before his death was spent in travel. With his family he visited the capitals of practically every country on the Globe, was received and entertained by Government officials, and while in England on one occasion was presented to Queen Victoria. He was deeply interested in the welfare of his native town and spent a portion of his time there, especially during the later years of his life. He was a lover of music, and devoted much time to reading and to the collection of rare and choice literature. He was one of the organizers of the Jefferson County Golf Club, held membership in numerous social organizations, including the exclusive Metropolitan and University clubs in New York City; the Jefferson County Golf Club, of which he was one of the organizers; the Black River Valley Club; and the Lincoln League. He was a member of the board of directors of the Hungerford-Holbrook Company.

On June 4, 1879, Richard S. Hungerford married Adele Babcock, daughter of the late H. H. Babcock, and they were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Hugh D. Wise. Mrs. Hungerford's death occurred December 12, 1909.

(VIII) Orville E. Hungerford, son of Richard E. and Helen M. (Osgood) Hungerford, was born in Watertown, New York, April 14, 1857. He received a careful education in the public schools in his native town. Upon the completion of his school training, he learned the job

printing business and for many years conducted a job printing shop located in the Times building, and also for a time was located in the building now occupied by the Standard Publishing Company. In 1898 Mr. Hungerford became associated with Charles E. Holbrook, and the Hungerford-Holbrook Company was organized, with Mr. Hungerford as president. From the time of the organization of that concern to the time of the death of Mr. Hungerford there was no change in the original personnel of the company's officials. Soon after its organization the Hungerford-Holbrook Company erected a large building on Printing House Place, Washington Street, at the rear of the Agricultural Insurance Company building, and that building it still occupies. In addition to his interest in connection with the printing business, Mr. Hungerford was second vice-president of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, and was also formerly vice-president of the Jefferson County National Bank, and a director of that bank at the time of his death. He served as president of the Black River Valley Club for many years, and was one of the principal factors in this organization. He was a golf enthusiast, for a number of years president of the Jefferson County Golf Club. He was also widely known throughout Northern and Central New York as owner of Mexico Point Inn, on Lake Ontario, an establishment which he owned for more than fifteen years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and very prominent in Masonic affairs, and was also a member of City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death he was also a trustee and treasurer of the Henry Keep Home.

Orville E. Hungerford married Kath-



Albert J. Lawton

mine C. Cooper, daughter of Howell Cooper, and they became the parents of one son, Osgood Hungerford, of Watertown, and one daughter, Catherine F., who married Harold H. Will.

LAWTON, Albert J.,

Contractor, Builder.

A native son of Jefferson County, New York, Albert J. Lawton, left fatherless when a lad of fourteen years, learned the carpenter's trade when of suitable age, and made contracting and building his life work. Seventy and four were the years of his life, and he came to the close of that long period, in honor and contentment, having helped to make the world a better place to live in.

Albert J. Lawton was a son of Levi Lawton, born in Troy, New York, in 1800, who in 1802 was left fatherless, depending upon the kindness of his father's friend, a Mr. Rhoads, who in 1818 brought him to Jefferson County, settling in the town of Rodman. He became a farmer of that town. He died about 1847. He married (first) Vally Hustis, and they were the parents of two sons: Channing and Oram, the last named a soldier of the Mexican War, who never returned. He married (second) Abigail Budlong, and they were the parents of three children: Albert J., of further mention; Josephine, married Mallory Green; and a daughter who died young. After her husband's death, Mrs. Lawton was cared for by her son, Albert J., and his wife, who bestowed upon her the loving attention which soothed her declining years, she a complete invalid and helpless.

Albert J. Lawton, only son of Levi Lawton and his second wife, Abigail (Budlong) Lawton, was born in the town

of Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, December 20, 1833, died in Watertown, New York, September 4, 1907. He attended district school until reaching the age of fourteen, when he was left fatherless and was obliged to become his mother's and sister's support. His own education he provided for later, by a course of self-study and reading, but his sister was given an education, and his widowed mother never lacked support and protection.

Soon after the father's death, the family moved to Adams Center, in the town of Adams, Jefferson County, New York, and there Albert J. Lawton learned the carpenter's trade and followed it all his after life. He was exempted from military service on account of defective eyesight, but his heart was in the Union cause, and he loyally aided in every possible way to preserve the Union of the States. During the Civil War period, he moved from Adams Center to the town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, and there bought the Captain Jonathan E. Miles farm, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two acres, from Captain Miles' son-in-law, Asher Blunt. Mr. Lawton retained the ownership of that farm until 1905, and superintended its cultivation, in connection with his contracting and building operations. In 1905, his health having failed, he gave up both farming and building and moved to the city of Watertown, where he erected a dwelling in which he resided until death, two years later. He is buried at Adams Center, Jefferson County, New York. Mr. Lawton was a man of strong character and sturdy independence, honorable and upright in life, and highly esteemed. He was Democratic in politics, a member of the Universalist

Church, and all his life a supporter of good causes.

In Rodman, Jefferson County, New York, Mr. Lawton married Emma A. Priest, born at Dry Hill, in the town of Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, daughter of Hiram and Lydia (Whaley) Priest, and granddaughter of Joshua Priest, who came from Vermont prior to the year 1800, and settled at Dry Hill, being one of the pioneers of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton were the parents of two children who both died in infancy, their place in the Lawton home being taken by four adopted children who were taken in babyhood and treated as sons and daughters. Two of these children are living, one a son, Ray B. Lawton, now manager of a flour and feed store at Laconia, New York. He married Hazel Pratt, and has a son, Elden.

Mrs. Lawton still retains ownership of the Captain Miles' farm, and manages both that property and other details of her estate. She has entered octogenarian ranks, but is still active in mind and body and thoroughly capable. She is a member of the Universalist Church.

BIRD, Joseph Taylor,

Merchant Prince of the Great South-West.

In Philadelphia and Chicago men have been designated as "merchant princes." If they were entitled to that rank in their localities, Joseph T. Bird should have been known as the "Merchant Prince of the Great Southwest." He was a pioneer in the business in Kansas City, who early in his career had the vision to introduce modern methods of merchandising. It was Mr. Bird who did away with the old hieroglyphic cost and selling marks used on goods in most all stores years ago, causing all goods to be marked in plain

figures, and special prices to preferred customers cut out. This system became so popular other stores were compelled to adopt it. He was a firm believer in punctuality in business, and during his fifty years' connection with the firm always set the example of promptness and attention to business. As a clerk he was always on time, and was just as prompt after he became a member of the firm and an official. Even when nearing three score and ten, nine o'clock each morning always found him at his desk ready for the day's business. He knew every corner of the store, and the minutest detail in the business never escaped him.

A self-educated man, Mr. Bird was a student of history and a lover of good books, his library one of the best in Kansas City. Reading and activity in business developed in him a rare analytical mind, and it was said of him that he could go into, dissect, and solve big problems with as much ease as he could smaller ones. Personally Mr. Bird was one of the most gracious and delightful of men. His associates agree that they never heard him speak unkindly of anyone, and this trait was an index of his character. He was always kindly, always cheerful, always hopeful of the future. The interests of Kansas City were close to his heart. Nobody ever called at his office with a plan for the betterment of the city without receiving encouragement, and an appeal made for a contribution to a worthy cause always brought a gracious response. In the death of Mr. Bird, Kansas City lost not merely one of its foremost citizens but one of the strong forces that was vitally concerned in the upbuilding of the great city.

Joseph Taylor Bird, who at his passing was the last member of the original firm

of Emery, Bird & Thayer, one of the greatest department store houses in the West, was born on a farm near Washington, Warren County, New Jersey, July 4, 1848, and died in Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 9, 1918. The story of the last fifty years of his life is the history of the business growth of Kansas City, the years of his residence there covering the period of the transformation of a country town into a modern city, a transformation in which he bore an important part. After completing his education in Washington, he became a mercantile clerk and so continued until reaching the age of twenty when in response to an offer of a position from his uncle, W. E. Emery, he located in Kansas City in the year 1868. W. E. Emery was sole owner of the firm of Bullene Brothers, having purchased his partner's interest. It was in the latter business that he placed his nephew, Joseph T. Bird, and there the young man's energy, thrift, and intelligence made him a valuable asset.

In 1875 Mr. Bird purchased a small interest in the business, and in 1881 became a full partner in the firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Company, then located at Seventh and Main streets. From the first he contributed to the firm a constant succession of ideas in keeping with modern methods, and in 1887 succeeded in inaugurating plans for a location further south, although all the business in the city seemed centered within a few blocks of the Junction, Ninth, Main, and Delaware streets. Mr. Bird's plans were opposed by others of his firm, and when the present site at Eleventh and Walnut streets was finally chosen, prominent men of affairs warned against it in the strongest terms. Mr. Bird, however,

did not compromise nor waver, seeing with clear vision the trend the business of the future would take. The store was erected, and on September 22, 1890, the firm's twenty-seventh anniversary, the new building at the corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, "then in the woods," now in the very heart of Kansas City's business district, was first occupied. That building has twice been enlarged by adding stories and an addition on the north.

The firm of Bullene, Moore, Emery & Company was succeeded by the firm of Emery, Bird & Thayer, W. E. Emery, president. Mr. Emery died October 10, 1912, Mr. Bird being at that time in Europe. Upon his return home he was chosen president of the company, having previously served as vice-president and general manager. William B. Thayer, the third member of the firm of Emery, Bird & Thayer, who was secretary-treasurer of the corporation, died March 31, 1907. Mr. Bird continued head of this great Kansas City department store until his death in 1918.

Mr. Bird was a great lover of horses, and before the advent of the motor car always rode horseback to and from his store. He had always kept blooded horses, and it was with a sad heart that he gave up his animals and adopted the modern mode of travel. But being fond of out-door exercise which the motor car did not afford, Mr. Bird began walking from his home, "Elmhurst," at Broadway and Valentine Road. He dearly loved dogs, and enjoyed hunting to the extreme. He was a member of the Corley Lake Shooting Club in Clay County, where he shot frequently. He was a good hunter, having studied the habits of wild game and knew where to find it and how to bag it. He was a member of the Kansas

City Country Club, Blue Hills Club, Kansas City Club, Mid Day Club, Kansas City Athletic Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Bird had a collection of fine shot guns, two of which he had made while in Europe. He was also a collector of rare watches, having one of almost every make in existence if it was out of the ordinary.

KNOWLES, Albert W.,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

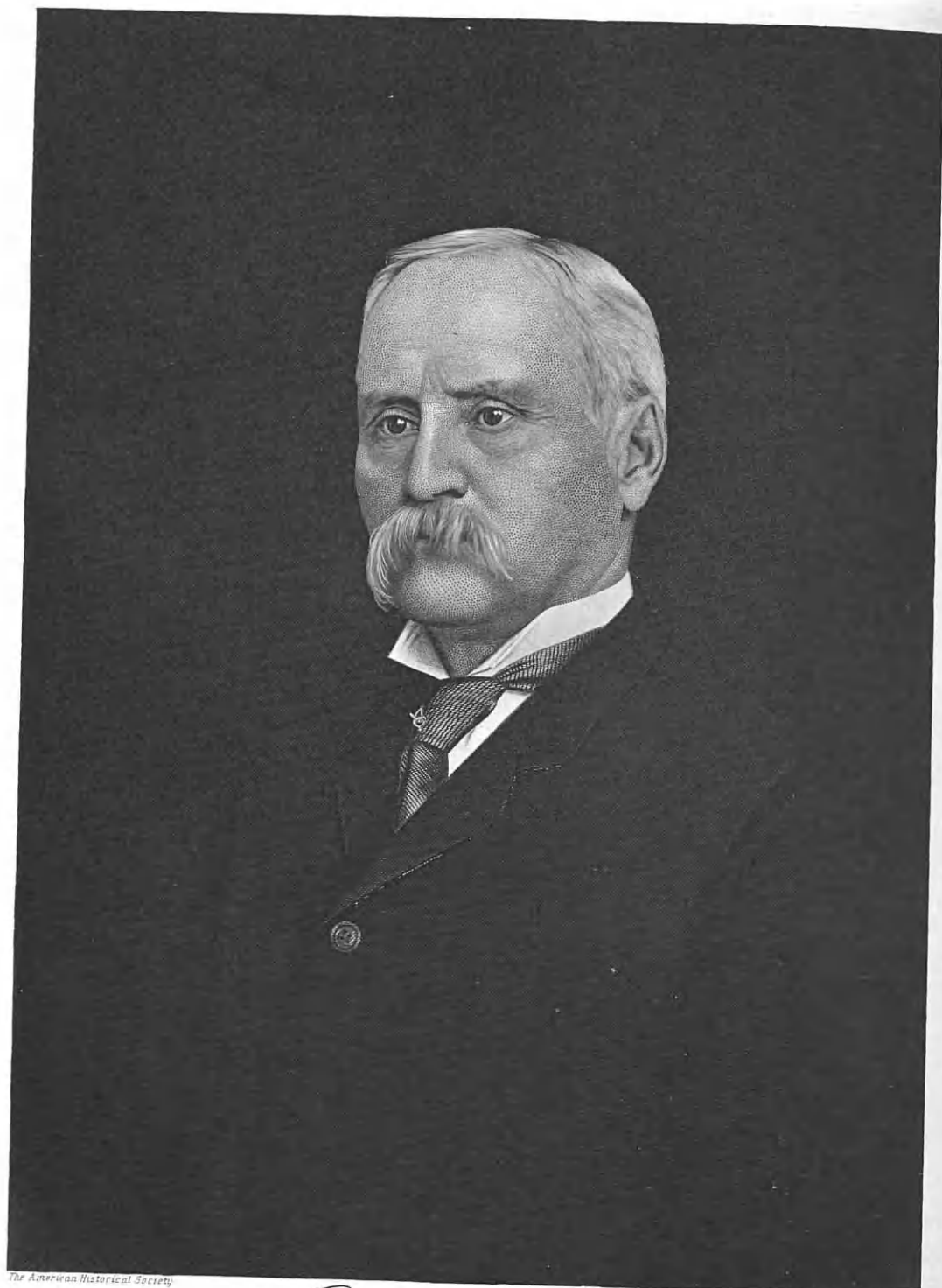
Few men had in their lifetime experienced more of adventure, danger, and hardship, than Albert W. Knowles. Born on the sea coast of Massachusetts, he early felt the lure of the sea, and at the age of thirteen he yielded to the fascination of a mariner's life and sailed before the mast on a coasting vessel. At the age of eighteen he left Eastham on a deep sea vessel bound on a voyage around the World, and before abandoning the sea had sailed the waters of every continent, and entered many of the ports of these continents. On his return he exchanged sea for land service, and in 1858 he arrived in the then Territory of Kansas. Next came service in the United States Navy during the War between the States, followed by a long life of business prominence and usefulness in Topeka, Kansas, where his life closed at seventy-seven years of age.

The name Knowles, meaning "The top of a hill," was introduced to Kansas by Joshua Knowles, whose ancestors were among the arrivals from England in Massachusetts about the year 1640. Joshua Knowles was born in Massachusetts, June 23, 1816, and died in Topeka, Kansas, August 8, 1869. He came to Kansas in 1857, but a year later returned

to Massachusetts, selling his homestead at Eastham, and then again coming to Topeka, where as farmer, financier, promoter of forward movements, and as a public-spirited citizen he gained unusual distinction. He was one of the incorporators of the Old Topeka Bank and Savings Institution out of which grew the present Bank of Topeka. Joshua Knowles married Lucinda Doane, a descendant of John Doane, who settled at Eastham, Massachusetts, in 1640. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles were the parents of two sons that reached maturity: Albert W., the principal character of this review, and Charles O. Both Joshua and Lucinda Knowles were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. These brothers were very closely associated during their lives and were not long separated by death, only a few days intervening between their passings.

Albert W. Knowles was born in Eastham, Massachusetts, January 16, 1839, and died in Topeka, Kansas, October 9, 1916. He began a seafaring life that continued until he was nineteen, when he joined his parents in Topeka, Kansas, there first working as a stone mason, and in a most practical way helped to lay the foundation of the territory's capital city. He continued at his trade until 1872, one of the buildings on which he worked being the stone work of the old East wing of the State House.

During the years of the Civil War, 1861-1864, he was in the Union service, enlisting first in 1861 for three months' service in Company A, Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States Navy from Charleston (Massachusetts) Navy Yard, and served on the sloops of war, "Ossipee" and "Pensacola." He was honor-



The American Historical Society

Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Chas. A. Joslyn

ably discharged in 1864, and returned to Topeka, where he resumed his trade.

In 1872, with his brother, Charles O. Knowles, he formed the partnership of Knowles Brothers, and for sixteen years they conducted a profitable retail hardware store in Topeka. In 1888 Albert W. Knowles sold his interest and became identified with the Bank of Topeka as vice-president and director, and in that responsible position he continued until his death, twenty-eight years later. He developed strong business qualities and abilities as a financier, ranking very high in the business world in which he moved.

In politics Mr. Knowles was a Republican and served Topeka in the responsible capacity of City Treasurer. He was for a number of years a member of City Council, and gave ungrudgingly of his time, energy, and ability in behalf of the community to which he came a young man of nineteen and left the veteran of seventy-seven years. He was affiliated with Topeka Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, always solicitous for the welfare of the old companions-in-arms.

Albert W. Knowles married (first), in August, 1865, Mary Sheldon, who died in February, 1905, leaving a son, Reuben Knowles, now an official of the Bank of Topeka. Mr. Knowles married (second) Mrs. Mary A. O'Brien, born in New York City, who survives him, a resident of Topeka, her home No. 319 Topeka Boulevard.

JOSLYN, George A.,

Newspaper Service Magnate.

Arms—Azure, a circular wreath, argent and sable, with four hawks' bells conjoined thereto in quadrangle or.

Crest—A falcon's leg, crased a-la-quise, proper, belled or.

Supporters—Two falcons, wings inverted proper, belled or.

Motto—*Faire mon devoir.*

Equidius Josselinn, a noble of Brittany, took up his abode in England at the time of Edward the Confessor and left one son, Sir Gilbert Jocelyne. Sir Gilbert returned to Normandy and remained there until 1066 when, with the Conqueror, he came to England. He received extensive territorial grants in the County of Lincoln, among which were the lordships of Sempringham and Tyrington. He had two sons: Gilbert, the elder son, retired to a monastery and in 1202, about thirteen years after his death, was canonized by Pope Innocent III. Geoffrey de Jocelyn, the younger son, married the daughter of John Bissett.

John Jocelyn, descendant of Geoffrey de Jocelyn, had a son Henry.

Henry Jocelyn, who married Jane Chastelyn, had Ralph.

Ralph Jocelyn married Beatrix, and had a son John.

John Jocelyn, living *temp* Henry III, married Catherine Battell, and had a son Thomas.

Thomas Jocelyn married Maude, daughter of Sir John Hyde, of Hyde Hall, Hertford. They had a son Thomas.

Thomas Jocelyn, living *temp* Edward I, married (first) Alice Liston; (second) Matilda Sutton. By his second wife he had a son Geoffrey.

Geoffrey Jocelyn, living *temp* Edward III, married Margaret Rokell. They had a son Ralph.

Ralph Jocelyn married Margaret, daughter of John de Patmere. They had two sons: Thomas, who died without issue; and Geoffrey.

Geoffrey Jocelyn married Katherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Braye. He had sons: Thomas, his heir; Geoffrey, ancestor of the Josselyns of Horkesly, Essex; and Ralph (Sir), Lord Mayor of London, 1464-1476.

Thomas Jocelyn, of High Riding, Essex, heir to his father in 1428, married Alice, daughter of Lewis Duke. They had a son George.

George Jocelyn married Maude, daughter of Edward Bardolpe. Their son was John.

John Jocelyn died in 1525. He married Phillipa Bradbury. Their son was Thomas.

Sir Thomas Jocelyn died in 1561. He was created Knight at the coronation of Edward VI. They had children: Richard, Edward, Henry, Leonard, Mary and Jane.

(I) Thomas Joslyn (as the branch of interest herein has spelled the name) came from London, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in the ship "Increase" in 1635. He was a proprietor in Hingham in 1637, removing to Marlborough and thence to Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he signed the covenant for the formation of the town, September 12, 1654. He died January 11, 1660-1. He married, in England, Rebecca Marlowe, born in 1592, who outlived him and married (second) May 16, 1664, William Kerley. Children, born in England: 1. Abraham, died about 1670; married Beatrice. 2. Rebecca, born in 1617. 3. Dorothy, born in 1624. 4. Nathaniel of whom further. 5. Elizabeth, born in 1629. 6. Mary, born in 1634.

(II) Nathaniel Joslyn, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Marlowe) Joslyn, was born in England in 1627, died April 3, 1694. He settled in Lancaster, Massachusetts,

signing the covenant with his father, September 12, 1654. He lived in Lancaster until its destruction by the Indians in 1675, when he removed to Marlborough, Massachusetts. He married, in 1656, Sarah King, daughter of Thomas King, of Marlborough. She died July 2, 1706. Children, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, of second marriage: 1. Child, born July 15, 1657, died next day. 2. Nathaniel, born June 21, 1658, died June 8, 1667. 3. Sarah, born July 15, 1660. 4. Dorothy, born June 1, 1662. 5. Peter, of whom further. 6. Elizabeth, born June 7, 1667. 7. Rebecca, born May 14, 1672. 8. Martha, named in her father's will. 9. Nathaniel, named in his father's will.

(III) Peter Joslyn, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (King) Joselyn, was born February 22, 1665-66, and died April 8, 1759. He was a man of prominence in the civil, military and religious life of Lancaster, holding the rank of captain, and a deacon from 1715 until his death. He married (first) Sarah Howe, daughter of John Howe, who was massacred, with her son Peter, born in 1686, and two other children by Indians, July 18, 1692. He married (second) Joanna Whitcomb, daughter of Josiah Whitcomb, born January 8, 1673-74, died September 24, 1717. He married (third) Hannah (Farwell) Woods, daughter of Joseph Farwell, and widow of Samuel Woods, born January 20, 1667-68, died August 14, 1739. He married (fourth) Martha Wheeler, born in 1679, died May 21, 1748, widow of Josiah Wheeler. Children, born in Lancaster: 1. Peter, of whom further. 2. Joanna, baptized in 1708. 3. Sarah, baptized in 1708. 4. Rebecca, baptized in 1708. 5. Deborah, baptized in 1708. 6. John, baptized December 10, 1710. 7. Abigail, baptized August 2, 1713. 8.

Dorothy, baptized December 26, 1714, died April 20, 1732.

(IV) Peter Joslyn, son of Peter and Joanna (Whitcomb) Joslyn, was born about 1700, and died in 1771. He married, April 30, 1724, Alice Woods, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Farwell) Woods, born September 26, 1700, died September 23, 1784. Children, born in Lancaster: 1. Peter, born December 7, 1724. 2. Alice, born September 25, 1726. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. Hester, born September 11, 1731. 5. Joseph, born May 19, 1733. 6. Samuel, born May 19, 1738.

(V) Nathaniel Joslyn, son of Peter and Alice (Woods) Joslyn, was born November 11, 1729, and died May 26, 1806. Nathaniel Joslyn, roll dated Lancaster, enlisted at Leominster, April 1, 1778, discharged July 2, 1778, service three months and four days at and about Boston, as private in Captain John White's company, Colonel Abijah Stearns regiment. He married (first) in 1752, Martha Fairbanks (see Fairbanks V), born January 13, 1732, died February 13, 1768, daughter of Jonas and Thankful (Wheeler) Fairbanks. He married (second) September 5, 1770, Sarah Bennett, and perhaps married (third) Mary, "relict of Nathaniel Joslyn." Children, born in Lancaster, of first and second marriages: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. Nathaniel, baptized July 15, 1755. 3. Rebecca, baptized December 4, 1757, died December 26, 1757. 4. Sarah, born June 15, 1760. 5. Mary, baptized April 10, 1763. 6. Martha, baptized September 8, 1765. 7. Elizabeth, baptized April 26, 1772. 8. Jonas, baptized April 10, 1774, died August 5, 1838. 9. Peter, baptized March 31, 1776, died June 20, 1802, unmarried.

(VI) Joseph Joslyn, son of Nathaniel

and Martha (Fairbanks) Joslyn, was born March 18, 1753, died March 7, 1819. He removed about 1781 to Wethersfield, Vermont. He married, in 1775, Dorothy Osgood, born September 22, 1754, died November 30, 1844, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carter) Osgood. (See Osgood VI.) Children, the first four born in Lancaster, the others in Wethersfield: 1. Joseph, of whom further. 2. James, born March 22, 1777; married, in 1796, Naomi Diggins. His daughter Lucy married Salmon Rice. (See Rice VII.) 3. Luke, born December 10, 1778. 4. William, born October 27, 1780. 5. Ezra, born February 10, 1783, at Wethersfield, Vermont, and died there in June, 1811. 6. Nathaniel, born April 15, 1785. 7. Dorothy, born May 10, 1787. 8. Betsey, born February 27, 1789. 9. Hooker, born April 21, 1791. 10. Minerva, born January 13, 1793. 11. Emily, born January 5, 1798.

(VII) Joseph Joslyn, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Osgood) Joslyn, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, January 23, 1776, and died at Wethersfield, Vermont, July 17, 1865. He came to Wethersfield about 1798, and married there (first) February 13, 1800, Betsey Chamberlain, who died March 24, 1807, aged twenty-seven. He married (second) in 1808, Nancy, who died March 13, 1813, aged thirty-three. He married (third) Abigail Taylor, who died April 28, 1865, aged seventy-four. He lived in Waitsfield after his marriage. Children, born in Waitsfield, Vermont: 1. Jennison, born January 27, 1801. 2. Luke, born March 12, 1803. 3. Hiram, born August 3, 1805, died July 21, 1888. 4. Betsey, born January 21, 1807. 5. Arethusa, born February 17, 1809. 6. Calista, born February 13, 1810, married, in January, 1838, James

Selleck. (See Selleck VII.) 7. Florilla, born January 9, 1812. 8. Ezra Osgood, born February 18, 1818. 9. Almon, born July 31, 1819. 10. A daughter, born November 27, 1821, died January 23, 1822. 11. Alfred, of whom further. 12. Melissa Emeline, born November 26, 1824. 13. Edwin, born March 16, 1827, died March 2, 1834.

(VIII) Alfred Joslyn, son of Joseph and Abigail (Taylor) Joslyn, was born October 23, 1822. He occupied his father's farm for many years, but removed late in life to Barre, Vermont, where he died in 1912. He married, May 4, 1847, Esther Ann Rice (see Rice VIII), born December 10, 1824, died July 1, 1892, daughter of Salmon and Lucy (Joslyn) Rice. Children, born in Waitsfield, Vermont: 1. George A., of whom further. 2. Clarence, born December 15, 1855, resides in Montreal, Canada. 3. Fred A., born February 7, 1858. 4. Jennie A., born January 12, 1862. 5. Elwin, born November 3, 1863, died April 12, 1869.

(IX) George A. Joslyn was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1848, a son of Alfred and Esther Ann (Rice) Joslyn, the former of whom died in 1912, having survived his wife for two decades, whose death occurred in 1892. The Joslyns (originally spelled Joslin) were of English origin, first settling in the State of Massachusetts and later removing to Waitsfield, Vermont. George A. Joslyn was reared in the State of Vermont and received his education in the public schools. Attracted by the glowing stories of the limitless possibilities and golden opportunities of the West, while still but a young man, Mr. Joslyn left the Green Mountain State, and set out, alone, with youthful enthusiasm to win for himself fame and fortune. Three months later

his wife followed him and they located in Des Moines, Iowa. Unlike many others with similar hopes and ideals, Mr. Joslyn accomplished his design, but only after years of hard work and constant application to business. Upon reaching Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn took an inventory of their resources and discovered that all their worldly possessions amounted to nine dollars and an adequate, but limited, wardrobe. Realizing that they could go no further, Mr. Joslyn at once found work in unloading paper from freight cars for the Iowa Printing Company, which was engaged in the manufacture of ready-prints. For this extremely hard manual labor Mr. Joslyn received but one dollar and a half a day. In this lowly position he first became interested in the newspaper auxiliary service, the business to which he devoted the greater part of his life and from which he obtained such substantial monetary returns.

His employers soon recognized the innate good business judgment and ability of the young man, and gave him a position in the office. Their trust was well founded, for Mr. Joslyn discharged the duties of his new position most satisfactorily, with the result that he won promotion after promotion, finally, in the year 1880, being made manager of the company's branch office in Omaha. After being here a short time he accepted a position with the Western Newspaper Union, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month. So marked and unusual was his business acumen and executive ability, that he rose rapidly in the concern, and after the comparatively short period of ten years became the president of the corporation. From that time on, and until his death, he was in full control of the

Western Newspaper Union, and the amazing growth and sound financial condition of the concern was directly due to his prescience in matters of business, his perseverance, and his unusual efficiency as an executive. At the time of his death he was at the head of thirty-one branch houses throughout the United States, in addition to the parent house in Omaha. The headquarters of the Western Newspaper Union are in Omaha, and this corporation is universally recognized as "the largest newspaper service organization in the world." This service consists of the manufacture of ready-prints and ready-to-print plates and of their distribution to over 5,000 country newspapers. Very few of the 12,000 country newspapers extant would be able to exist if it were not for these specially prepared plates. Nearly every one of the country newspapers today uses the plate service. The reading matter is carefully prepared for the plates and ready-prints by well known writers on all sorts of subjects, political, financial, and a general miscellany. Omaha is the clearing house for this vast business, which operates thirty-two printing and publishing offices in as many cities of the United States, and also controls seventeen wholesale paper houses, and, extremely important, pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin, having a monthly output of approximately 4,000 tons of paper, sulphite and pulp. By reason of its plate-service the Western Newspaper Union occupies a very important place in the field of news dissemination, and this important place was assured through the supervision of the concern's interests by the late George A. Joslyn.

In the early years of his residence in Omaha, in order to secure money with

which to operate his news service—for his funds were then quite limited—Mr. Joslyn conducted and managed the old St. Charles Hotel and the Metropolitan Hotel. He would meet his customers in the evening, selling them supplies and taking their orders for his news service. During the day he was always at his office, where he acted as manager and book-keeper, and worked constantly for the advancement of the business. He also was prominent in Nebraska financial circles, having served as a director of the Merchants' National Bank, and as the president of the Western Paper Company, the latter being an adjunct of the Western Newspaper Union.

The home offices of the Western Newspaper Union are housed in a large, fire-proof, and magnificently appointed five-story building but recently erected in Omaha at a cost of more than \$100,000. The executive, local and departmental offices are located here, as well as the headquarters of the Western Paper Company, the latter having eight branch offices in as many western and southern cities. Through its mammoth auxiliary service the Western Newspaper Union reaches approximately 21,000,000 readers throughout the United States, Alaska, the Philippines and Hawaii. Associated with Mr. Joslyn in the managing of this great enterprise were John F. Cramer, vice-president of the company; H. H. Fish, secretary, and now president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the company's great builder and leader; and C. L. Farnsworth, treasurer—all being men of extraordinary business ability and executive force.

George A. Joslyn was a business man in the strictest sense of the word, always concentrating his efforts and bending

every energy toward the further development and upbuilding of the great corporation which today stands as a monument to his ability, fairness in all matters of business, efficiency in managing, and application of his tremendous enthusiasm and energy to his chosen work. It is said of him that "he readily discriminated between the essential and the non-essential in the management of the newspaper union and had the ability to co-ordinate and relate seemingly diverse elements into a unified business whole." He was often urged to remove his headquarters to Chicago, but he always refused on strictly sentimental grounds—that he had started in Omaha, had been successful in Omaha, and proposed to stick to Omaha to the last. Shortly before his death he was asked to give some of the axioms whose application had contributed to his success, which he did, as follows: "Work for and consider your customer's interests first; allow no competitor to better serve patrons than you serve them; if there be a legitimate doubt, give your customer the benefit of that doubt; never run up a white flag; when financial disturbances darken the sky, reef your sails; watch little things, for many little things make big things; whenever possible, make a friend of an enemy."

Mr. Joslyn always gave his political allegiance to the Republican Party, but aside from exercising his right of franchise he took no active part in politics. He held membership in the Country Club, Omaha Club and Commercial Club, as well as the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Joslyn was a consistently liberal giver to worthy charities and institutions, having at one time given \$25,000 to the University of Omaha, and prior to this he had erected at his old home town in Ver-

mont a fine library as a memorial to his parents and grandparents. His home was one of the finest in the West, erected at a cost of more than half a million dollars. At his death he left one of the largest individual fortunes and estates in Nebraska, leaving the bulk of it to his wife, but distributing nearly a million dollars among his relatives and charitable institutions.

George A. Joslyn was married, in Montpelier, Vermont, on September 24, 1872, to Sarah H. Selleck, who, after joining him in the West, shared with him the trials and tribulations incident upon making a home in a new territory, and during their later and more prosperous years became equally as well known in charitable work as her husband. Mrs. Joslyn, who survives her husband, is intensely public-spirited and takes great interest in any movement that has as its design the betterment and advancement of Omaha socially, artistically, morally and commercially. In 1923 Mrs. Joslyn presented to the University of Omaha a gift of \$30,000. During the winter of that year she announced that plans had been completed for the erection of a memorial building to her husband, the estimated price being about three millions of dollars. The exterior will be of granite and the interior of marble, and will include an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,000. This building, magnificent in its proportions and appointments, is intended to be an art museum and a permanent home for the Society of Fine Arts of Omaha. Both Mrs. Joslyn and her husband were deeply interested in those things of a cultural value, especially music; their home being adorned with a large pipe-organ. In speaking of Mr. Joslyn in this connection, Rector Mac-

key, of All Saints' Church, said:

We loved to see him as he moved among us, always willing to do his share to make our evenings pleasant, the cares of business put aside, and many a time I have watched him hovering over his beloved organ and wondered that such a busy man could have such a side to his nature. The love of music with him was not a fad, it was a passion, and it had developed in him a spirit of unselfishness that would not allow him to enjoy his pleasures alone, and so he threw open his beautiful home to his friends and every year to the public.

George A. Joslyn's death occurred on October 4, 1916, and lost to the city of Omaha one of its greatest builders, industrially and commercially, a citizen in the finest sense of the word, and a man in whom the qualities of charity and humanitarianism were strongly defined. Sympathy and kindness were as natural to him as was his great genius in matters of business. While one of the most masterful of men in his ability to build up a great business institution and to control its varied and complex interests and the men who served under him, he was at the same time inherently democratic in spirit, and there was no man who rejoiced more thoroughly in the advancement of his contemporaries along the lines of legitimate success. As the head of one of the largest corporate interests of the Mississippi Valley, as the president of the Western Newspaper Union, as a patron of the arts, as a philanthropist, and as an upright man and stalwart citizen, the name of George A. Joslyn is inscribed for all time not only in the history of the city of Omaha but in the annals of the State of Nebraska.

(The Selleck Line).

Arms—Ermine, two chevrons purple.

The family name Selleck means "of Sellack," a parish in Hertfordshire. Nicholas Selleck, 1595, and John Sellak,

1603, are on the Register of Oxford University from Somersetshire. C. M. Selleck in his "Norwalk" confuses the name with Selly Oak, written Seliock or Seli oke in "Burke," which seems never to have lost the "o"—a Derbyshire and Hertfordshire family having the oak in its arms (and crest): Argent, three oak leaves vert.

(I) David Selleck arrived in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in July, 1633. He removed to Boston in 1641, joining the church January 23, 1644. He was born in England; probably came from Bristol, and died in 1654 in Virginia. He was one of the subscribers to the grant by the inhabitants of Dorchester on the 7th Day of the 12th Month (February), 1639, of Thompson's Island "towards the maintenance of a free school in Dorchester," from a tax on the holders of the lands. This is supposed to be the first public provision made for a free school in the world by a direct tax. Selleck was a soap-boiler, then a high-class trade, requiring ability. He was part or sole owner of a coast-trading vessel and a leading man of the colony. He married, in Massachusetts, Susanna Kibby. Children, born in Boston, Massachusetts: 1. David, born December 11, 1638, died in 1663. 2. Jonathan, born May 20, 1641, died January 10, 1713. 3. John, of whom further. 4. Nathaniel, born July 18, 1645. 5. Joanna, born February 11, 1647, (11th of "12 month"—February.) 6. Elizabeth, born February 1, 1651-2. 7. Susanna, died November 10, 1653, infant.

(II) John Selleck, son of David and Susanna (Kibby) Selleck, was born April 21, 1643. He was taken by the French in May, 1689, and never returned home. A wealthy ship-owner and sea captain, he settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in

1660, with his brother Jonathan. His estate was settled in 1708. He married, October 25, 1669, Sarah Law, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Kilbourne) Law. She was the sister of Abigail Law, his brother Jonathan's wife, and died November 8, 1732. Children, born at Stamford, Connecticut: 1. Sarah, born August 22, 1670. 2. David, born December 27, 1672. 3. Nathaniel, of whom further. 4. John, born June 7, 1681. 5. Susannah, born February 2, 1683. 6. Johanna, born May 31, 1686.

(III) Nathaniel Selleck, son of John and Sarah (Law) Selleck, was born April 7, 1678, and died August 14, 1712. He married, January 25, 1700, Sarah Lockwood. (See Lockwood III.) Children, born at Stamford, Connecticut: 1. David, of whom further. 2. Sarah, born August 14, 1702. 3. Nathaniel, born October 9, 1704. 4. John, born January 3, 1706. 5. Martha, born April 19, 1710, died young. 6. Ebenezer, born March 20, 1712, died young.

(IV) David Selleck, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lockwood) Selleck, was born December 23, 1700. He married, January 23, 1723, Mercy Waterbury, daughter of David Waterbury. Children, born at Stamford, Connecticut: 1. David, born April 1, 1724. 2. Nathaniel, born October 29, 1725. 3. Ebenezer, born December 18, 1727. 4. Gershom, born July 10, 1730. 5. Ezra, born February 19, 1732. 6. Samuel, born February 4, 1734. 7. Thaddens, born in 1736. 8. James, of whom further. 9. Jacob, born in 1744. 10. Sarah, married John Bates. 11. Mercy, baptized July 22, 1750.

(V) James Selleck, son of David and Mercy (Waterbury) Selleck, was born in 1742, and died in Norwalk, Connecticut. He served in the Revolution from 1776-

81 as a private. He received a land grant in Fayston, Vermont, and married Sarah Weed, born in 1746, daughter of David and Mary (Waterbury) Weed. Children, born at Norwalk, Connecticut: 1. James, of whom further. 2. Hezekiah, born January 14, 1766. 3. Sarah, born April 8, 1768. 4. Mercy, born June 12, 1770. 5. William, born July 11, 1773. 6. Hannah, born June 26, 1776. 7. David, born June 1, 1779. 8. Mary, born August 29, 1781. 9. Charlotte, born April 23, 1784.

(VI) James Selleck, son of James and Sarah (Weed) Selleck, was born January 2, 1764, and settled after 1812 in Fayston, Vermont. He married (first) November 17, 1791, Sally Gilbert, of Salem, Connecticut; (second) January 8, 1818, Chloe Rider, born December 1, 1790, daughter of Phineas and Dorcas Rider. Children, born at Norwalk, of first marriage: 1. Sarah, born April 8, 1799. 2. Gilbert, married, July 4, 1824, Emily Wilder, of Burlington, Vermont. 3. Hannah, born February 28, 1803. 4. James, of whom further.

(VII) James Selleck, son of James and Sally (Gilbert) Selleck, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and settled in Fayston, Vermont. He married, in January, 1836, Calista Joslyn, born February 13, 1810, died October 11, 1872, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Joslyn, of Waitsfield, Vermont. (See Joslyn VII). Children, born at Fayston and Morristown, Vermont: 1. Lucelia Sophia, born December 28, 1837; married, in 1866, E. H. Boyce. 2. Hezekiah, born June 5, 1839, died March 13, 1841. 3. Albert Hezekiah, born September 1, 1841, at Morristown, died July 21, 1885, in Somerville, Massachusetts; served in the Civil War, Company F, Second Vermont Volunteers.

1861-3. 4. William McIntyre, born June 24, 1845, died September 10, 1855. 5. Sarah Hannah, of whom further.

(VIII) Sarah Hannah Selleck, daughter of James and Calista (Joslyn) Selleck, was born April 14, 1851; married, September 24, 1872, George A. Joslyn. (See Joslyn IX.)

(The Royce-Rice Line).

Arms—Gules, a griffin segreant argent; on a chief of the second three roses of the first, barbed vert.

Crest—A demi-griffin argent, holding a rose gules, barbed vert.

The family name Roys (Royce) is from the possessive case of the personal name Roy, king, a nickname and a pageant-name; occasionally from the name of the mother, the feminine personal name Roysia or Rohais. Reese de Lucy was the wife of Fulbert de Dover, time of Henry II.

(I) Robert Royce or Roise was of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1631-32, but where in England he had resided is not known. He was made freeman of Boston, April 1, 1634, and was at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1644. In 1657 he was of New London, where he was constable in 1660 and representative in 1661. He died in 1676, but his widow, Mary, was living on his estate in 1688. He married (first) Elizabeth; (second) Mary. Children: 1. Nehemiah, born in Boston in 1634, died in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 7, 1706. 2. Joshua, born April 14, 1637. 3. Nathaniel, baptized March 24, 1639, died in Wallingford, February 8, 1726. 4. Patience, born April 1, 1642, died in a week. 5. Jonathan. 6. Isaac, married, December 15, 1669, Elizabeth Lothrop. 7. Samuel, of whom further. 8. Ruth, married, December 15, 1669, John Lothrop, brother of Elizabeth. 9. Joseph, born in New London, died in 1704 or 1707, aged forty-four years. 10.

Robert, born in New London in 1665, died in Wallingford in 1759.

(II) Samuel Royce, son of Robert and Elizabeth Royce, died at Wallingford, Connecticut. He married, in New London, January 9, 1667, Hannah Churchell, daughter of Josiah Churchell, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. She probably died before 1683, as she is not mentioned in her father's will. Children, born in Wallingford: 1. Samuel, of whom further. 2. Abigail, born November 24, 1677. 3. Prudence, born July 26, 1680. 4. Deborah, born September 8, 1683. 5. Isaac, born March 10, 1688.

(III) Samuel Royce, son of Samuel and Hannah (Churchell) Royce, was born about 1672, and died at Meriden, Connecticut, May 14, 1757, aged eighty-five. He married (first) June 5, 1690, Sarah Baldwin; married (second) December 12, 1695, Hannah Benedict, who died in Meriden, January 12, 1761, aged ninety. Children by first wife: 1. Ebenezer, born September 25, 1691. 2. Nathaniel, born October 21, 1692. 3. John, born April 25, 1693. 4. Mary, born February 17, 1695. Children by second wife: 5. Jacob, born April 11, 1697. 6. Hannah, born February 19, 1697-98. 7. Ezekiel, born February 10, 1699. 8. Abel, of whom further. 9. Samuel, born October 5, 1702. 10. Benjamin, born May 23, 1705. 11. Mehitabel, born July 30, 1709. 12. Ebenezer, born August 21, 1713, died in Meriden, October 18, 1752.

(IV) Abel Royce, son of Samuel and Hannah (Benedict) Royce, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, January 10, 1700, and died in Waitsfield, Vermont. He married, October 23, 1723, Joanna Beach. Children, born at Wallingford, Connecticut: 1. Rhoda, born December 13, 1725. 2. Hester, born December 21, 1727. 3. Abel, born March 30, 1730. 4. Joanna, twin of Abel. 5. Benedict, of

whom further. 6. Mehitabel, born April 1, 1737. 7. Hezekiah, born December 16, 1739. 8. Huldah, born November 6, 1742.

(V) Benedict Royce, son of Abel and Joanna (Beach) Royce, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, February 19, 1735, and died in Claremont, New Hampshire, July 19, 1769. He settled in Claremont, where he built the first frame house. His death is the first recorded in the town. He married Esther ———. Children, born in Wallingford, Connecticut: 1. Silas, of whom further. 2. Esther, born in February, 1760. 3. Dimon, married, June 17, 1792, Lydia Bradley. 4. Benedict, married Eliza. 5. Anne.

(VI) Silas Royce, son of Benedict and Esther Royce, was born in 1757, probably at Wallingford, Connecticut, and died in Northfield, Vermont, July 30, 1850. He served in the Revolution from Claremont, New Hampshire, at Bennington, August 16, 1777. He settled first at Rockingham, Vermont, but in 1808 removed to Waitsfield, the part set off in 1822 as Northfield, Vermont. He married, at Wethersfield, Vermont, Lois Graves. Children, born in Rockingham, Vermont: 1. Silas, born July 18, 1786. 2. Daniel. 3. Jones, born August 7, 1788. 4. Esther, born March 15, 1791. 5. Ziba, born November 5, 1793; spelled his name Rice. 6. Warren, born December 24, 1794. 7. Salmon, of whom further. 8. Titus, born August 2, 1798. 9. George, born November 19, 1800. 10. Amos, born September 18, 1803. 11. Henry, born December 6, 1809. 12. Ira, born in 1813.

(VII) Salmon Rice, son of Silas and Lois (Graves) Royce, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, June 5, 1796, and died September 11, 1887. He spelled his name Rice. He came with his father to Waitsfield, Vermont, in 1808, and was a carpenter and cabinet-maker. He married,

December 11, 1823, Lucy Joslyn, born April 22, 1803, died May 25, 1883, daughter of James and Naomi (Diggins) Joslyn. (See Joslyn VI.) Children, born in Waitsfield, Vermont: 1. Esther Ann, of whom further. 2. Laura J., born February 18, 1826. 3. Lucy Aurora, born August 17, 1827. 4. Duane, born April 23, 1829. 5. Matthias Joslyn, born January 26, 1831. 6. Walter M., born August 28, 1832. 7. George, born April 15, 1834. 8. Emeroy, born February 11, 1844. 9. Abner, born May 10, 1847.

(VIII) Esther Ann Rice, daughter of Salmon and Lucy (Joslyn) Rice, was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, December 10, 1824. She married, May 4, 1847, Alfred Joslyn. (See Joslyn VIII). Her mother, born Lucy Joslyn, April 22, 1803, was the daughter of James Joslyn, born March 22, 1777 (the brother of Joseph) and Naomi (Diggins) Joslyn. (See Joslyn VI.)

(The Fairbanks Line).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse azure between three hurts a bezant.

Crest—Three arrows tied together, one in pale and two in saltire, points downwards.

Motto—*Finem respice.*

Fairbanks, early Firebancke, "of Firebank," is a township in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, County Westmoreland. The first syllable may be "fir," the Scottish fir tree, though Harrison doubts it. Bardsley suggests "fair, i. e. yellow bank." Fairbanks is the form most commonly used in the present day.

Jonathan Fairbanks came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, where he first built the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing as an ancient landmark, the oldest dwelling in New England, which for the same

period of time has been continuously owned and occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dedham, which was established 1636, and signed the covenant, March 23, 1657. Before 1637 Jonathan Fairbanks had been granted at least one of the twelve-acre lots into which the first allotment was divided, with four acres of swamp land; for the same year he received as his proportion of a further allotment four acres of "Swamp" land, this additional grant being made on account of the swampy condition of a portion of the first grant. In 1638 he was appointed with others "to measure out those polls of meadow which adjoin to men's lots, and to mete out so much meadow in several parcels as is allotted unto every man according to the grant made unto them." In 1638 he was allowed six acres more, which was later exchanged for other land; and at other times following he received various small grants. He was admitted townsman and signed the covenant in 1654. He died in Dedham, December 5, 1668. His wife's name was Grace Lee. She died 28th 10 Mo. 1673. Their children were all born in England, as follows: 1. John. 2. George. 3. Mary. 4. Susan. 5. Jonas, of whom further. 6. Jonathan.

(II) Jonas Fairbanks, son of Jonathan Fairbanks, was born in England, and came to America with his parents. He settled first in Dedham, where he was one of the signers of the covenant, and was called one of the "Fathers of the Town." He removed to Lancaster in 1657. He was a carpenter and farmer. In 1652 he was in court charged with wearing "great boots," before he was worth two hundred pounds, contrary to the sumptuary regulations and statutes in such cases made and provided. This

law was passed in 1651. Jonas Fairbanks was found guilty and fined. If all his descendants had to pay fines for wearing "great boots," not even the distinguished descendant from Indiana, vice-president of the United States, would escape the penalty, except on the ground that he had over two hundred pounds saved up. Jonas Fairbanks was killed by the Indians, February 10, 1676, when King Philip and 1,500 braves attacked the town of Lancaster. Fifty or more were massacred and others taken prisoners. Jonas Fairbanks and his son Joshua were among the victims. He married, May 28, 1658, Lydia Prescott, born in Watertown August 15, 1641, daughter of John Prescott, who also came from Sowerby, Parish Halifax, England. She married (second) Ellis Barron, of Watertown. Children: 1. Maria, born June 20, 1659. 2. Joshua, born April 6, 1661, killed by the Indians, February 10, 1676. 3. Grace, born November 15, 1663. 4. Jonathan, born October 7, 1666. 5. Hasadiah, born February 28, 1668, married John Moore, January 1, 1698. 6. Captain Jabez, of whom further. 7. Jonas, born May 6, 1673.

(III) Captain Jabez Fairbanks, son of Jonas Fairbanks, was born in Lancaster, January 8, 1670-71, and resided there, except when driven out by the Indian wars, until he died, March 2, 1758, aged eighty-seven years. (Reported eighty-four years on gravestone.) He was a very efficient soldier and officer in the Indian wars and "was no doubt incited to heroic exploits by the massacre of his father and brother in 1676 and his only surviving brother in 1697." During the raid of the town of Lancaster in 1697, when his brother Jonathan was slain with one of his children, Captain Fairbanks was the means of saving a garri-

son and perhaps many lives, including that of his little son, (probably Joseph). The Indians killed twenty-one persons, wounded two, and carried off as captive six, of whom five were returned later, including the wife of his brother Jonathan. In the year 1700 he received grants of land on both sides of Dane's Brook, above Thomas Sawyer's saw mill. The site became the home of the Fairbanks family of Lancaster for more than a century. Captain Fairbanks was deputy of the General Court in 1714-21-22-23. He married (first) Mary Wilder, who died February 21, 1718, aged forty-three years, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Houghton) Wilder. He married (second) March 25, 1719, Elizabeth Whitcomb, who died May 11, 1755, aged eighty years, seven months. Children: 1. Joseph, born in 1693. 2. Jabez. 3. Elizabeth, married, December 24, 1718, Deliverance Brown. 4. Jonas, of whom further. 5. Thomas. 6. Abigail, married, May 24, 1726, Henry Willard. 7. Jonathan, baptized June 18, 1710. 8. Grace, baptized February 27, 1712, married, March 27, 1733, Joseph Brown. 9. Joshua, baptized March 28, 1714. 10. Annah, married Simon Butler.

(IV) Jonas Fairbanks, son of Jabez and Mary (Wilder) Fairbanks, was born at Lancaster in 1703, and died there November 4, 1792. He was a soldier in the French and Indian wars. He married, April 8, 1731, Thankful Wheeler, daughter of Josiah Wheeler, baptized September 30, 1711, died May 15, 1795. Children, born at Lancaster, Massachusetts: 1. Martha, of whom further. 2. Josiah, born May 22, 1734. 3. Elijah, born December 21, 1735. 4. Cyrus, born May 2, 1737. 5. Rhoda, baptized July 8, 1739. 6. Mary, born October 15, 1741. 7. Jonas, born November 2, 1743, died July 7,

1829. 8. Sarah, born October 22, 1745. 9. Abijah, born April 29, 1748. 10. Elizabeth, born April 18, 1750. 11. Manasseh, baptized October 21, 1753.

(V) Martha Fairbanks, daughter of Jonas and Thankful (Wheeler) Fairbanks, was born January 13, 1732, died February 13, 1768. She married, in 1752, Nathaniel Joslyn. (See Joslyn V.)

(The Osgood Line).

Arms—Argent, three garbs in a double tressure flory counter-flory gules; on a helmet suitable to the degree of an esquire, mantled gules, doubled argent, a torse argent and gules, thereon a demi-lion rampant proper, supporting a garb gules.

Osgod, before the Norman conquest, was a Christian name. King Hardicanute died in 1042 at the house of Osgod Clapa. It is a northern English anglicizing of Old Norse *Asgaut*, i. e. a divine Goth (or southern Swede); old English *os*, a demi-god. In the Hundred Rolls of Oxford, 1273 A. D., is John Osgod; in those of Cambridge, Gilbert Osgot. A number of Osgoods are mentioned in the Domesday Book (1086 A. D.) in Wiltshire, in which, and in Hampshire, are most of the Osgoods from this time on.

(I) John Osgood was born in the Parish of Wherwell, Hampshire, England, July 23, 1595; died in Andover, Massachusetts, October 24, 1651. He arrived at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1638, but soon moved to Newbury and thence to Andover, where he was one of the founders of the church, October, 1645, and the first representative of the town. He married, in England, about 1627, Sarah ———, who died April 8, 1667. Children: 1. Sarah, born in England. 2. John, born in England, probably in 1630. 3. Mary, born in England. 4. Elizabeth, born in England, baptized at Wherwell, October 14, 1636.

5. Stephen, of whom further. 6. Hainah, born in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1644.

(II) Stephen Osgood, son of John and Sarah Osgood, was born about 1638 in Ipswich or Newbury, Massachusetts; died at Andover, January 15, 1690-1. He married, October 24, 1663, Mary Hooker. Children, born at Andover: 1. Stephen, born March 11, 1665, died October 1, 1667. 2. Hooker, of whom further. 3. Stephen, born August 16, 1670, died in 1749. 4. Joseph, born June 1, 1673. 5. Mary, born December 23, 1677, died March 4, 1677-78.

(III) Hooker Osgood, son of Stephen and Mary (Hooker) Osgood, was born in Andover, August 24, 1668, died in Lancaster, January 29, 1748. He was active in town affairs. He married, April 26, 1692, Dorothy Wood. Children, born at Lancaster, Massachusetts: 1. Hooker, of whom further. 2. Joshua, born September 2, 1694, died January 31, 1783. 3. Jonathan, born September 16, 1696, died February 10, 1766. 4. David, born October 8, 1698, died in 1771. 5. Benjamin, born May 21, 1700, died October 29, 1789. 6. Moses, born in 1702, died in March, 1776. 7. Aaron, born in 1706. 8. Dorothy, born in 1707. 9. Elizabeth, born in 1709. 10. Sarah, born in 1710.

(IV) Hooker Osgood, son of Hooker and Dorothy (Wood) Osgood, was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, March 26, 1693; died January 5, 1765. He was a farmer by occupation, and a deacon of the First Church from October 1, 1742, to September 9, 1761. He married, January 23, 1716-17, Mary Wheelock, of Lancaster. Children: 1. Mary, born April 7, 1718. 2. Joseph, of whom further. 3. Phebe, born June 15, 1721. 4. John, born January 12, 1723-4; died August 26, 1724. 5. John, born June 5, 1725, died in 1798. 6. Keziah, born March 7, 1727-28. 7.

Hooker, born in 1730, died in 1812. 8. Prudence, born in 1734.

(V) Joseph Osgood, son of Hooker and Mary (Wheelock) Osgood, was born in Lancaster, January 25, 1720, died in 1804. He married (first) Elizabeth Carter, who died in 1754; (second) April 29, 1756, Catherine Sawyer, who died February 17, 1819. Children, six by first wife, three by second: 1. Elizabeth, born May 19, 1742. 2. Joseph, died November 27, 1744. 3. Joseph, born September 18, 1746, died in Waitsfield, Vermont, April 22, 1812. 4. Jonathan, born April 1, 1749, died July 14, 1808. 5. Ezra, born May 23, 1752. 6. Dorothy, of whom further. Children by second wife: 7. Ephraim, born December 4, 1757, died March 15, 1814. 8. Katherine, born October 18, 1760, died May 30, 1821, unmarried. 9. Eunice, born August 4, 1762, died May 30, 1833.

(VI) Dorothy Osgood, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Carter) Osgood, was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, September 22, 1754, and died at Waitsfield, Vermont, November 30, 1844. She married, in 1775, Joseph Joslyn. (See Joslyn VI.)

(The Lockwood Lane).

Arms—Argent, a fesse between three martlets sable.
Crest—On the stump of an oak tree erased proper, a martlet sable.

Motto—*Tutus in undis.*

The family name means "of Lockwood," a village in the ancient parish of Almondbury, West Riding of Yorkshire. Willelmus de Lokewod is in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, 1379 A. D. Lockwood is from lock, an enclosure, and wood, a forest enclosure or an enclosed forest or grove.

(I) Robert Lockwood came from England about 1630 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. About 1646 he removed

to Fairfield, Connecticut, where an inventory of his property was made, September 11, 1658. His widow, Susannah (St. John) Lockwood, was appointed administratrix. Children (first six born in Watertown, Massachusetts): 1. Jonathan, born September 10, 1634, died in May, 1688. 2. Deborah, born October 12, 1636. 3. Joseph, born August 6, 1638. 4. Daniel, born March 25, 1640. 5. Ephraim, born December 1, 1641. 6. Gershom, of whom further. 7. John. 8. Abigail. 9. Sarah. 10. Mary.

(II) Gershom Lockwood, son of Robert and Susannah (St. John) Lockwood, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, September 6, 1643, died at Greenwich, Connecticut, March 12, 1718-19. He removed to Greenwich with his father before he was nine, and was one of the twenty-seven proprietors. "Lieut. Gershom Lockwood was the principal carpenter and builder in the town of Greenwich, and filled many offices of trust and importance." He married Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, who came to this country to find her lover, a British army officer. Failing to find him she taught school, and later married Gershom Lockwood. In 1660 her parents sent her a large oak chest, ingeniously carved on the outside. Tradition says "it contained half a bushel of guineas, and many fine silk dresses." This identical chest in 1888 was at the house of Samuel Ferris, who married her granddaughter and lived at Greenwich. Children, born at Greenwich, Connecticut: 1. Gershom, Jr. 2. William, died before father's will of November 22, 1692. 3. Joseph. 4. Elizabeth. 5. Hannah, born in 1667. 6. Sarah, of whom further. 7. Abraham (twin), born in 1669, died in June, 1747, at Warwick, Rhode Island.

(III) Sarah Lockwood, daughter of

Gershom and Lady Ann (Millington) Lockwood, was born at Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1669. She received by her father's will "a certain negro girl." She married January 25, 1700, Nathaniel Selleck, son of John and Sarah (Law) Selleck. (See Selleck III.)

References—Jones' "History of Waitsfield, Vermont." "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors." Burke's "General Armory." Bardsleys "Directory of English and Welsh Surnames." Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary." Selleck's "Norwalk." Selleck and Peck Genealogy. Selleck Memorial. Visitations of London, 1633-4-5. Publications of the Harleian Society. Harrison's "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Davis' "History of Wallingford, Connecticut." Burke's "Landed Gentry." Fairbanks' "Genealogy of the Fairbanks Family in America." Kent's "Heraldry." Osgood's "Genealogy of the Descendants of John, Chris. and William Osgood." Visitations of Essex, Part II. Holden and Lockwood's "Descendants of Robert Lockwood." "Story of Omaha." Family Data.

SPOTTS, Ralph Lewis,

Business Executive, Sportsman.

A brilliant career, with interests divided in fitting proportion between broadly useful business activities and clean, wholesome sport, was the life of Ralph Lewis Spotts, whose passing from human ken in the spring of 1924 caused widespread regret. Few men have been able to work more intensely and in the intervals of business play to such excellent purpose, thereby holding a rational viewpoint and well-balanced attitude toward the responsibilities of life. In whatever he did, Ralph L. Spotts bore his part in a worthy, progressive, and eminently admirable manner. Starting life without the favors of wealth or auspicious circumstances, he went forward with high courage, asking only "a fair field," and the height of his achievement was the measure of the man. Universally recog-



George Washington Sarg

George F. Sarg

R. L. Sarg

nized for his ability, he not only commanded the applause of the multitude, but won the unfeigned and unreserved esteem and regard of those who knew him well. Mr. Spotts was a son of Daniel Lewis Spotts, whose lifelong activities centered in the Middle West. He is engaged as a travelling salesman, and is still active at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. He married Emma Hurford, a descendant of Lord Hurford, who was among the early English settlers of this country, participating in the founding of old Jamestown, about the year 1606.

Ralph Lewis Spotts was born in Canton, Ohio, June 14, 1875, and died at his residence in New York City, April 17, 1924. His education was begun in the public schools of his birthplace, and he also attended high school for a time, but did not continue to graduation. His first business experience was in the employ of the Diebold Safe and Lock Company, of Canton, where he fulfilled the duties of office boy. Remaining for only a comparatively short time, he accepted a similar position with the Canton Hardware Company, and in this connection his ability and devoted attention to duty were recognized and encouraged by his employer. Building his advancement on tireless endeavors, and the unfailing good humor of the youth who gladly bears his part in the organization, Mr. Spotts rose through various positions, each of larger responsibility, until he was made manager, and this was the step which eventually carried him into membership in the firm.

The Spanish-American War found Mr. Spotts still with the Canton Hardware Company, and also a member of the State Militia. He enlisted as a private in Company I, 8th Regiment, Ohio National Guard, May 17, 1895. His promo-

tion to the rank of corporal was received on June 15, 1896, and on July 2, 1896, he was made sergeant. His appointment to first sergeant was received on June 15, 1897. Thus with the precipitation of war conditions between the United States and Spain, he was in line for useful service in higher rank. On May 18, 1898, his company was mustered into the Federal Service, and Sergeant Spotts was given his national guard rank. Very shortly leaving for Cuba, he bore a worthy part in the historic campaign of Santiago, July 14 to 17, 1898. Receiving his commission, August 18, 1898, Captain Spotts was assigned to the Assistant General Staff and held this rank until January 1, 1899, when he resumed his former rank with the 8th Regiment, Ohio National Guard. His company was mustered out of the service, April 14, 1899. He was later identified with the 71st Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, with the rank of captain, which commission he resigned in 1907.

Becoming a resident of New York City, in 1902, Mr. Spotts entered the employ of H. B. Kirk & Company. In this connection, as in his former business activities in Ohio, Mr. Spotts revealed himself a man marked for leadership and capable of assuming large responsibility. In the business world such men are universally needed, and responsibilities came to him as a matter of course. His farsighted vision, no less than his faithfulness to duty, became ever more definitely important to the interests with which he was connected, and after only twelve years in the organization Mr. Spotts was elected president of the concern. This office he ably filled until the time of his death, his leadership and outstanding judgment giving his administration of the company's affairs large importance in their field, and carrying to ever higher levels the pros-

perity of the concern. During all the years of his successful business activity Mr. Spotts became more or less interested in real estate investments in a personal way, and as time passed he came to realize the benefit to the community of wise and judicious real estate operations. In 1920 he organized the firm of Spotts & Starr, of which he became president. This interest soon made itself felt in the realty affairs of the Metropolitan District and that wide sweep of suburban communities which cluster around the Metropolis. Mr. Spotts was still in the prime of his life, a man of great vigor and the mental capacity which forestalls any possibility of the early closing of a career. His future in the real estate business was considered one of the greatest promise, and the news of his passing was received with universal expressions of sorrow. He was felt to be one of those men needed in real estate progress, and the void left by his demise will not soon be filled.

While Mr. Spotts was a figure of definite and acknowledged local prominence, his personality was more or less lost in the business organization with which he was identified. But in the world of sports the spirit which carried him to success through his earlier endeavors stood out in the full light of successful competition and wide popularity. He was a champion in more than one American sport of importance, and the issue of the "Winged Foot" following his death published at length a record of his achievements in the realm of sport. As far back as 1899, Mr. Spotts won the Ohio State Championship in Tennis, but it was as an expert shot that he became most widely famous. He represented the United States in a trap shooting meet at the Olympiad of 1912, in Stockholm, and at once did honor to his native country and

placed his name among the foremost in the World in this sport. In both 1914 and 1916 Mr. Spotts held the American Amateur Championship for Trap Shooting, and in other years was a close second. A leading member of the Larchmont Yacht Club, he won the championship several successive years, 1910, 1912, 1913 and 1914, and in addition to this unusual record finished only second in 1911 and 1915. He further gained the indoor championship of the World at Madison Square Garden in 1914. Mr. Spotts won further honors at shooting meets at the Westchester Country Club (1914 and 1917); at the Rangeley Lakes (1913-1914); the Marine and Field Club (1914); the Interstate Meet at Travers Island (1914 and 1918); the Arcola Country Club (1914); and he also took high honors in the Interclub and Universities Challenge Championship in 1912 and 1913, and later coming out as winner in 1915. Of his usual averages the "Winged Foot" in the review of his life mentioned, said:

His wins of yearly high averages, long runs and high scores, are too numerous to mention, this being fully realized when it is considered that in 1914, counting only registered targets, he won 22 medals for consecutive breaks of fifty or better, his high run being 279 made at Maplewood, New Hampshire, at which shoot he was a member of the world's record squad consisting of R. L. Spotts, F. Plum, C. H. Newcomb, A. E. Richardson, and A. C. King, who broke 497 x 500, Mr. Spotts breaking his entire hundred.

It was not, however, only in the realm of sport that this distinguished man made noteworthy record. The foregoing work was, of course, with the shotgun, while his record in military life with the more exacting rifle placed him as marksman for six years, for five years as sharp shooter, for four years as expert, and for a period of three years as distinguished expert. He was further, for three years, 1904-1907, out

the State Brigade Team, and in 1905 on the Interstate Regimental Team. Mr. Spotts was for many years chairman of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and later of the New York Athletic Club shooting committees, and in addition to filling the last mentioned committee work was president of the Fox Hills Golf Club. He was a member of the Sea View Golf Clubs, associate captain of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Megantic Fish and Game Club, the Clove Valley Rod and Gun Club, the Atlantic Indians Club, the Westchester Biltmore Country Club, the Arcola Country Club, and the Madison Square Sporting Club. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican. The "Winged Foot" gave, in concluding, the following appreciation of the man:

Many are those who will miss him, for indeed he was a wonderful friend. And, as a sportsman, his place will be hard to fill. Square, enthusiastic, able, and true blue, he was admired and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Ralph Lewis Spotts married, January 24, 1900, in Canton, Ohio, Josepha Lemar Kirk, daughter of Hartford B. and Mary B. (Cowles) Kirk. Their three children are: Ralph Lewis, Jr., associated with the firm of Spotts & Starr; Dorothy; and Robert Lemar, a student at preparatory school.

FELLOWS, James Gilman,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

The early records of New England give honorable association to this name, and the history of New Hampshire gives it an early and worthy place. It furnished the first settler of Andover in this State, and many leading citizens of the State, past and present, have borne the name. The first record now attainable locates its

origin in Nottingham, England. Three brothers and one sister came thence about 1635 and located in different portions of New England, and one sister remained in England. Their names were as follows: William, the eldest, settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts; Richard, the second, settled in Hartford, Connecticut; Samuel, of whom further; Elizabeth, the fourth, settled in Boston, her married name being Moriche; Grace, the youngest, married an Allane, and lived in Lincolnshire, England.

(1) Samuel Fellows, the third in the above family of brothers and sisters, was born in England about 1619, and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1639. His wife, whose Christian name was Ann (surname unknown), died there December 5, 1684. He died December 5, 1729. Record of two of their children is found, namely: Samuel (2), of whom further; and Hannah.

(II) Samuel (2) Fellows, son of Samuel and Ann Fellows, was born in 1646, in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and made his home in that town, where he subscribed to the oath of allegiance and fidelity in 1677. His name appears among the list of freemen in that town in 1690. He died about the beginning of the year 1730, administration of his estate being granted to his son Thomas on March 2, 1730. He married, June 2, 1681, in Salisbury, Abigail Barnard, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, pioneers of Salisbury. She was born January 20, 1657, in that town, and was admitted to the Salisbury church, November 11, 1705. Their children were: Samuel; Thomas, of whom further; Joseph; Ann; Ebenezer; Hannah; and Eleanor.

(III) Thomas Fellows, second son of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Barnard) Fellows, was born January 29, 1686, in Sal-

Isbury, Massachusetts, was baptized an adult, and owned the covenant, November 18, 1705. He was admitted to full membership in the Salisbury church in 1719. He married, in Salisbury, December 10, 1713, Elizabeth Eastman, probably the second daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scriven) Eastman. She was born December 1, 1689, and was baptized October 4, 1704. The Salisbury records show the death of two of their children: Elizabeth and Abigail. There were probably others, supposed to include Jeremiah.

(IV) Jeremiah Fellows was a resident of Kensington, New Hampshire, where he was married, January 14, 1748, to Ruth Rowe. Their children were: Jeremiah; Benjamin, of whom further; Ruth; Jonathan; Ephraim; Daniel; and Nathan.

(V) Benjamin Fellows, second son of Jeremiah and Ruth (Rowe) Fellows, was born January 9, 1753, in Kensington, New Hampshire, where he resided probably throughout his life. He was married there, February 2, 1775, by the Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, to Sarah James, and their children included: Benjamin (2), of whom further; Daniel; John; and a daughter, who married Benjamin Sanborn; all of whom lived in Deerfield, New Hampshire.

(VI) Benjamin (2) Fellows, oldest child of Benjamin and Sarah (James) Fellows, was born January 22, 1776, and died in Deerfield, April 24, 1864, aged eighty-eight years and three months. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and for fifty years was a deacon of the Baptist Church. He was married, in Deerfield, October 17, 1799, by Timothy Upham, clergyman of Deerfield, to Mary Goodhue, daughter of Robert W. and Mary (Ayer) Goodhue, who was born June 20, 1780, and died in Deerfield, April 8, 1866, aged eighty-five years and ten months. They had seven

children: Jeremiah, of whom further; Gilman, born October 8, 1802; Mary, born January 2, 1805, died young; Mary, born August 19, 1806, died young; Benjamin, born December 18, 1808; Jonathan G., born July 31, 1811; David, born September 3, 1812.

(VII) Jeremiah Fellows, oldest child of Benjamin (2) and Mary (Goodhue) Fellows, was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 27, 1800, and died at the home of his son, James G. Fellows, in Pembroke, in December, 1875. He was a farmer most of his life. For several years he was associated with Nathaniel Bachelor, in Manchester, where they had contracts for building a part of one of the large canals. Later he returned to his farm in Deerfield. He was a Democrat and represented his town in the State Legislature. He married (first) January 24, 1821, Mary Thompson, who was born in Deerfield, and died August 26, 1833. He married (second) Sarah Thompson, sister of his first wife, Mary Thompson, who was born in Deerfield in 1802, and died August 28, 1866. He married (third) a Mrs. Dow. The children of his first wife were: 1. Thomas J., born September 5, 1821; he was among the early pioneers in the West, going to California with the first rush of gold-seekers; he sailed via Cape Horn, explored California, became a rancher and dairy man, met his death while crossing a creek after a heavy rain, February 27, 1854, and his remains were brought to Deerfield for burial. 2. David A., born January 25, 1824; he was a "forty-niner," having also gone with the first rush of gold-seekers to California, and there he died, aged seventy. 3. Mary Jane, born August 18, 1826, died in infancy. 4. George W., born October 20, 1828; went to the Pacific coast years ago, and now resides in Portland, Oregon. Children of his second wife were: 5. Tim-

othy G., born June 20, 1835, died in Canada in 1903. 6. James Gilman, of whom further. 7. Mary Jane, died in infancy.

(VIII) James Gilman Fellows, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Thompson) Fellows, was born in Deerfield, New Hampshire, August 6, 1838, and died in Pembroke, New Hampshire, July 31, 1916. His education was obtained in the public schools of his birthplace and at Pembroke Academy, and his youth was spent on the home farm, farming continuing his occupation for five years after he had attained his majority. His reputation and standing in the community were responsible for his appointment at this time as head of the town farm of Deerfield, which he managed for four years. Moving to Buckstreet (the village of Aldenstown), he conducted farming operations on a small scale and was also a dealer in meat, about 1870 settling in Suncook and opening a grocery and provision store, which he successfully conducted for more than ten years. Too close application to business had seriously impaired his health and the two following years were spent in recruiting his physical resources. In 1875 he began dealing in lumber and wood, purchasing large areas of standing timber and preparing the lumber for the market, his son, Burton, joining him in this field in 1890. In 1900 the firm acquired a half-interest in the Smith Box and Lumber Company of Manchester, and subsequently, under the firm name of Fellows & Son, they purchased and operated a shoox manufacturing plant on Valley Street, Manchester. Mr. Fellows was noted among his associates in the business world for sound judgment, integrity beyond reproach, and in the course of a long career the favorable estimate of his character was never reversed.

His wide popularity and intimate iden-

tification with the best interests of his community and the district made him the choice of his fellows for many offices of importance and responsibility, to which he was elected as a Republican. For four years he was selectman; for six years deputy sheriff under Sheriffs Dodge and Pickering; was a representative in the State Legislature for two years; and served two terms as Senator from the Eleventh District, covering a period of eight years. He served as counsellor on the staff of Governor Henry B. Quincy. Mr. Fellows was identified with Jewell Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, of Suncook; and Union Lodge, No. 32, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Deerfield.

James Gilman Fellows married, August 29, 1859, Lizzie M. Worcester, who was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, November 22, 1839, daughter of George and Mary J. (Rowell) Worcester, of Rochester, New Hampshire, who spent the later years of their lives in Pembroke and Aldenstown. Their children were as follows: 1. Jennie M., married Howard A. Starkey. They reside in Duluth, Minnesota, with two children, Warren Fellows and Allan Burton. 2. Burton, born December 12, 1862, who was reared and educated in Pembroke, New Hampshire. As a young man he conducted a hardware store in Suncook, New Hampshire, disposing of this after twelve years to Walter Cass. He had become his father's business partner, and at the death of the older man succeeded him in ownership. In June, 1916, a casket factory was built and operated as Fellows & Son, a business of national dimensions being developed that continues as a thriving concern today. Burton Fellows was a Republican in political identification, holding the thirty-second degree in the Masonic Order, also fraternized with the

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Derry Field Club and the Intervale Country Club. He was identified with the Universalist Church, regular in his attendance and generous in his support of the different branches of its work. Burton Fellows married, June 2, 1887, Edith Blanche Warren, of Pembroke, daughter of Hugh T. and Lydia A. (Moore) Warren. Their children are: i. James Warren, born June 21, 1888, a graduate of Phillips-Andover Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, now manager of his father's business, married Marion Floyd, daughter of former Governor Charles Floyd, of New Hampshire. ii. Madeleine, born May 18, 1890, a graduate of Smith College, married Archibald Lavender Smith, son of former Governor Smith, of New Hampshire. Archibald Lavender Smith met his death while serving in the United States Army during the World War. iii. Elizabeth Amanda, born July 19, 1893, a graduate of Smith College; married Bertram Simonds Viles, and resides in Swampscott, Massachusetts. iv. Doris, born May 1, 1896, a graduate of Smith College, lives at home. Mrs. Fellows survives her husband and makes her home at No. 2334 Elm street, Manchester, New Hampshire.

CROSS, David,

Jurist.

Arms—Gules, a chevron or between three crosses crosslet argent.

The name of Cross was derived from a place where a cross was erected or where two roads, ways, or streets intersected each other. English ancestry belongs to the line herein followed, which traces to Robert Crosse, born in England, June 26, 1613, and died February 28, 1670, who was probably the son of Thomas Cross,

of Denham, England. He came to America in the "Mary and John" in 1634, was a farmer at Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was in the Pequot War, for which service he was given six acres of land. He married, before 1636, Ann (or Hannah) Jordan, who died October 29, 1677. Children: Elizabeth, born in 1636; Robert, Martha, Captain Stephen, Sarah, Ralph, Nathaniel (probably).

(I) Thomas Cross, a descendant of Robert Cross, was born in 1695-96, and died in Bradford, Massachusetts, November 22, 1772. He bought land in Ipswich in 1727, and sold it in 1732. He bought another tract in 1732 and sold that in 1735. In 1741 he sold his "home lot" and house and it was probably about this time that he removed to Bradford, Massachusetts. He married, in Ipswich, in February, 1720-21, Sarah Boardman. She was born in 1703, and died November 27, 1772, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Langley) Boardman. Children, born in Ipswich: 1. Thomas, baptized December 3, 1721. 2. Stephen, baptized May 24, 1724. 3. Sarah, baptized March 20, 1725. 4. John, baptized September 29, 1729. 5. Esther, baptized April 9, 1732, died June 18, 1732. 6. James, baptized August 26, 1733. 7. Ralph, born April 7, 1736. 8. Sarah, baptized September 16, 1739. 9. Thomas, baptized December 20, 1741. Children, born in Bradford: 10. Abiel, of whom further. 11. Lucy, born November 16, 1746, married, in 1772, Richard Hazeltine.

(II) Abiel Cross, son of Thomas and Sarah (Boardman) Cross, was born in Bradford, Massachusetts, April 8, 1744, and died in Salem, New Hampshire, April 20, 1778. He married Sarah, who married (second) a Clement. Children: 1. Thomas, born May 21, 1770. 2. David, of whom further. 3. Jesse, born October

23, 1774, married Anna Dow. 4. Sarah, born May 27, 1777.

(III) David Cross, son of Abiel and Sarah Cross, was born in Salem, New Hampshire, June 19, 1772, and died in Weare, New Hampshire, March 7, 1856. He was reared in Salem and Atkinson, and went to Pembroke at the age of twenty-one years. There he was associated with William Haselton in the operation of a cloth-dressing and wool-carding mill. About 1798 he moved to Weare, and engaged in the same business in partnership with John Gibson, and also cultivated a farm. He was a man of energy and industry, of quick perception, good judgment, and decided opinion. He and his wife were active members of the Baptist Church, and both were liberal and generous in their manner of life. He married, in 1799, Olive Kimball, of Pembroke, New Hampshire. She was born June 19, 1782, and died April 3, 1871. Children: 1. John, born September, 1801, died 1869. 2. Harriet, born December 22, 1803; married Enos Merrill. 3. Horace K., born 1809, died September 24, 1816. 4. David, of whom further.

(IV) David (2) Cross, son of David (1) and Olive (Kimball) Cross, was born in Weare, New Hampshire, July 5, 1817, died in 1914. His early education was obtained in the district schools of his native town, and after teaching school in 1834 he entered Hopkinton Academy, completing his college preparation at Phillips Academy, Andover, matriculating at Dartmouth College in 1837. He was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity during his college years, was graduated in 1841, and at the time of his death was the oldest graduate of Dartmouth College, which had honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1891, upon the fiftieth anniversary of his

graduation. He studied law in the offices of Willard & Raymond at Troy, New York, Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, Massachusetts, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Hillsborough, New Hampshire, bar in 1884. He began the practice of law in Manchester at a period in the history of the Hillsborough bar productive of eminent legal talent, having as contemporaries of the older generation Franklin Pierce, George Y. Sawyer, George W. Morrison, Mark Farley, Daniel Clark, and among those of his own age, Aaron F. Stevens, Aaron Sawyer, of Nashua, Bainbridge Wadleigh, of Milford, Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, John H. George, of Concord, Gilman Maeston, of Exeter, J. S. H. Frink, of Portsmouth. He was a member of the Common Council on the organization of the city in 1846, and was the only surviving member of this city government. He was city solicitor for 1852-53, member of the Legislature for 1848-49-56-76 and 77; was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1889 and 1903, was a judge of probate for the county of Hillsborough from 1856 to 1874; United States pension agent from 1865 to 1872, performing the duties of this office mostly through clerks, but attending closely to the practice of law which he never for a moment neglected or forsook. He was one of the directors of the old Merrimack River State Bank from 1855 to 1865; was vice-president and director of its successor, the First National Bank, until 1898 and afterward its president. He was also one of the trustees, vice-president and council for the Merrimack River Savings Bank from its organization, was president of the Hillsborough County Bar Association for many years, and also president of the Southern New Hampshire Bar Association. He was a

member of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, delegate from New Hampshire, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second presidential term.

To write of Judge Cross as the "Grand Old Man of New Hampshire" is to give him the title that he bore in distinction and honor until death came to him at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years. A sound physical constitution enabled him to overcome ills of the body, while a hopeful, cheerful and sane outlook upon life prevented the mental strain and stress which are as destructive of good health as physical ailments. In his youthful days Judge Cross was an intimate friend of President Franklin Pierce, was well acquainted with Daniel Webster, whom he heard deliver his famous oration at the laying of the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill monument in 1843, and sat under the eloquence of Clay, Calhoun, and Choate in the United States Senate. He held that Rufus Choate was the most eloquent orator of modern times, a judgment at which he arrived after a long lifetime in a calling whose experiences gave him authority as an appreciative critic. The legal annals of New Hampshire show him to have been one of the leading lawyers of the State in cases before juries and in practice before the Supreme Court. For more than sixty years he made unsparing professional demands upon his time and strength, and until well past his ninetieth year he could be found in his office daily attending to business and legal matters, although he appeared in court on rare occasions. He had several associates in legal activity, including United States Senator Henry E. Burnham, E. M. Topliff, D. A. Taggart, Ira Allen Eastman, his father-in-law, and Sherman Whittle. While corporation law absorbed a large

share of time, Judge Cross was nevertheless retained in connection with many of the most important cases, covering a wide range of legal principle, that were tried in his district. Countless excellencies of mind and character reached their full development in his personality, and as the years unfolded their length behind him he carried their burdens easily and lightly in the unvarying and universal esteem of his large circle of friends.

There was no time in Judge Cross's career when the multiplicity of legal and public engagement was so great as to place him beyond the call of his *alma mater*, Dartmouth College, and it was said that he considered his invitation to speak at the one hundredth anniversary of Daniel Webster's graduation the greatest compliment that was ever offered him. This three days celebration was one of the outstanding events of Dartmouth's history, and invitations to speak were extended to President Tucker, Professors Richardson and Lord during the first day; Samuel Walker McCall and ex-Governor Black during the second day; and at the banquet the governor of New Hampshire, Edwin Webster Sanborn, a relative of Daniel Webster, Professor Francis Brown, George Frisby Poor, Edward Everett Hale, William Everett, and Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court. During the celebration Judge Cross made an address to the alumni and one in the evening upon Mr. Webster's training at the New Hampshire bar. Judge Cross and President Tucker were trustees of a fund of about \$6,000 given them by John Wyman Jones, of New York, prior to his death, for the purpose of providing a suitable memorial to the class of 1841. Cicero, in his essay "On Friendship," writes of Scipio Africanus: "No one will ever



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Ira A. Eastman.

cherish a nobler ambition or a loftier hope without thinking his memory and his image the best to put before his eyes." Those who were privileged to walk life's pathway with Judge Cross, to appreciate the fortitude and calm faith with which he accepted adversity and contemplated the future, who witnessed the becoming modesty and evenness of spirit with which he accepted notable successes and honors, these, like the philosopher of old, have an example of richness of spirit and greatness of heart that can never fail to uplift and inspire.

Judge Cross married, in October, 1858, Anna Quackenbush Eastman, daughter of Hon. Ira Allen and Jane Eastman (see Eastman sketch). Mrs. Cross resides in Manchester, New Hampshire, a distinguished ancestry giving her membership in the leading patriotic organizations, including the Society of Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Descendants of Colonial Governors prior to 1750. Mrs. Cross has long been prominent socially and in civic and charitable affairs, and is as keenly alert and interested in current matters as women many years her junior, her intimate friends testifying that she is the best bridge player in Manchester. Her home has always been open in gracious and cordial hospitality to her and Judge Cross's friends and in a long life filled with interesting incidents as well as the quiet service of home-making she has found a place that is hers alone. Judge and Mrs. Cross had the following children: 1. Clarence Eastman, born January 22, 1860, died January 11, 1881; a member of the Junior Class at Dartmouth, and a young man of much promise. 2. Allen Eastman, born December 30, 1864, a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1886, and Andover Theological

Seminary, class of 1890; pastor of the Congregational Church at Milford, Massachusetts. Allen Eastman Cross, D.D., married Ethlyn Louise Marshall. 3. Edwin Winslow, born July 21, 1875, died in 1899, he was graduated from the Manchester High School, Phillips Andover Academy, and Amherst College, studied law in the office of his father, and was a student in Harvard Law School from September, 1898, until his death.

EASTMAN, Ira Allen,

Lawyer, Representative.

Arms—Gules in the dexter chief point an escutcheon argent charged with a lion rampant sable.

Crest—A swan, collared and lined proper.

The records of this trace to Roger Eastman, of Ramsey, County Southampton, England, who had a son John. John Eastman, of Ramsey, County Southampton, son of Roger Eastman, made a will dated September 24, 1602, which was proved October 22, 1602. He and his wife Anne had the following children: Roger, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, and another child.

(1) Roger Eastman, descendant of the family of Ramsey, England, was born in Wales, England, in 1611, and died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, December 16, 1694. He came from Langford, County Wilts, sailing from Southampton in April, 1638, in the ship "Confidence." He received lands in the first division in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. He married Sarah Smith, born in 1621, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 11, 1697. Children: 1. John, born January 9, 1640. 2. Nathaniel, born March 18, 1643. 3. Philip, born October 20, 1644. 4. Thomas, born September 11, 1646. 5. Timothy, born September 29, 1648. 6. Joseph, born November 8, 1650. 7. Benjamin, born December 12, 1652. 8. Sarah, born July 25, 1655. 9. Samuel, of whom

further. 10. Ruth, born January 21, 1661.

(II) Samuel Eastman, son of Roger and Sarah (Smith) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, September 20, 1657, and died in Kingston, New Hampshire, February 27, 1725. He took the oath of allegiance in Salisbury, Massachusetts, 1677, and was made a freeman in 1690. He was a grantee of Kingston, New Hampshire, to which town he removed about 1720. He married (first), November 4, 1686, Elizabeth Scriven—some records say Severance. He married (second), September 17, 1719, Sarah Field, who died in Kingston, New Hampshire, August 3, 1725. Children by first wife: 1. Ruth, born January 5, 1687. 2. Elizabeth, born December 1, 1689. 3. Mary, born January 4, 1691. 4. Sarah, born April 3, 1694. 5. Samuel, of whom further. 6. Joseph, born January 6, 1697. 7. Ann, born in 1700. 8. Ebenezer, born January 11, 1701. 9. Thomas, born January 21, 1703. 10. Timothy, born March 29, 1706. 11. Edward, born March 30, 1708. 12. Benjamin, born July 13, 1710.

(III) Samuel Eastman, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Scriven or Severance) Eastman, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, January 5, 1695-96, and died in Kingston, New Hampshire, December 20, 1753. His will is recorded on the Old Exeter, New Hampshire, records, now in Concord, New Hampshire. He lived at Kingston, New Hampshire. He married, November 7, 1728, Mrs. Sarah (Brown) Clough, widow of Ezekiel Clough. He may have married a second wife. Children by first wife: 1. Samuel, born in 1729. 2. Shuah, born December 5, 1731. 3. William, born June 3, 1733. 4. Ezekiel, born October 27, 1735. 5. Elizabeth, born April 26, 1739. 6. Ebenezer, of whom further. 7.

Nehemiah, born June 26, 1748. 8. Timothy, date not recorded.

(IV) Lieutenant Ebenezer Eastman, son of Samuel and Sarah (Brown-Clough) Eastman, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, April 24, 1746, and died in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, October 27, 1794. He removed from Kingston to Gilmanton, New Hampshire, and commanded a company in Stark's brigade at the battle of Bunker Hill. He married, November 15, 1773, Mary Butler, born in 1756, and died December 10, 1836. The Sunday following the battle of Bunker Hill, Mary (Butler) Eastman became alarmed for her husband's safety and started on horseback through the wilderness, taking her babe with her, to Charlestown. She followed the blazed trees. Leaving her child, about half way on her journey, with friends, she arrived in Charlestown and found her husband safe. The incident has been described in a poem by B. F. Taylor called "Mary Butler's Ride." Children: 1. Abigail, born January, 1775. 2. Ebenezer, born January 12, 1777. 3. Stephen, of whom further. 4. Samuel, born March 12, 1780. 5. Nehemiah, born June 16, 1782. 6. Sally, born June 21, 1784. 7. Ira Allen, born September 25, 1786. 8. Polly, born January 10, 1789. 9. Shuah, born June 10, 1791. 10. Dolly, born August 5, 1793. 11. William E., born April 29, 1795.

(V) Captain Stephen Eastman, son of Lieutenant Ebenezer and Mary (Butler) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, November 21, 1778, and died there in September, 1847, this place his lifelong home. He married, August 21, 1807, Hannah Page, daughter of Winslow Page. Children: Henry, Franklin, Artemus Stephen, Ira Allen, of whom further.

(VI) Ira Allen Eastman, son of Cap-

tain Stephen and Hannah (Page) Eastman, was born in Gilmanton, New Hampshire, January 1, 1809, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, March 21, 1881. He attended the public schools and then matriculated at Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated in the class of 1829, then beginning the private study of law with John Willard, of Troy, New York. In 1832 he was admitted to the New York bar and began legal practice in Troy, where he remained for two years before returning to his native Gilmanton. An able and successful lawyer, he had a strong natural sense toward public life, and his party, the Democratic, made him its candidate for many offices of trust and honor, in which he served with distinction and zeal. In 1835 he became clerk of the Senate of New Hampshire, and in 1836 represented Gilmanton in the Legislature, being re-elected for two successive terms. In 1839 he was appointed registrar of the Probate Court to serve for a term of four years, resigning when elected to a seat in the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh congresses, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1844 to 1849, and a judge of the Superior Court until his retirement in 1859. At the height of his private professional activity he maintained two offices, one in Concord and the other in Manchester, associated with his son-in-law, Judge David Cross. In 1858 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws from Dartmouth College and his portrait hangs upon the walls of that great institution, which he served as trustee, elected in 1859.

Judge Ira Allen Eastman married, at Albany, New York, February 20, 1833, Jane Quackenbush, of Albany, and their children were as follows: 1. Anna Quack-

enbush, married Judge David Cross (see sketch following). 2. Clarence, married Helen McDougal, and he and his wife are now deceased.

QUACKENBUSH, John N.,

Public Official.

Arms—Vert, a reversed pile, or, bendwise.

Crest—A pair of wings, dexter, vert; sinister, or.

Motto—*Vrede in Rykdom* (Peace in Wealth).

The earliest reference to arms of the van Quackenbosch (of Leyden) family appears in the "Leyden Armorial." From this source it is learned that Dirk Aelbertson van Quackenbosch employed the arms previously described in 1529. The name van Quackenbosch was known at Leyden in the fifteenth century, and the pedigree of Albert van Quackenbosch of the family above traces his ancestry back to the period of Burgundian rule, established in 1419.

(I) Pieter Quackenbosch, son of Pieter Quackenbosch, was born probably at Leyden, Holland, in 1639, and died after 1696. He was a student at Leyden University at the early age of twelve years, and later a student of theology at Groningen. He embarked for America, coming from the village of Oestgeest, about 1660, and settled at Beverwyck (now Albany, New York), becoming a brick maker and purchasing a brick yard in 1686. He married, in Holland, about 1658, Maritje, who died about 1682. Children: 1. Reynier, born in Holland. 2. Johannes, born in Albany, as were the rest of the children. 3. Jannetje. 4. Neeltje. 5. Magdalena. 6. Annetje. 7. Wouter, of whom further. 8. Adriaan. 9. Pieter. 10. Cloasje.

(II) Wouter Quackenbosch, son of Pieter and Maritje Quackenbosch, was born in Albany, New York, and probably succeeded to his father's brick business.

He was a member, with his wife, of the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany. He married Neeltje Gysbertse. Children: 1. Neeltje. 2. Wouter, of whom further. 3. Gurtny. 4. Annetje. 5. Maritje, baptized in Albany, May 7, 1684, died in infancy. 6. Pieter, baptized in Albany, March 18, 1688, died in infancy. 7. Marritje, baptized in Albany, 1691.

(III) Wouter Quackenbosch, son of Wouter and Neeltje (Gysbertse) Quackenbosch, was born in Albany, New York, spent his life there, and was there buried, November 21, 1736. He married, at Albany, October 4, 1696, Cornelia Laurens Bogaert. Children: 1. Neeltje, born 1696. 2. Cornelia, born 1699. 3. Maria, born 1702. 4. Pieter, born 1706. 5. Johannes, of whom further.

(IV) Johannes Quackenbosch, son of Wouter (2) and Cornelia Laurens (Bogaert) Quackenbosch, was born in Albany, New York, November 13, 1709, and died in New York, December 22, 1774. He owned property in Rensselaerwyck Manor and Charlotte County, New York, which was distributed among his children at his death. He was a civil engineer, freeholder of Albany in 1742, and assistant alderman of Albany in 1739. He married, at New York, December 20, 1730, Margarita Bogaert, daughter of Claas J. and Margrietje (Jans) Bogaert. Children: 1. A son, born July 2, 1731, died July 24, 1732. 2. Wouter, born in 1732. 3. Nicholas, of whom further. 4. Pieter, born in 1738. 5. Cornelia, born June 14, 1740, died in 1745. 6. Johannes, born in 1742. 7. Cornelius, baptized June 27, 1744, died in 1745. 8. Cornelia, born in 1748. 9. Eleanor (probably). 10. Margaret (probably).

(V) Lieutenant Nicholas Quackenbos (note change in spelling), son of Johannes and Margarita (Bogaert) Quacken-

bosch, was born in Albany, New York, August 25, 1734, and died there, February 19, 1813. During the Revolutionary War he was lieutenant in the Third Regiment, Tyron Company Militia. He married, in New York, August 30, 1758, Catherine Van Pelt, daughter of Johannes Van Pelt, she died in 1775. Children: 1. Margarita, baptized in New York, March 23, 1759. 2. John, born January 15, 1761. 3. Nicholas, born August 31, 1764. 4. Meysie, born January 23, 1766. 5. John, born May 10, 1768, died 1768. 6. John, born August 3, 1769, died 1770. 7. Catharine, baptized March 10, 1771, died 1772. 8. John N., of whom further.

(VI) John N. Quackenbush (note change in spelling), son of Nicholas and Catherine (Van Pelt) Quackenbos, was born in Albany, New York, March 26, 1775, and died there October 27, 1846. He was prominent in public affairs, alderman of Albany in 1826-29-30-33-35, and supervisor of the city 1826-28-29-30-32-34. He married Nancy Smith, daughter of Solomon and Tamar (Platt) Smith. She was born in 1784, and died in Albany, May, 1866, aged eighty-two years. Children: 1. Nicholas, born 1895. 2. Smith, born 1809 (March 13). 3. Jane, of whom further. 4. Catharine, born 1818. 5. John Van Pelt, born 1819. 6. Stephen P., born 1823. 7. Philip, died in infancy. 8. Margaret, born 1828.

(VII) Jane Quackenbush, daughter of John N. and Nancy (Smith) Quackenbush, was born in Albany, New York, September 10, 1814. He married, February 22, 1833, Judge Ira A. Eastman (see Eastman sketch).

KIMBALL, Thomas,

Revolutionary Soldier.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules; on a chief sable three crescents or, posed fesswise.

Crest—A lion rampant proper, holding in his dexter paw a dagger argent.

Motto—*Fertis non ferox.*

The name in England, as records show, appears in the various forms of Kynbolde, Kembold, Kembould, Kembolde, and Kimball. Henry Kimball, a brother of Richard, has descendants in New Hampshire.

(I) The common ancestry of a great majority of Kimballs in this country was Richard Kimball, who with his family embarked at Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master. He arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, and from thence went to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he settled and became a prominent and active man in the new settlement. He was by trade a wheelwright. He was proclaimed a freeman in 1635, May 6, and was proprietor in 1636-37. Soon after this date he was invited to remove to Ipswich, where was needed a competent man to act as wheelwright to the new settlement. Here he spent the remainder of his days as one of the leading men of the town. He died June 22, 1675. Richard Kimball married (first) Ursula Scott, a daughter of Henry Scott, of Rattlesden, in the County of Suffolk, England. He married (second) Margaret Dow, widow of Henry Dow, of Hampton, New Hampshire, October 23, 1661. His children, eleven in number, were by his first wife: 1. Abigail, born in Rattlesden, County of Suffolk, England. She married, in England, John Severans, and they came to America. She died at Salisbury, Massachusetts, June 17, 1658, and he died at the same place, April 9, 1682. They were the parents of twelve children. Their youngest child, Elizabeth Severans, married, in 1686, Samuel Eastman, of Salis-

bury, Massachusetts. Her granddaughter, Abigail Eastman, born July 10, 1737, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (French) Eastman, married Ebenezer Webster, and was the mother of Daniel Webster, the statesman. 2. Henry, baptized August 12, 1615. 3. Elizabeth, born in Rattlesden, Suffolk County, England. 4. Richard, of whom further. 5. Mary, born in Rattlesden, England, in 1625, married Robert Dutch, of Gloucester and Ipswich, Massachusetts. 6. Martha, born in Rattlesden, August, 1629, married Joseph Fowler, who was born in England in 1622, and was killed by the Indians, May 19, 1676, near Deerfield, Massachusetts. 7. John, born in Rattlesden, England, 1631, died May 6, 1698. 8. Thomas, born 1633, died May 5, 1676. 9. Sarah, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, 1635, died June 12, 1690. She married, November 24, 1658, Edward Allen, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. 10. Benjamin, born in 1637. 11. Caleb, born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, 1639, died 1682.

(II) Richard Kimball, fourth child and second son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball, was born in Rattlesden, County Suffolk, England, about 1623, and came to America with his father in the ship "Elizabeth." He went to Wenham between the years of 1652 and 1696, and was the first settler of the name in that town. He was called a wheelwright and a yeoman. He was a large landowner, and appears to have been the largest taxpayer among the early settlers. He was a grand juror of the town of Wenham in 1661. He died in 1676. He married twice, both of his wives having Mary for the given name. It is probable that his second wife was Mary Gott. His first wife died in September, 1672. He had nine children, of whom eight were alive at the time of his

death, as is shown by an agreement made between them and his widow. Their names follow: John, Samuel, Thomas, of whom further, Ephraim, Caleb, Christopher, Richard and Nathaniel.

(III) Thomas Kimball, third son of Richard and Mary Kimball, was born November 12, 1657, and died October 16, 1732, near the close of his seventy-fifth year. His wife, Elizabeth (Potter) Kimball, died December 4, 1723. They had several children.

(IV) Daniel Kimball, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Potter) Kimball, was born in 1684, and died December 17, 1754, aged seventy years. His wife, Esther (Foster) Kimball, died June 12, 1753.

(V) Thomas Kimball, son of Daniel and Esther (Foster) Kimball, was born July 29, 1716, and died December 5, 1767, in his fifty-second year. He married, March 3, 1743, Penelope Johnson, of Andover, Massachusetts, and their children were: Phebe, John, Rebecca and Thomas.

(VI) Thomas Kimball, youngest child of Thomas and Penelope (Johnson) Kimball, was born July 17, 1753, and was a soldier of the Revolution, serving in Captain Samuel Johnson's company in 1776. He died October 20, 1825. He was married March 6, 1781, to Olive Lovejoy, who was born in 1754, and died January 28, 1842, in her eighty-eighth year. Their children were: Olive, died young; John, Sally, Rebecca, Thomas: Olive, married David Cross (see Cross sketch); Betsey, Phebe and Susan.

References: Eastman Genealogy. Cross Genealogy. "History of Ipswich, Massachusetts." "Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts." "History of Salem, New Hampshire." "History of Weare, New Hampshire." Quackenbush Genealogy. Kimball Genealogy. Family Data.

WATSON, John Crittenden,

Rear Admiral, U. S. N.

A patriot in every fibre of his body, a man of action, who served his country with honor and distinction through the horrors, trials and hardships of two wars, escaping all of the manifold dangers, and finally passing away peacefully, at a ripe old age, in his own home. Such a man was Admiral Watson, who lived up to the finest traditions of being an officer and a gentleman consistently throughout his long career on sea and land. His courtly grace and innate good breeding enabled him to be of more than ordinary service to his country in the functions of peace as well as in the campaigns of war.

Admiral Watson came of sturdy old American stock, a line that has produced many men and women of note. He was a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, where he was born August 24, 1842, the son of Dr. Edward Howe Watson and Sarah Lee (Crittenden) Watson. His early education was obtained at the Sayre School for Boys, and later he matriculated at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, in the class of 1856, graduating in the class of 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service as a naval lieutenant and was assigned to the flagship of the illustrious Admiral Farragut. There he served with that distinguished commander during the entire famous and historic campaign in Southern waters, particularly on the Mississippi River. He took an active part in the engagement which marked the capture of New Orleans. At the battle of Mobile Bay the young lieutenant took part in a famous historic incident. During the engagement, in order to get a better look on the enemy, Admiral Farragut insisted on climbing into the rig-

ging and remaining there. John C. Watson, who was then his flag lieutenant, pleaded with him to take a safer place. When his commander refused to comply with this request he lashed him to the rigging so that he would not fall to the deck or overboard if wounded. Throughout the entire Civil War period the young naval officer served with much distinction and valour. In the "Life of Loyall Farragut" he is accorded prominent mention.

After the close of the war he served with Admiral Farragut in a post-war cruise in European waters, touching at the leading ports. In 1878 Admiral Watson was in command of the United States Ship "Wyoming," which conveyed the United States Government display to the Paris Exposition. At that exposition he was the naval representative of the Government and one of the prominent figures. This was followed by an assignment of shore duty after which he commanded the United States Ship "San Francisco" of the "white squadron," as it was then known, in the celebrated cruise in the United States and South America. Later he became commander of the United States Naval Home at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

At the outbreak of the war with Spain, Admiral Watson was placed in command of the squadron of the Navy used to threaten the Spanish coast. After the close of the war he relieved Admiral Dewey, who then was in command of the Asiatic fleet of the United States Navy. In 1900 he was called to Washington, D. C., to become president of the Naval Examining and Retiring Board. Two years later he was sent to London, England, where he was the representative of the Navy at the coronation ceremonies which marked the accession to the throne of

Edward VII of the British Empire. He was retired in 1904, and made his home in Washington, D. C., where his death occurred December 14, 1923, at the age of eighty-one. He was buried with military honors, in which high officials of the United States Navy participated, at Arlington National Cemetery.

Admiral Watson's fraternal connections were a reflex of his life, for he was a member of patriotic societies only. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Farragut Veterans' Association, Aztec Society, and the National Boy Scouts. He was also a member of the Army and Navy Club, and of the Pendennis Club of Louisville, Kentucky. He was a zealous and devoted Christian, and he served as elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years. He was a member of the commission on the Gettysburg reunion in 1912.

Admiral Watson was married, in San Francisco, May 29, 1873, to Elizabeth Anderson Thornton, daughter of Judge Dabney Thornton, of the California Supreme Court, and Sarah Frances (Thornton) Thornton. To them were born five sons and two daughters: Captain Edward Howe Watson, United States Navy; Lieutenant Colonel James Thornton Watson, United States Army; Alexander Mackenzie Watson, United States Marine Corps, retired; John Jordan Crittenden Watson, consul to the Barbados, British West Indies; Loyall Farragut Watson, Los Angeles, California; Misses Anne Mary and Sarah Thornton Watson, residing in Washington, D. C.

GRAZIANI, Benjamin Franklin,

Lawyer, Legislator.

An Italian nobleman, Count Charles

Viani, a follower of Mezzini, the great Italian revolutionary leader (from 1831 to 1848), took part in a movement against Charles Albert, King of Sardinia and Savoy, which, like many another of the early republican movements in Italy, proved unsuccessful, and he was obliged to leave his native land and seek refuge in the United States under the assumed name of Graziani, which, however, is said to have been a family name. He settled on a farm near Cold Spring, Kentucky, but before coming to the United States he spent some time in England, where Mezzini had made his headquarters. There he met and married Emma Sanham, and with her came to this country. He was a man of superior education and culture, and possessed of considerable talent for painting. This proved the family means of support for many years until, while sketching from the deck of a river steamboat, "General Lytle", he was killed by an explosion of the boiler. Charles and Emma (Sanham) Graziani were the parents of Benjamin F. Graziani, Covington, Kentucky, one of the leading lawyers of the State, whose valuable life but recently closed.

Benjamin F. Graziani was born at Cold Springs, Kentucky, and at the time of the tragic death of his father was but a lad of eight years, whose education had just begun. He had to do his share toward the support of the family, and for ten years he was employed in the Deland store, beginning an errand boy and rising to a clerkship. From Deland's he went to the Shillito store as a salesman, and thence to Weatherbee & Stevens. He was eager to learn, and from youth until long after reaching manhood he spent his evenings in study, being greatly helped by his devoted mother, a woman of educated, cultured mind. His ambition de-

manded a greater outlet for his energy than a mercantile clerkship, and just as soon as he was able to do so he entered the office of Long, Kramer & Kramer, where for a few years he read law and prepared himself for admission to the Cincinnati Law School. There he completed the two years' course in one year, graduating second in the class of 1884. He then was admitted to the Kentucky bar, and at once began practice in Covington, there opening law offices at Fifth and Madison streets. From the beginning he was successful and soon was filling prominent positions in the legal profession both in Covington, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, becoming later widely known as one of the most able "damage suit" lawyers in Kentucky and Ohio, and much sought in counsel. Mr. Graziani was an ardent Democrat and a leader in the party. He was president of the Covington Board of Education in 1890; was elected to the State Legislature in 1891 and re-elected in 1893, serving both terms with distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. In 1898 he was appointed master commissioner of the Kenton Circuit Court by Judge James P. Tarvin, which office he held for six years. He was frequently asked to run for other public offices, State and local, as well as for Congress and the United States Senate, but always declined, preferring the practice of the profession in which he was so eminent to all further public honors.

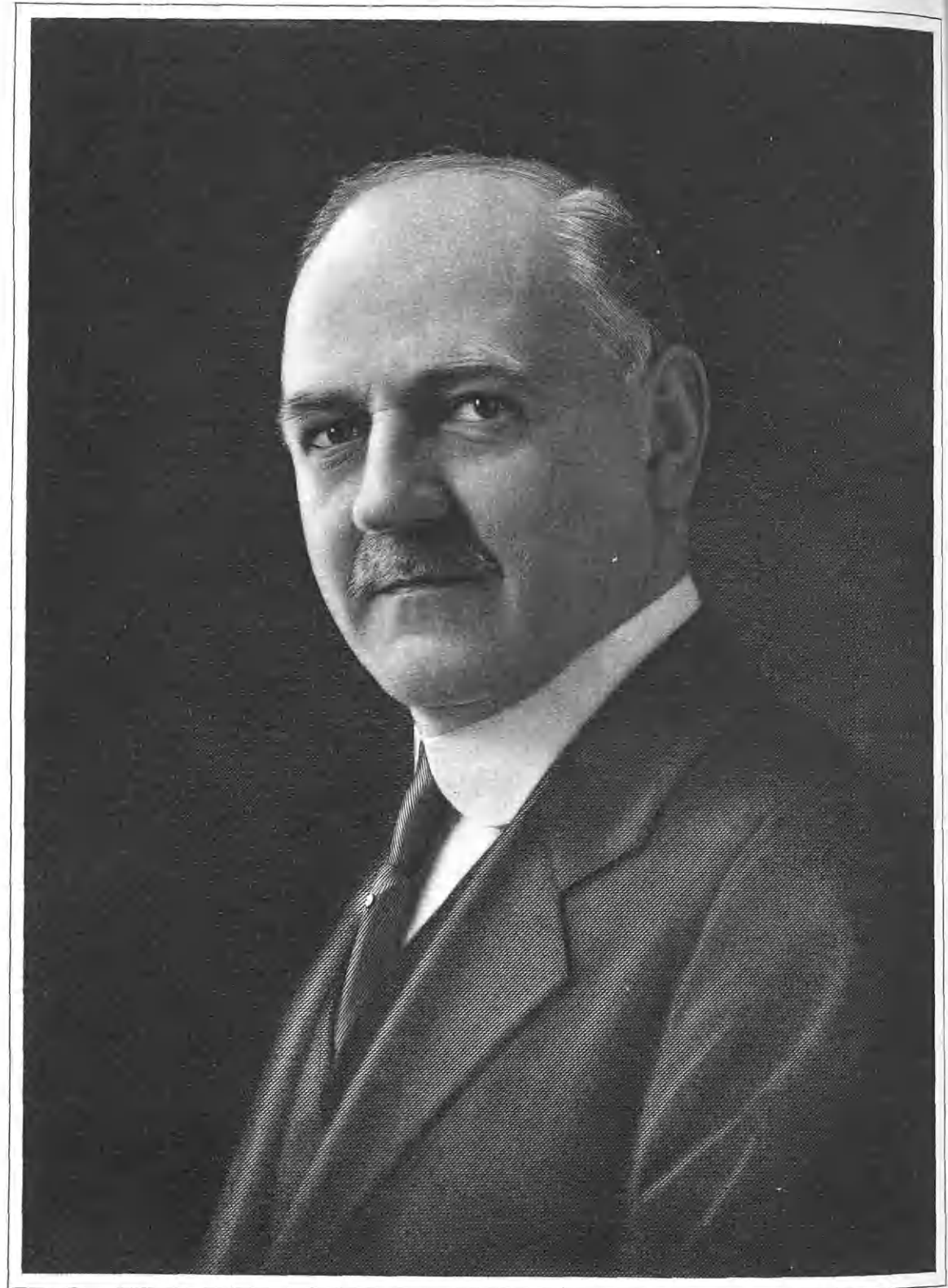
As a member of the Covington bar, Mr. Graziani was noted for his industry and close application. He did a great deal of work in the quiet night hours at his home office, and there could almost always be found after regular office hours, for he was a man of quiet, domestic tastes, home loving, and happiest when in the



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Rear Admiral
John K. Watson
1880



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Wm. H. Gay

family circle. He was a lover of good literature, possessing a fine library in which he spent a great deal of his leisure time reading and studying. He was a member of Scott Street Methodist Episcopal Church, serving as president of the official board, and for many years was president of the Sunday School. His only fraternal order was the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but he belonged to several clubs and to the Kenton County, Kentucky State and American Bar associations. He was open-hearted and generous, giving freely to the needy, and no worthy cause using charity's name ever appealed to him in vain. While he was a hard worker most of his life, he in later years found more time for hours "off duty" and these he spent in the summer months at his summer home on Clark Lake, Michigan, where he fished and indulged in other out-of-door sports. He was a manly man, played well his part in the drama of life, won well-merited success, and left the world better for his having lived in it.

Mr. Graziani married, in 1891, Eliza York, daughter of Cornelius and Mary Ann York, of England. To Mr. and Mrs. Graziani five children were born: 1. Laura York, wife of J. R. Solar. 2. Elsie, wife of D. E. Pendery, of Paris, Kentucky. 3. Carlotta, wife of J. S. Wilson, of Covington, Kentucky. 4. Benjamin F., an attorney, of Covington, Kentucky. 5. Florence, wife of Charles D. Feuss.

GAY, William Hovey,

Business Executive, Philanthropist.

The career of William Hovey Gay, president of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was an excellent example of a business man, with many commercial and indus-

trial relations, who devoted himself arduously to the welfare of his community-in-general and his own employees in particular. His success as executive head of the company above named is history in the furniture trade. He found the business in a "rut," but he at once surrounded himself with capable, progressive associates, and the changes made in both the manufacturing and selling methods of the company were little short of revolutionary and the trade stood aghast. One example of this will suffice, the introduction of beautiful illustrated catalogs which sold to the trade at fifty dollars apiece. This was an unheard of innovation and excited much comment, but proved a success. The Berkey & Gay Furniture Company imbibed new life under his administration, and entered upon a new era of usefulness and dominance.

The world knew Mr. Gay as a great furniture manufacturer, but he was known in his city as the finest exponent of all that was strong, good, and kindly. When he espoused a cause, it was as good as won, for men said: "If 'Will' Gay says it's all right, it is all right." In estimating his character, the "Herald" said:

Impurity was as foreign to his heart and to his deeds and to his purposes as it is to the sturdy record which he leaves behind. Integrity was his passion honor was his creed; he was tireless in rich fidelity.

The "News" said:

A big soul went away and a generous heart was stilled when Will Gay passed into the great unknown. His was the kind of life one cannot describe with meaningless empty words. His character was that which is in the loveliness of a woman and in the strength of a mountain. He gave untiringly of himself, of his means—of all that he had—to others. But more than that, he had the strength and power of inspiration. The nobility of his character was contagious. He sought and found all that was good in the lives of those with whom he came in contact.

He was a part of every constructive move in Grand Rapids, every up-building plan, every common effort to make a bigger city, a better country, a better world.

His interest in the human side of his factory was genuine, and he earnestly tried to apply to his organization the moral principles by which he guided his life. The welfare of his workers was on his heart, he considered their rights with an open mind and tried to deal justly. The new building which he planned and began provides generously for their comfort, happiness, and health. He looked forward with eagerness to the meetings, noons and evenings, which the spacious assembly hall provided for, and in which both the men and women who gather there feel the inspiration of his spirit and will not forget the man who loved them. Over six hundred workmen formed the funeral cortege of William H. Gay, Grand Rapids' "most influential and useful layman."

William H. Gay was a son of George W. Gay, one of the sturdy pioneers of furniture manufacturing in Grand Rapids, and a maternal grandson of William H. Hovey, a pioneer in plaster production. George W. Gay was born in Washington County, New York, March 17, 1837, and died at his home, No. 380 East Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 13, 1899. He came to Grand Rapids from Troy, New York, in 1858, and with the small capital which he possessed he opened a hardware store, operating under the firm name of Goodrich & Gay. In 1866 he bought a half interest in William A. Berkey's interest in the Berkey Brother's Furniture Factory, a business founded in 1858 by William A. and Julius Berkey, becoming in 1862 Berkey & Mutter, and in 1865 Berkey Brothers & Gay. In July, 1873, W. A.

Berkey retired from the firm, and the business was incorporated as the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, and a career of great prosperity was inaugurated in what became the largest factory in the city, George W. Gay president of the company, so continuing until his death in 1899. He was also president of the Oriel Cabinet Company from its organization in 1888; a director and vice-president of the Grand Rapids National Bank from its incorporation in 1882; vice-president of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company, of which he was a director from its beginning and was of the founders; also president of the Grand Rapids Gypsum Company.

George W. Gay married Helen Hovey, daughter of William H. Hovey, founder of the Eagle Plaster Mills. For many years the Gay home was on the site of the homestead of the pioneer, Louis Campac. Later Mr. Gay built a beautiful residence on a tract extending from Fulton to Washington streets, east of Prospect Street. Mr. Gay was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Helen (Hovey) Gay died in April, 1899, after a long illness, leaving two children, William Hovey, the principal figure of this review, and a daughter Gertrude, who married C. W. Carmen, she also deceased.

William Hovey Gay, only son of George W. and Helen (Hovey) Gay, was born at the family home, corner of Summer and Allen streets, Northwest, Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 30, 1863, and died at his home in the city of his birth, No. 422 Fulton Street, May 19, 1920, after but a week's illness. He was educated in Grand Rapids grammar and high schools, finishing at the age of seventeen, when he entered the employ of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company, the oldest furniture manufacturing firm in Grand Rap-

ids. He began at the foot of the ladder in 1880, but advanced rapidly until placed in charge of the retail department of the company. That department was discontinued in 1900, and in that year Mr. Gay, who had been elected a director in 1898, was made vice-president, and upon the death of Julius Berkey, in 1909, he was elected to succeed him as president, an office he held until his death in 1920.

Under his progressive, enlightened policies, the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company retained its high position and advanced to greater distinction as the greatest of Grand Rapids' plants. He adhered to the best traditions of the trade, and made quality his ideal, always having in mind perfection in design, material, construction, and finish. Every piece of furniture that left the factory bore the mark of the shop, and the shop mark was a guarantee of excellence. With him furniture became more than mere factory production; it was a form of art, an influence of refinement and culture, an adornment of the home. He was one of the most important factors in making Grand Rapids the place for good furniture, and in making the world cognizant of that fact.

Brought up, it might be said, in the factory, Mr. Gay had a lively sympathy for the workers there, and all through his life was in close touch and accord with his employees, their welfare close to his heart while to a rare degree he gained their confidence and affection. In the new factory he planned, but did not live to see completed, an entire floor was set aside for a social and recreation center.

Mr. Gay was one of the founders of the Grand Rapids Furniture Manufacturers' Association, one of the organizers of the car loading department, and always one of its influential members. He

aided in organizing the Furniture Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, through which the casualties of the industry were cared for, while outside of the furniture field his interests were many and varied. He was vice-president of the Grand Rapids Plaster Company; vice-chairman of the C. S. Paine Company; a director of the Worden Grocery Company; the Grand Rapids Brush Company; the Commercial Savings Bank; the Michigan Trust Company; Peoples' Savings Bank, and the Fourth National Bank. In 1915 he was elected president of the Peoples' Savings Bank, and in all these varied business relations his course was marked by strict integrity, character, and principle.

A great and outstanding interest in the life of Mr. Gay was Fountain Street Baptist Church and the Young Men's Christian Association. From earliest childhood he attended Fountain Street Church, and in addition to a deep interest in Sunday school work, he became a trustee and a deacon, serving in both these offices until his death, being also chairman of the building committee, in charge of the plans for the erection of a new church edifice. When a boy he joined the Young Men's Christian Association, and in youthful manhood became an ardent worker, giving close place in his heart to the association during the last thirty years of his life. He saw the association grow from an infant institution with rooms over a store to one of 3,000 members enjoying the facilities of a \$300,000 club house which Mr. Gay was credited with achieving, through a courage and confidence which inspired his associates, he acting as chairman of the building committee and exercising all of his dynamic force to bring about a successful completion of the enterprise. He twice

filled the office of president of the Grand Rapids Young Men's Christian Association, for years was a member, and later executive chairman of the state committee; was chairman of the boys' department which has charge of the state camp and state conference, the high school conference, and the rural conference for farmer boys. During the last ten years of his life he was a member of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, was a member of the National War Work Council during the war period, 1917, that council directing the association activities among the service men. He was a director of the Grand Rapids Association, a member of the International Committee, and in charge of the last Young Men's Christian Association and Young Women's Christian Association "Drive." In the Inter Church World Movement he led the Baptist Church in the "drive" in Kent County, Michigan.

A lover of children, and an interested worker for the welfare of young boys, Mr. Gay accepted appointment as a trustee of the Boys Industrial School at Lansing, Michigan, that office giving him an excellent opportunity to carry on a work he loved. His grandfather, William Hovey, was one of the founders of the old U. B. A. Hospital, now Blodgett Hospital, and a trustee. He was succeeded by George W. Gay, his son-in-law, and the last named by his son, William H. Gay, who administered the trust until his death. Mr. Gay was appointed a member of the advisory committee on Industrial Research in connection with the engineering department of the University of Michigan. He was a member and one time vice-president of the Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, member of the Penninsular Kent County Highlands and

Furniture Club, and was also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

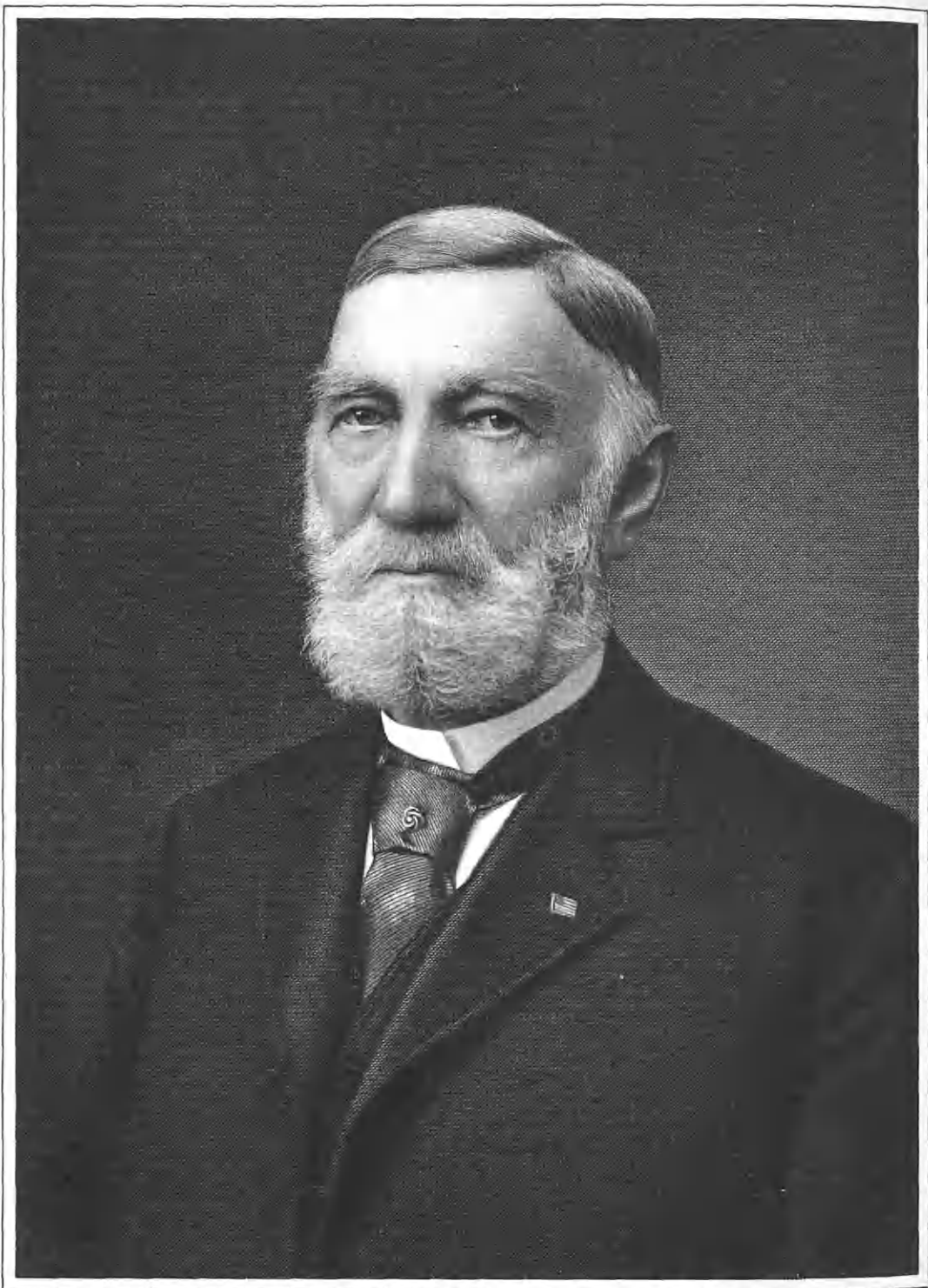
During the period of the war with Germany, all Berkey & Gay employees who went into the service received substantial evidence of Mr. Gay's good will upon leaving. While they were gone, those depending upon them for support were cared for, and when they came back their places were open to them. Mr. Gay liberally supported all war activities, and his private philanthropies were many, old employees of the firm being particularly remembered in his generosity.

There is a club in the Berkey & Gay plant known as the Foremen's Club, and at their first regular meeting held after Mr. Gay's death they registered "An Appreciation" signed by all the foremen of the plant in order or their term of service. In part, they said:

Through many years of service, we came to know somewhat of the nobility of his character, and of his industrious, straightforward, generous, kindly disposition. We considered him the highest type of the true American gentleman. We knew him to be entirely trusted in all things, untiring in his efforts to do his best, to bring out our best, to produce the best, but above all, we knew him as our friend.

It is necessary to again refer to the fact that Mr. Gay was a member of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, to recite the testimonial given by Dr. John R. Mott, the general Secretary of that Committee. Dr. Mott said "I regarded Mr. Gay as a model Christian layman and a pillar of great strength to the Association Movement. How greatly we shall miss him."

The impression of well rounded Christian manhood was conveyed through the varied activities in which Mr. Gay engaged, but it was in the service of his church and the Young Men's Christian Association, that he found his greatest



William G. Herpolsheimer



Amelia L. Herpolsheimer

happiness and received the inspiration which gave him his strength for his work. Whether as president of the great company which bore his name, or as a bank executive sitting at the director's table, inspiring all with his principle of rugged honesty, or in his place on the committees of various philanthropic institutions, he was the same modest, effective, yet dominant personality.

William H. Gay married, June 12, 1888, Netta Cole, who survives him, a member of the directorate of the Berkey & Gay Furniture Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gay had no children of their own, but their home was always filled with boys and girls whom they undertook to rear and educate as though they were their own.

HERPOLSHEIMER, William G.,

Civil War Veteran, Merchant, Philanthropist.

From Karlsruhe (Charles Rest), capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, a modern city of Germany, came William G. Herpolsheimer, Civil War veteran, merchant and philanthropist, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was brought to the United States by his parents when a child of eight years, and virtually knew no other land than his adopted one, and his appreciation of the honor and responsibility of American citizenship was evidenced by his offering his life in defense of the Federal government when in 1861 rebellion raised its ugly head. With peace restored, he began the upbuilding of a business career and reared a most honorable commercial structure that is expressed in Grand Rapids by a wonderful department store business most beautifully housed and located. But he will live in the hearts of his many friends for his wide charity, public spirit, upright

character, sound judgment and genuine friendliness.

William G. Herpolsheimer was born in Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1842, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 24, 1920. He was brought to the United States by his parents, Christian and Anna Herpolsheimer, when he was quite young, New Carlisle, Indiana, becoming the family home. At the age of fourteen he entered mercantile life as a clerk in a dry goods store at New Carlisle, remaining until 1862, when he moved to Michigan, Indiana, there enlisting in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving with that command during the remaining years of the war, escaping serious injury and receiving an honorable discharge in 1865.

After his return from the army, Mr. Herpolsheimer entered into a partnership with C. G. A. Voigt, and under the firm name of Voigt, Herpolsheimer & Company they opened a dry goods store in Michigan City. In 1870 Mr. Herpolsheimer opened a similar store in Grand Rapids, Michigan, which later became known as the Herpolsheimer Company, the founder retiring from the active control and management some twenty-five years prior to his passing. In 1920 the company celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its coming to Grand Rapids, where the first location was at No. 55 Monroe Avenue, opposite the present location. In 1886 enlarged quarters were found in the Godfrey building, and later room in the adjoining Aldrich block was annexed. A new and especially designed modern department store building was then begun, the firm occupying the main part of the building as soon as completed, and in 1911 the entire ten stories of the present building was fully com-

pleted and occupied, a wonderful monument to the business genius of the founder, William G. Herpolsheimer, and his able son, Henry B. Herpolsheimer, general manager of the Herpolsheimer Company, who died June 5, 1920. The founder did not relinquish active interest in the company with his retirement, and he had other important connections, among them a directorship in the Grand Rapids National Bank from its organization in 1880.

He was a member and an active worker in the Immanuel Lutheran Church, that body greatly profiting through his wise counsel, devoted interest and generosity. He was a supporter of all good causes, and in his philanthropy gave to every movement that would advance the permanent good of Grand Rapids. He was a Republican in his political opinions, but took no active part in public affairs. The Herpolsheimer Company and its beautiful home is his visible monument, but the good he did will longest survive.

William G. Herpolsheimer married, in 1867, Amelia L. Bremer, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Henry B., a sketch of whom follows. 2. William B. 3. Anna A., married Major William G. Hardy, of Grand Rapids, a sketch of whom appears on following pages. 4. Ralph C. Mrs. Herpolsheimer survives her husband and resides at No. 540 Crescent Avenue, Northeast, Grand Rapids.

HERPOLSHEIMER, Henry B.,

Dry Goods Merchant.

At an early age Henry B. Herpolsheimer became a clerk in his father's dry goods store in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The business association thus formed

(1883) was never sundered save by death, the son advancing rapidly until through his promotion to rank of general manager and his father's retirement, the younger man became the virtual head of the Herpolsheimer Company. It was under his management that the company became the leading department store of Grand Rapids and Western Michigan, and the ten-story building it now occupies was planned, erected and occupied. He died in the very prime of his manhood, but his monument is in the great business founded and developed by William G. and Henry B. Herpolsheimer, father and son.

Henry B. Herpolsheimer, eldest child of William G. and Amelia L. (Bremer) Herpolsheimer, was born in Michigan City, Indiana, November 8, 1868, and died at his home in Grand Rapids, Michigan, June 5, 1920. In 1870 the Herpolsheimer Company opened a dry goods store in Grand Rapids, and soon afterwards Grand Rapids became the family home. The lad, Henry B., attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, then became a clerk in his father's business. He was advanced in position as he became older, and displayed marked ability in each position held. He had the advantage of his father's guidance and practical wisdom during those early years, and developed so strongly the traits from which great merchants are made that he was placed in positions of greater responsibility than his years would ordinarily sanction. But he met each demand made upon him and so proved his worth that the father, with the weight of years beginning to be too heavy, felt that he could now retire and leave the younger man in charge. This he did, and as general manager of the Herpolsheimer Company he rose to great prominence in mercantile



Alfred Herpolsheimer



W. G. Hardy.

life, his death at the age of fifty-one being deeply regretted. He was a director in the Wolverine Brass Company; the Globe Knitting Mills; the Kent State Bank; and the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, although his great interest was the Herpolsheimer Company. In politics Mr. Herpolsheimer was a Republican, and one of the public, progressive men of his city. He held to the highest code of business honor, and was a man of sincere, honest purpose. In religious faith he was identified with Immanuel Lutheran Church.

Mr. Herpolsheimer married, August 23, 1888, Caroline K. Brandt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Brandt, of Grand Rapids. To Mr. and Mrs. Herpolsheimer three children were born: Henry W. G.; Arthur B.; and Caroline B. Mrs. Caroline K. Herpolsheimer survives her husband, her home at No. 119 Lafayette Avenue, Northeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan. The second son of Mr. and Mrs. Herpolsheimer is now president and general manager of Herpolsheimer Company, and resides at No. 119 Lafayette Avenue, Northeast.

HARDY, William Gilbert,

Business Man, Veteran of Spanish-American War.

Military rank and service entitled Major Hardy to the last honors a soldier can receive, and they were duly accorded to him when he was laid at final rest in Oak Hill Cemetery, Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 24, 1916, at the close of a short but useful life of forty-four years. While he was a man of kindly, sympathetic nature, delighting in kindly acts and loving deeds, he was a true soldier and gave a lifetime of patriotic devotion to the Michigan National Guard, an organ-

ization that was perhaps a little nearer his heart than any other outside his family. He was a true lover of his fellowmen and made life a little easier for every one with whom he came in contact, caring more for the kindly deeds he could do than for the honors which he might secure. He held a secure place in the business life of the city and in the sincere regard of his fellowmen, and seldom has Grand Rapids witnessed so striking a tribute of esteem as was paid to his memory in a military funeral with full honors, including a riderless horse, a regimental band, military and fraternity escort. State officers of the Guard and many friends from other cities distinguished in military service were present, and the active pall bearers were former military associates of Major Hardy.

Major Hardy was a son of Adolphus and Isabelle (Graham) Hardy, both deceased, the father passing away in 1917, the mother, May 31, 1921. The family home was at Cedar Springs, Michigan, at the time of the birth of William G. Hardy, but soon afterward Grand Rapids was chosen as a residence, the parents there surviving their son, but all now united in the spirit land.

William G. Hardy was born at Cedar Springs, Michigan, August 31, 1872, and died in Grand Rapids, Michigan, May 22, 1916. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Grand Rapids, and at Swinburg's Business College. His first position was as a bookkeeper in Fredericks Music Store, and later he served in the same capacity with the Voigt Milling Company. He left the latter to enlist in the Thirty-second Regiment, Michigan National Guard, and was sworn into the service of the United States in 1898, going with his regiment to Tampa, Florida, where they were stationed during the en-

tire period of the Spanish-American War.

After his return from the army Mr. Hardy returned to Grand Rapids and established in the insurance business as a partner with John L. Boer. Two years later that partnership was dissolved, and an association was formed with Charles Holden that was only terminated fifteen years later by the death of Mr. Hardy. Holden & Hardy became one of the best known firms in the insurance business in Grand Rapids, their patronage constantly increasing, while between the partners there was a fine feeling of friendliness that forbade any friction in the office machinery.

In fraternity Mr. Hardy was affiliated with Doric Lodge, No. 342, Free and Accepted Masons; and with Daisy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a very active Elk, giving particular time and thought to the rescue work of the order. He would not accept office from his brethren of the fraternities, but at the Elk's State Convention held at Grand Rapids the summer preceding his death he served as chairman of the committee on prizes. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters, and in politics was a Democrat, greatly interested in public affairs.

The connection he formed with the Thirty-second Regiment, Michigan National Guard, was long continued after the Spanish-American War, in which he rose to the rank of adjutant. He served on the regimental staff under Colonel L. C. Covell, with the rank of captain and quartermaster-general, and on the staff of Colonel W. T. McGuirin, then brigadier-general of the Michigan National Guard, holding the rank of major. Major Hardy also served on the staff of Governor Fred M. Warner with the rank of major. His active service covered nearly

a quarter of a century of years, and at the time of his death he was captain and quartermaster of the Thirty-second Regiment.

Major Hardy married, June 25, 1903, Anna A. Herpolsheimer, daughter of William G. Herpolsheimer, whose career is reviewed in this work. To Major and Mrs. Hardy there was born a daughter, Amelia Isabelle Herpolsheimer Hardy, now a student in Central High School; and a son, William Henry Hardy, both residing with their mother at the family home, No. 651 Parkwood, Northeast, Grand Rapids.

At the grave in Oak Hill Cemetery, after the burial service of the Elks had been concluded, a squad of soldiers from his regiment fired a salute over the grave, a bugler sounded Taps, and there in honor Major Hardy sleeps.

PERKINS, Henry,

Scholar, Traveler.

The name Perkins is from *Peir* or *Peter*, and the patronymic or diminutive termination, *ius*, little Peter or the son of Peter. Pierre de Morlaix, sometimes written, Peter Morley, alias Perkins, was high steward of the estates of Sir Hugo Despenser, 1380-1381. The family was seated at Upton, Berkshire, England. John Perkins, born in Newent, Gloucestershire, England, in 1590, sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, in the ship "Lion," bringing with him a wife Judith, and five children. The ship also carried Roger Williams, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1631. John and Judith Perkins were the parents of three sons and three daughters, and the founders of an important Perkins family, tracing through John (2), known as Quartermaster John Perkins,

Rev. William Perkins, son of William P. Perkins, a merchant tailor of London, England, was born in England, in 1607, and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1632. He was the second minister in Topsfield, Massachusetts, and removed to Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, preaching in Gloucester, Massachusetts, 1651-55. His daughter Sarah married, June 11, 1677, John Bradstreet, son of Simon Bradstreet, Royal Governor of Massachusetts, 1679, and onward, and grandson of Thomas Dudley, Royal Governor of Massachusetts, 1634, and onward, and in later years.

The descent of Henry Perkins, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1852-1911, is traced through nine generations to Thomas Dudley, Royal Governor of Massachusetts, of whom further. The ancestry of Governor Thomas Dudley is traced through ten generations of Dudley and Sutton lineage to Hugh de Sutton, progenitor of the barons of Dudley. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Patrick Lord, of the Molety of the Barony of Malpas, Cheshire, England. Thomas Dudley, of the eleventh generation, and founder of his family in New England, came in the ship, "Arbella," to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630, and then, in company with Governor Winthrop, was in public life in the Colony as Deputy-Governor Assistant or Deputy-Governor, until his death, July 31, 1653, aged seventy-six.

(The Dudley Line Through Mary Dudley).

(I) Thomas Dudley, son of Captain Roger Dudley, was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1576, and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in July, 1653. He married (first) Dorothy Yorke, who died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Decem-

ber 27, 1641, aged sixty-one years. He married (second), April 14, 1644, Katherine Hackborn, widow of Samuel Hackborn. Both his wives were "of proved lineal descent in legitimate lines from kings," and their descendants in every generation from Governor Dudley are through one or the other of his wives, coheirs to the blood royal.

(II) Mary Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas and Dorothy (Yorke) Dudley, was born September 27, 1621, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, July 1, 1691. She married, in 1639, Rev. John Woodbridge, Jr., a clergyman, born in 1613, died in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 17, 1695, son of Rev. John Woodbridge, rector of a parish at Stanton, in Wiltshire, England, where he died December 9, 1637. Rev. John Woodbridge, Sr. married Sarah Parker, daughter of Robert Parker, an English divine, who at that time was considered the most eminent scholar in England. Rev. John Woodbridge, Jr. was educated at Oxford University, and came to New England in 1635, settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the founders of Andover. He returned to England in 1647, but came again to New England in 1663, locating in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1695 died in Newbury.

(III) Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, son of Rev. John and Mary (Dudley) Woodbridge, was born in 1645, died at Medford, Massachusetts, January 15, 1710, he too a clergyman. He married, June 3, 1672, Mary Ward, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Ward, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, she was born June 24, 1649, died at Bristol, Rhode Island, October 11, 1685.

(IV) Benjamin Woodbridge, son of Rev. Benjamin and Mary (Ward) Woodbridge, was born October 2, 1680, and

died, aged fifty-eight, his will being probated, July 17, 1738. He married, September 9, 1715, Mary Osgood, daughter of Peter Osgood, of Salem, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Jonathan Osgood, one of the founders of Andover, Massachusetts.

(V) Elizabeth Woodbridge, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Osgood) Woodbridge, was born March 12, 1725, and died February 22, 1817. She married Joseph Grafton.

(VI) Woodbridge Grafton, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Woodbridge) Grafton, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 14, 1763. He married, December 17, 1789, Patience Woodbridge, born in Andover, Massachusetts, February 4, 1756, a cousin of her husband, his mother being a sister of her father, another Benjamin Woodbridge, born April 18, 1718. That Benjamin Woodbridge married Patience Locke, born February 10, 1730, died February 4, 1756. Among the children of Woodbridge and Patience (Woodbridge) Grafton was a daughter, Anna Fausette, who married Jonathan Fenno; also Elizabeth W., of whom further.

(VII) Elizabeth Woodbridge Grafton, daughter of Woodbridge and Patience (Woodbridge) Grafton, was born April 1, 1797, and died May 28, 1825. She married, May 10, 1818, Robert Brookhouse, one of the wealthy merchants of Old Salem.

(VIII) Elizabeth Grafton Brookhouse, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Woodbridge (Grafton) Brookhouse, was born April 11, 1821, and died February 24, 1883. She married, March 4, 1840, Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1848 to 1859. He was an eminent jurist and lawyer, the editor and compiler of law books

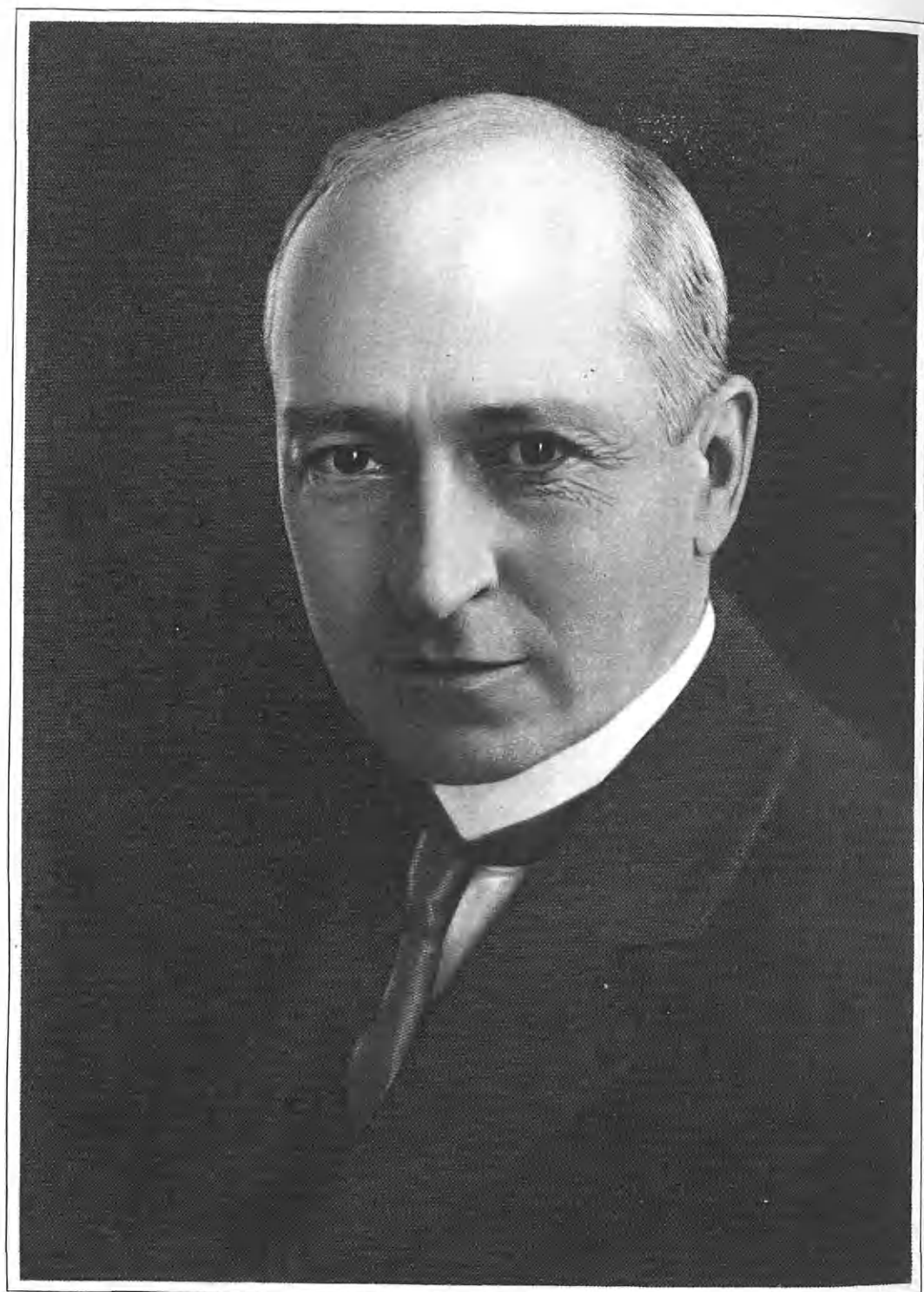
invaluable to the profession, a trustee of Amherst College, and during his lifetime the incumbent of other offices of honor and trust.

(IX) Henry Perkins, son of Judge Jonathan Cogswell and Elizabeth Grafton (Brookhouse) Perkins, was born October 19, 1852, at Salem, Massachusetts, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 23, 1911. He married, February 21, 1884, Jennie Ten Eyck Roberts.

(The line from Governor Thomas Dudley through his daughter, Anne Dudley, and her husband, Simon Bradstreet, also a Royal Governor of Massachusetts).

(I) Thomas Dudley, Royal Governor of Massachusetts, 1634-1640, and 1645-1650, above mentioned.

(II) Anne Dudley, daughter of Governor Thomas Dudley and his first wife, Dorothy (Yorke) Dudley, was born in Northampton, England, about 1612, and died at Andover, Massachusetts (it is believed), September 16, 1672. She married, about 1628, Simon Bradstreet, born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1603, died at Salem, Massachusetts, March 27, 1697, in his ninety-fifth year. He was the son of Rev. Simon Bradstreet, a clergyman of Lincolnshire, England, and grandson of a "gentleman of fine estates" in Suffolk, England. After the death of his father, Simon Bradstreet spent eight years in the family of the Earl of Lincoln, the "best noble family in England." At one time he was steward to the Countess of Warwick. He came to New England in Governor Winthrop's fleet in 1630, and in 1679 was made Royal Governor of Massachusetts, he then taking up his residence in Salem, his home, now the site of the present armory on Essex Street. He was buried in the old Charter Street Burying Ground in Salem. Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet was a woman of



Joseph Edward Coulter

talent and culture, a poetess, and greatly gifted.

(III) John Bradstreet, son of Governor Simon and Anne (Dudley) Bradstreet, was born July 22, 1650, and died at Topsfield, Massachusetts, January 11, 1718. He married, June 11, 1677, Sarah Perkins, daughter of Rev. William Perkins, of Topsfield, Massachusetts.

(IV) Simon Bradstreet, son of John and Sarah (Perkins) Bradstreet, was born April 14, 1682. He married Elizabeth Capen, daughter of Rev. Joseph Capen.

(V) Elizabeth Bradstreet, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Capen) Bradstreet, was born August 28, 1712, and died December 31, 1751. She married, November 2, 1729, Joseph Peabody, born June 14, 1704, died January 7, 1755, a descendant of Francis Peabody, born at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, came to New England, in 1635, and in 1659 located in Topsfield, Massachusetts. Francis Peabody married Mary Foster, daughter of Reginald Foster, mentioned by Scott in "Marmion," and in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

(VI) Jacob Peabody, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bradstreet) Peabody, was born April 6, 1739, and died November 25, 1806. He married, in 1763, Sarah Potter, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

(VII) Mary Peabody, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Potter) Peabody, was born November 14, 1782, and died October 9, 1861. She married, March 29, 1803, Ezra Perkins, of Topsfield, born December 23, 1782, died May 18, 1871.

(VIII) Jonathan Cogswell Perkins, son of Ezra and Mary (Peabody) Perkins, was born November 21, 1809, and died December 12, 1877. He was an eminent jurist, lawyer, editor, and compiler of valuable law books, his service on the bench being a Judge of the Court of Com-

mon Pleas from 1848 until 1859. He also served Amherst College as trustee, and held other important trusts. Judge Perkins married, March 4, 1840, Elizabeth Grafton Brookhouse, born April 11, 1821, died February 24, 1883, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Woodbridge (Grafton) Brookhouse.

(IX) Henry Perkins, son of Judge Jonathan Cogswell and Elizabeth Grafton (Brookhouse) Perkins, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, October 19, 1852, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, November 23, 1911. He was a man of high culture, gifted intellectually, and possessed wealth sufficient to obviate the necessity of his engaging in business or a profession. He was a wide traveler, and added to the culture of the scholar the polish of travel and association with the finer things of life. He was a Republican in politics, and an attendant on the service of the Episcopal Church.

Henry Perkins married, February 21, 1884, Jennie Ten Eyck Roberts, daughter of William E. and Helen (Ten Eyck) Roberts, her father a merchant of Grand Rapids, her mother of Dearborn, Michigan, the old Ten Eyck home there now a part of the Ford estate. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were married in Detroit, at the home of Lawrence Depew, brother of Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. Mrs. Perkins continues her residence in Grand Rapids, Michigan, her home at No. 225 Jefferson Avenue.

COULTER, Joseph Edward,

Business Man.

Ontonagon, the county seat of Ontonagon County, Michigan (upper peninsula) situated on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon River, one hundred

and thirty five miles east of Duluth, was the birthplace of Joseph E. Coulter, whose father, Joseph Coulter, a mining engineer, came to the upper peninsula of Michigan in 1855, attracted by the copper and iron ore which are found in Ontonagon County, the most westerly of the counties of the upper peninsula. Joseph Coulter, was a son of Joseph Coulter, of Germanton, where the name of the pioneer family is preserved in Coulter Street. Joseph Coulter, father of Joseph E., married Nancy Anna (Hannah) Coulter, in 1856, and settled with his bride in Ontonagon, Michigan, where he engaged professionally, that town having both mining and lumbering interests of importance. Joseph Coulter became a man of importance both in business and public life, sitting as a member of the Michigan Legislature in 1861.

Joseph Edward Coulter, son of Joseph and Nancy Anna (Hannah) Coulter, was born in Ontonagon, Michigan, April 29, 1861, and died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, January 25, 1923. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Ontonagon, a preparatory school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and at Michigan Agricultural College, where he pursued a full four years' course, finishing with graduation in 1882. He then engaged in business, and in Grand Rapids spent the last thirty-two years of his life, becoming widely acquainted and highly esteemed. His business interests were important and varied. From 1891 until 1907 he was secretary and manager of the Grand Rapids Felt Boot Company, from 1907 until 1911 he was manager of the Grand Rapids Shoe and Rubber Company, and later organized, with his sons, the Coulter Lumber Company, of which he was secretary-treasurer, and his son, Howard W., president, and in 1912 he was man-

ager of the financial interests of the Grand Rapids Brush Company.

Joseph E. Coulter was a deacon of the Park Congregational Church, member of its advisory committee, and faithful to his every obligation. He was a lover of home and its surroundings, his books, and the quiet pleasures of life. His college fraternity was Delta Tau Delta, Michigan Agricultural College Chapter. He filled well every position in life to which he was called and left behind him the record of a life of probity and legitimate business success.

Joseph E. Coulter married, on January 4, 1888, at Lansing, Michigan, Alice Weed, who survives him, daughter of J. Eyarts and Sarah Jane (Moore) Weed, and a granddaughter of George Ludington Weed, a cousin of Thurlow Weed, of New York; a family famous in the political history of that State. Sarah Jane (Moore) Coulter was a sister of the late J. Henry Moores, of Lansing, Michigan, a prominent business man, who had been a resident of that city since 1867. His business success was in real estate, in which he dealt heavily. He gave to Lansing the park and recreation ground known as Moores Park, and in other ways showed his philanthropic, public-spirited nature. To Joseph E. and Alice (Weed) Coulter, five sons were born: 1. Robert Douglas, married Merrild Worsfold. He died February 8, 1923, surviving his father but two weeks. 2. Joseph Edward, Jr., died in 1910, aged twenty years. 3. Howard Weed, married Margaret Verrell, and resides in Grand Rapids, Michigan. At the present writing he is president of the Coulter Lumber Company. 4. Willard Moores, married Helen Edmonds, and they are the parents of two children, Marie Elizabeth, and Barbara Jean. 5. Dwight Lathrop, a

resident of Grand Rapids, his home being with his mother. Both Willard M. and Dwight L. Coulter are associated with their brother, Howard W., in the business of the Coulter Lumber Company. Mrs. Coulter resides at No. 457 Union Avenue, Southeast, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

(The Weed Line).

(I) Jonas Weed, the immigrant ancestor, came from near Stamford, Northampton County, England, in the fleet with Winthrop, in the ship "Arbella," in company with Sir Robert Saltonstall, landing at Boston Bay in 1630. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1631. He was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631, showing an earlier admission to the church, which was a requisite to be a freeman. As a freeman he had the right to vote and hold public office. He was given a letter of dismissal from the Watertown church to the church at Wethersfield, Connecticut, dated May 29, 1635. From Wethersfield, Jonas Weed removed to Stamford, Connecticut, about 1641. His name appears in the list of pioneers of Stamford in 1642, and he had land granted that year. He died in Stamford, in 1676. His will, on record at Fairfield, was dated November 26, 1672, and his inventory was dated June 5, 1676. His administrators were his wife, Mary, and his sons, Daniel and Jonas. His legatees were his wife Mary, and his children. His widow died in 1689 or 1690. Her inventory was brought in March 10, 1690. Children: 1. John, of whom further, 2. Daniel, married (first) Ruth, and (second) Mrs. Clapp, or Platt. He was mentioned in his father's will; was named in town records in 1677; awarded land by town in 1677; appointed with others to attend the work of fortification

in a threatened raid of Indians upon Stamford, March, 1675-76; on committee to engage Rev. John Davenport, of New Haven, as minister. He lived in Rye, New York, for twenty years. He owned land there and probably married his first wife in Rye. He died November 29, 1697, at Stamford, Connecticut. 3. Jonas, named in father's will as administrator; married Bethia Holly, daughter of John Holly, of Stamford, November 16, 1670; she died December 29, 1713. Jonas was townsman for eleven years; he died November 19, 1704. 4. Mary, wife of George Abbott, of Norwalk, Connecticut. 5. Dorcas, wife of James Wright, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. 6. Samuel. 7. Sarah. 8. Hannah, married Benjamin Hait, January 5, 1670. 9. A child who died July 15, 1656.

(II) John Weed, mentioned as eldest son in father's will, married, in 1665, Joanna Westcott, daughter of Richard Westcott, of Wethersfield, and Fairfield after 1657. John Weed bought land in Stamford from Elias Bayley, April 20, 1657. John and Daniel Weed bought house and land from Joseph Mead in 1658. He died in 1688. Inventory of his estate was recorded January 15, 1689, and land which had accrued to his estate since his death was divided among his heirs January 8, 1710. Children: 1. Jonas, born February 5, 1667. 2. Daniel, of whom further. 3. John, born in 1673. 4. Samuel, born in 1675. 5. Joseph, born in 1678. 6. Isaac, born in 1682. 7. Mary, born in 1684. 8. Hannah, born in 1687. All of the sons of John Weed were living on the 25th day of June, 1705.

(III) Daniel Weed, son of John and Joanna (Westcott) Weed, was born February 11, 1669. He married and had the following children: 1. Ebenezer, born in 1692. 2. Nathaniel, of whom further.

3. David, born August 19, 1700. 4. Joanna, born November 8, 1702. 5. Daniel, born May 14, 1705.

(IV) Captain Nathaniel Weed, son of Daniel Weed, was born October 22, 1696, and died in Stamford, Connecticut. His will was proved December 7, 1753. He was captain of a local company of soldiers. He and his wife, Mary, had the following children: 1. Ann, born January 28, 1721-2; married a Brooker. 2. Josiah, born July 19, 1723; died young. 3. Nathan, of whom further. 4. John, born July 12, 1727; died in 1729. 5. Mary, born September 17, 1730; died in 1734. 6. John, born November 8, 1732. 7. Nathaniel.

(V) Nathan Weed, son of Nathaniel and Mary Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 1, 1725. He married, in Stamford, October 16, 1750, Judah Selleck. Children: 1. Sarah, born November 10, 1751. 2. Nathan, of whom further. 3. Samuel (probably others).

(VI) Nathan Weed, son of Nathan and Judah (Selleck) Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1753. A soldier in the Revolution (private in Captain Eli Reed's Company, Connecticut Militia, 1776) he removed soon after the war from Stamford, Connecticut, to Frederickstown, Dutchess County, New York, later to Greene County, New York, and in 1786 he was of Frederickstown, Dutchess County (later Carmel), where he was executor of the will of Experience St. John. He married, about 1773, and had the following children: 1. Joseph, married and had a son, George Ludington, grandfather of Mrs. Alice (Weed) Coulter. 2. Joel, of further mention. 3. A daughter, of Greene, Chenango County. 4. A daughter, of Greene, Chenango County. 5. A daughter, of

Greene, Chenango County. 6. A son, of Cincinnatus, New York.

(VII) Joel Weed, son of Nathan Weed, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, about 1776-7, and died in Onondaga, New York, in 1819. In 1799 he removed from Cairo, New York, to Catskill, where he was a dairyman. In 1808 he removed to Cincinnatus, New York, and in 1809 to Onondaga, where he died. He married, in 1796, Mary Ells, of New Haven. She died in Tennessee in 1841. Children: 1. Thurlow, cousin of George Ludington Weed. 2. A daughter, died at Catskill. 3. Mehitable, died at Onondaga. 4. Orrin, died September, 1823. 5. Osborne, died in Tennessee in 1851.

References: Census Records. Stamford, Connecticut, Probate Records. Stamford Register (Vital Statistics). Connecticut Cemetery Inscriptions. Connecticut Marriages. Connecticut in the Revolution. Autobiography of Thurlow Weed.

HUSE, William Hoyt,

Educator.

At the time of his passing in 1921, at the age of fifty-nine, Mr. Huse was the oldest grammar school master in Manchester in point of years of service. He became principal of the Hallsville Grammar School in Manchester, New Hampshire, when it contained three rooms with seventy-five pupils, whereas, in 1921, it had an enrollment of six hundred and sixty-five pupils, and was one of the largest grammar schools in the city. He continued as principal of Hallsville Grammar School until 1917, when he left to accept the principalship of the new Junior High School, where he taught until death as the beloved capable teacher. He was succeeded in the Hallsville School by his brother, Isaac Huse.

These two teachers were sons of Captain Isaac Huse, who came of Revolutionary stock, his father being a Continental soldier. Captain Isaac Huse by his first wife had two children: J. Byron Huse and Amanda Regina Savage. He married (second), in 1853, Hannah Pamela Hoyt, of Auburn, New Hampshire, and to them two sons were born: Isaac and William Hoyt. The aged father died June 17, 1904, at the age of ninety-four, being at that time the oldest living native of Manchester.

William Hoyt Huse, the youngest son, was born May 5, 1862, at the old Huse farm on Mammoth Road, Manchester, New Hampshire. He grew up on the farm, and roamed the woods and fields in childhood, becoming learned in Nature's ways, and friends with the birds, the flowers, and the plants, these all being factors in his later life. On some subjects in Nature's realm he became an authority. He received his elementary schooling in the Hallsville School, then a small country school of one room. Going from there to Manchester High School, he was graduated with honors in the class of 1879, and although he did not begin teaching until 1890, he never discontinued his habits of study and research. He began his work as a pedagogue at Goffstown Centre School, where he taught for two terms, going from there to Athol, Massachusetts, remaining for a short period, and then to New Boston, New Hampshire, as principal of the high school. In January, 1892, the Hallsville Grammar School, a building of eight rooms, was opened in Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Huse becoming its first principal. There he firmly established a reputation as one of the leading grammar school principals in New England, his particular specialties be-

ing nature study and geography.

In teaching these subjects, Mr. Huse used a stereopticon to a large extent. His collection of over 4,000 slides was largely his own handiwork, his material from which the slides were made being gathered from all over the country. Physiology was illustrated by means of an actual skeleton and also by plaster models of the different organs of the body. Stereopticon views of the industries of the world and other geographical studies were supplemented by a small museum, which, although not large, was quite comprehensive. Trips through the largest textile mills in the world, located at Manchester, as well as through other industries also were used to impress upon the youthful minds the teachings of the classroom. Thus the children were enabled by actually seeing the objects themselves to obtain a lasting impression which could not be derived from books alone.

One stupendous task which Mr. Huse voluntarily assumed, and which was not required in the schools, was the maintaining of a school savings bank. He was one of the first in the country to inaugurate such a system, and through his efforts hundreds of Manchester boys and girls acquired the habit of being regular depositors in the savings banks. For three years Mr. Huse taught geography at the Plymouth, New Hampshire, Summer School. He continued as principal of the Hallsville School until 1917, when he left to accept the principalship of the new Junior High School, where he taught until his death.

One of Mr. Huse's fields of labor was with the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences. His connection with this organization dated from its inception in 1898, and from that time he was active

in its work along various lines, more particularly Ornithology, Zoology, and Mineralogy, and in their various subdivisions and ramifications. During the earlier years of the Institute he was also president of the Fine Arts section, and principal of the summer school, and in both of these relations he gave his best. Later he was elected curator and in this capacity had charge of the arrangement and classification of the Institute's collection of birds, animals, minerals, shells, etc., devoting a large part of his time to this work. His activities were not confined wholly to these departments, but he also conducted classes in Esperanto and Spanish, in both of which he excelled. During his connection with the Institute he delivered hundreds of lectures, illustrated with lantern slides which he prepared on subjects connected with the work of that body. He also contributed many monographs on vertebrate and invertebrate zoology, among which may be mentioned such authoritative works as "Ophidia of New Hampshire" and "Testudinata of New Hampshire," both recognized as the last word on these subjects. His latest work for the Institute was the arrangement and classification of several hundred shells, a monumental task which demanded hours of study and research.

Mr. Huse was a member of the Institute Council, and rarely missed a meeting of the governing board where his wide experience and intimate knowledge of matters pertaining to the work of that body made him an invaluable member. He was ever ready with advice, and his deductions were based upon practical common sense. Rarely did he decline to do anything asked of him, even though it made huge inroads upon his limited time, but entering into the work

body and soul he practically took the entire burden upon his shoulders, thus assuring that the work would be well done.

It is doubtful if there was a man in the State with such comprehensive knowledge upon so many subjects, and his death was a severe loss, for he not only knew his subjects, but had the rare ability of imparting that knowledge to others, choosing his words and illustrations to fit the age and intelligence of his auditors, and one learned from him unconsciously.

From boyhood he was a member of the First Congregational Church. For more than twenty years he was one of its deacons and a director of the society. For several years he sang in the choir, possessing a deep bass voice. He was also a member of the Grace Episcopal choir for a time.

On the day he cast his first ballot he was elected school committeeman from Ward Six, a position he held for four years. He was elected president of the Ward Six Republican Club in 1888 and held this office until 1894. He was a member of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention of 1889, and at about that time he was chosen a trustee of Amoskeag Cemetery, a position he filled for twelve years. Among other organizations to which he belonged may be mentioned the following: Masons, Manchester Historical Society, Reptilian Society of America, National Audubon Society, and the Manchester Bird Club. Mr. Huse was a recognized authority on the early history of Manchester.

The following editorial which appeared in the Manchester "Union" is a deserved tribute:

Manchester loses one of her valuable men by the death of William H. Huse. Simply a teacher he



Thos. B. O'Keefe

was of incalculable usefulness; but he was no ordinary teacher. Mr. Huse was one of the men in whom the interests of curiosity and acquisition were highly developed and were directed into the field of knowledge. He knew more about more things than most men, and was perpetually on the track of more knowledge. And the kind of knowledge he sought was that most useful to him as an instructor—knowledge of the things that young people ought to know about, regarding the world in which they live.

No boy just beginning to experience the joys of "collecting" ever collected with greater avidity than he; no scientist collected with greater discrimination or more fixed purpose. Many years ago he was able to equip his school with a comprehensive little museum which was used daily in class work.

Almost as a matter of course, Mr. Huse was for many years one of the most active members and lecturers of the Manchester Institute of Arts and Sciences. He revelled in the many different kinds of work taken up when the Institute was in formative period.

So, through his school and institute work, he reached thousands of inquiring minds and stood to them in the relation of the answerer of questions. Moreover, he answered questions in a way that stimulated inquiry. It can not be but that very many persons who came in contact with him are today with the enjoyment of a rich store of information about the world in which we live, and also have the exhilarating enjoyment of the quest for knowledge simply because this man met inquiry half-way and directed its first step.

O'KEEFE, Thomas Bennett, M. D.,

Physician.

The name of Dr. O'Keefe will long be remembered in Grand Rapids and in East Grand Rapids, Michigan, his particular interest being in the last-named. There he was trustee and president of the village for many years, and his name is associated intimately with all public improvements, water, paving, sewers, and others. Professionally, he was long connected as manager and chief of staff of Reed Lake Sanitarium and O'Keefe Surgical Hospital, and through these insti-

tutions his fame has been carried to every part of the State. He was a man of energy, and he labored ardently to alleviate human suffering, and to add to human blessings.

Dr. O'Keefe was a son of Maurice and Margaret (Ronnan) O'Keefe, his father born in Ireland, and coming to the United States, a lad of fifteen years, his mother coming when a girl of four years. They were married in New York State, and at the time of the birth of their son were living near Lockport, Niagara County, New York. Margaret (Ronnan) O'Keefe died in East Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1906, her husband surviving her until 1919.

Dr. Thomas B. O'Keefe was born near Lockport, New York, April 20, 1872, died in East Grand Rapids, Michigan, March 8, 1923. He attended the district school of his section in Wilson Township until removing to Grand Rapids, where he attended high school, then worked his way through medical college. He received his degree of Medical Doctor from Fuller Medical College, also Grand Rapids Medical School, and Detroit Medical School. He financed his medical education by service on a farm, and received no outside assistance. After receiving his degree, he became assistant to Dr. J. H. Innes. In 1903, in company with his sister, Elizabeth O'Keefe, he established Reed Lake Sanitarium, in a two-story building, there specializing in the treatment of chronic and nervous diseases. The sanitarium met a need in that section, and it was enlarged by the addition of a third story, with wing, other improvements making it much more commodious, sixty-six patients now being comfortably housed and treated at one time.

In 1920 he built O'Keefe's Surgical

Hospital, which he conducted in connection with the sanitarium, but specialized in surgery and obstetrics. The staff consisted of twenty-eight surgeons and physicians, whose names follow: W. E. Rowe, R. N. Freyling, R. V. Allen, P. K. Kriekard, Paul Westrate, J. W. Rooks, H. C. Wolfe, V. L. Bell, F. A. Boet, C. D. Wolford, O. B. Frye, C. B. Hernam, J. R. Montgomery, C. A. Easton, R. R. Eaton, C. C. Mayhew, C. A. Bachman, E. S. Browning, Edward W. Vis, W. F. Birss, C. J. Stuart, James Brotherhood, C. D. Dupue, E. L. Kendall, T. Reed, J. Dennis, T. P. Bishop, and Dr. Bull.

Dr. O'Keefe was very skillful, and was widely known through his patients who came to him from all over the State. From 1908 until 1923 he served as county physician, making his trips to the County Infirmary and home again on horseback, a form of exercise of which he was very fond. He served the village of East Grand Rapids for many years as trustee, and in 1911, was elected president, holding several terms, then retiring, but being again chosen trustee. He inaugurated the movement for a water system for the village, also the paving and the sewer system, and was much interested in the schools. He was liberal in his religious views, was a member of the Masonic Order, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the State Board of Physicians and Surgeons, and Board of Commerce; was health officer for Grand Rapids Township for many years, and later of East Grand Rapids. He was an Independent in politics, always had a deep interest in St. Mary's Hospital, and was the means of bringing a great deal of good into the life of his community. Kind-hearted and charitable, quiet and courteous, he made

many friends, and all who knew him, loved him.

Dr. O'Keefe married (first) in 1908, Julia Barnard Schienvalt, who died in Grand Rapids in 1909. He married (second) July 12, 1911, Lettie A. Whitcomb, daughter of Darwin and Luella (Cooley) Whitcomb, her father a building contractor. Mrs. O'Keefe was born in Vassar, Michigan, where she completed high school, then finished at the Normal College, Ypsilanti. For some years she taught in Holland, Vassar, Frankfort and Grand Rapids, Michigan. Dr. and Mrs. O'Keefe were the parents of a son, Donald Whitcomb O'Keefe, now a student in East Grand Rapids School.

MALEK, Ottokar,

Artist, Man of Affairs.

In 1902 Ottokar Malek, a distinguished pianist, came to the United States and won further fame on an extended concert tour. He did not return to his native Bohemia at the close of his tour, but Chicago and Grand Rapids became factors in the musical world, and in the last named city he founded The Malek School of Music in 1914. This school provided teachers and artistic surroundings, and became very successful as "The school whose reputation is built on merit and results." The school consisted of a piano department, a vocal department, a violin department, an organ department, a theoretical department, a children's department, and a department of elocution and languages. The faculty of the school included many notables who were exponents of modern rational and progressive methods of instruction who formed a strong assembly of workers with unity of thought and purpose. Professor Malek also was a business man

keen and astute, his success both in his profession and in his business marking him as both artist and man of affairs.

Professor Malek was a son of Joseph and Anna (Korek) Malek, his father being chief engineer for the Postal and Telegraph District of Bohemia, Austria, Hungary, who died October 17, 1896, aged sixty-three years. He was a resident of Prague and there was buried in the family plot. His wife, Anna Malek, came to the United States and resides with her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Malek, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Ottokar Malek was born at Budweis, on the Moldau River, Bohemia, that river an affluent of the Elbe, Prague and Budweis both situated on the Moldau, the latter at the head of navigation. His birth date was December 20, 1875, and in his native city he began his education, early entering a private school. At the age of twenty he was graduated from the Prague Conservatory of Music with the highest honors, and soon afterward became private instructor to the son of the Duke of Fuerstenberg, an excellent position for which there were many competitors.

Later Professor Malek was a student in Vienna, Austria, under the famous Alfred Greenfield, who was pianist to both German and Austrian courts, and the great Leschetizky. In 1896 Professor Malek toured Europe as a concert pianist, a tour which brought him professional fame. Later he was a member of the faculty of the Eichelberg Conservatory of Music in Berlin, a position he held until coming to the United States, also being conductor of the Berliner Tonkuenstler Orchestra, of which the famous composer, Richard Strauss, was the first conductor. These positions, both of which were resigned prior to his coming to the United States, prove the

high estimation in which Ottokar Malek was held as a musician in Europe.

In 1902 Professor Malek came to the United States, and during an immediate concert tour through the States and Canada won a national reputation. From 1908 on, he devoted most of his time to teaching and preparing pupils for concert work. Finally, in 1914, he located in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he founded The Malek School of Music, an institution of great merit, wisely planned and conducted on a most exalted musical plane. Regular departments provided means to qualify teachers of any branch of the musician's art, and to equip scholars for public appearance in concert, while there were special courses to cover individual preference and talents.

In the business world he was known as vice-president of the Earth Concrete Company of Grand Rapids. At the time of the death of Professor Malek the company passed the following resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, To the stockholders of this company has come the loss of a good friend, a loyal officer, and one who has given of his time and talent for the success of this company because he saw in the future a great benefit to the brotherhood of the human race, and,

WHEREAS, In the death of Mr. Ottokar Malek, on April 24, 1923, many friends were called to mourn the untimely passing of one who walked in and out among them in the fullness and vigor of life, loved, honored, and respected, and

WHEREAS, For several years the Earth Concrete Company esteemed him as a friend, valued his counsels and appreciated in fullest measure his cooperation, be it

RESOLVED, That we, The Board of Directors, Earth Concrete Company, at this meeting of May 1, 1923, express to the saddened family the sympathy of this Board in the loss of one so dear, and to the Company of which he formed an important part, the common loss now borne by the community, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be embodied in the minutes of the Board for perma-

ment record, and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Malek as a tribute to the life, character, and service of our missing member.

In my Father's House are many mansions, if it were not so I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you, that where I am, there ye may be also.

ALVAH BEDWIN.
HARRISON RICH.
F. O. C. BROWN.
R. S. GREENWOOD.

Professor Malek married, July 7, 1908, Florence Krumme, born in Chicago, Illinois, daughter of Albert and Johanna (Imroth) Krumme, her father a retired newspaper man, now living in Chicago, born at Kalbe on the Saal River, Prussia, her mother born at Freeport, Illinois, who died March 17, 1914. Mr. Krumme came to the United States a lad of fourteen with his father, Henry Krumme, who had come to the United States prior to the Civil War, served in the Union Army during the war, then had returned to Prussia. On his second coming he brought his family and made his permanent home in the United States.

Professor and Mrs. Malek were the parents of three children, Ottokar, Anita, Eleanor, all residing with their widowed mother in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and attending school. Professor Malek was a member of the Masonic order, the O-Wash-ta-nay Club, the Association of Commerce, the Art Association of Grand Rapids, the Camera Club, and St. Cecilia Society. He died at Grand Rapids, April 24, 1923, truly mourned by the music lovers of the city, and by a wide circle of friends.

Professor Malek was the founder and conductor of the Grand Rapids Civic Orchestra, and gave freely of his time to that organization without financial remuneration. That organization gave a concert in memory of their dead leader on Tuesday evening, June 12, 1923, in

the Grand Rapids Central High School Auditorium, George Dasch, of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, conducting. The program gave the following tribute to Professor Malek by Myrtle Koon Cherryman.

Ottokar Malek belonged to a class which had all too few representatives in this materialistic day. He was an artist who loved his beautiful art for its own sake, and he served his community in the best possible way by doing all he could to broaden and deepen an appreciation of music. With never-failing patience he taught all those who came to him seriously seeking instruction, and in a broader way he taught the public by means of orchestral interpretation of worthy compositions.

Few of the many who listened to the fine concerts of the Grand Rapids Civic Orchestra realized at what expense the Master brought forth such results. So far from receiving remuneration for his work, the devoted conductor spent money of his own to insure the proper equipment, and the time and energy he spent were past computing.

The Middle West is beginning to appreciate the value of Art in all its forms, and if Mr. Malek had lived another ten years, he would no doubt have received the recognition he so richly deserved. Now that he is gone, it remains for his friends and fellow-citizens to uphold his ideals; to promote the love of real music, and thus to engender in our midst an appreciation of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful. The best and highest thoughts should spring from the contemplation of a life so devoted to music, for, as Sidney Lanier wrote: "Music means harmony; harmony means love; and Love means God."

MYRTLE KOON CHERRYMAN.

BENJAMIN, Oscar P.,

Manufacturer.

While the lifetime of Oscar P. Benjamin covered a period of but sixty-two years, these years were so full of business effort and achievement that it seemed as though it must have been a longer period. Yet in appearance he looked much younger than his years, for he was a man of clean, upright, manly life, devoted to his family, and long re-



Oscar D. Benjamin

tained the qualities of youth and middle age. He was held in high regard by his contemporaries of the manufacturing world in which he moved, and at their annual meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1923, the National Association of Brass Manufacturers adopted resolutions of eulogy and sympathy which are herein preserved. At the time of his death Mr. Benjamin was residing in Detroit, Michigan, being president of the Capitol Brass Works of that city.

Oscar P. Benjamin, son of Joshua and Sarah (Cosh) Benjamin, was born at Mount Ayre, Newton County, Indiana, September 5, 1861, and died at his home, No. 4277 Pacific Avenue, Detroit, July 16, 1923. He was the son of a farmer, and while attending the district school became familiar with farm labor. He later attended the Academy at Battle Ground, Indiana, where he prepared for college. He then entered Perdue University, but did not graduate, preferring a business career. At the age of twenty-one years, in 1882, he organized the O. P. Benjamin Plumbing and Manufacturing Company at Lafayette, Indiana, continuing that business in Lafayette until the year 1900, his family home being at the corner of Ninth and Kossuth streets, in Highland Park.

In 1900 Mr. Benjamin sold his business and with his family moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he formed an association with an oil well supply company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as a traveling salesman, a position he held until 1914, when he moved with his family to Detroit, Michigan, there becoming vice-president and general manager of the Detroit and Wyandotte plants of the Detroit Brass Company. For five years he continued in that connection, then was elected president of the Capitol

Brass Company, a responsible position he held until his death.

Mr. Benjamin was a member of the Detroit Board of Commerce, a Past Master of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Detroit Athletic Club; Detroit Automobile Club; and Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lafayette. In these organizations he took a deep interest and was highly esteemed by his fellow-members. He was of genial, friendly nature, generous and broad-minded, always willing to "lend a hand" in support of any good cause or civic movement. He was laid at final rest in Grand Lawn Cemetery.

Oscar P. Benjamin married, September 6, 1882, Rae L. Sawyer, daughter of Harvey J. and Mary (Coffin) Sawyer, her father a contractor of Lafayette, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin five children were born: 1. Clarimond Marcy, married Daisy Crail, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and to them a son was born, Clarimond Marcy, Jr. Mr. Benjamin died in 1909, and Mrs. Benjamin in 1915. Their son, Clarimond Marcy, Jr., resides with his grandmother, Mrs. Rae L. (Sawyer) Benjamin, at No. 4277 Pacific Avenue, Detroit. 2. Ethel, married Orrie B. Connor, of Indianapolis, now residing in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Connor are the parents of three children: Ralph; Frank and Rachel. 3. Artie, married Clark Hendrix, of Detroit. 4. Mabel, residing at home. 5. Lucille, married Benjamin Williams, of Detroit, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Pearl.

The following resolutions were adopted by the National Association of Brass Manufacturers, previously alluded to:

It is with profound sorrow that we learn of the death of our friend and fellow craftsman, Mr. Oscar P. Benjamin, who departed this life in the City of Detroit, on Monday morning, July Six-

teenth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-three, and

WHEREAS, God in His Infinite Wisdom has removed from our midst a true friend, a loyal citizen, an upright, honorable and able business man, who for years held a prominent position in the business world and the business with which he was identified, ever kind and generous and ready to assist in its welfare, and the advancement of mankind, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we bare our heads in humble submission to the will of the Almighty God, consoling ourselves with the thought that while our departed friend sleeps sweetly in his windowless home in the Silent City of the Dead, his kind and lovable disposition, his keen sense of honor and noble character are still cherished in our memory, and will stand as a monument to his name, and his glory survive him when the tomb which shall crown his grave has crumbled; and be it further,

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this meeting and a copy forwarded to the bereaved family, and as a further mark of respect to our departed friend that these resolutions be adopted by a rising vote.

Signed:

D. M. HAMILTON,

H. N. GILLETTE,

A. C. BROWN,

Committee.

WILLIAM M. WEBSTER,

Commissioner.

CANFIELD, Guy Mortimer,

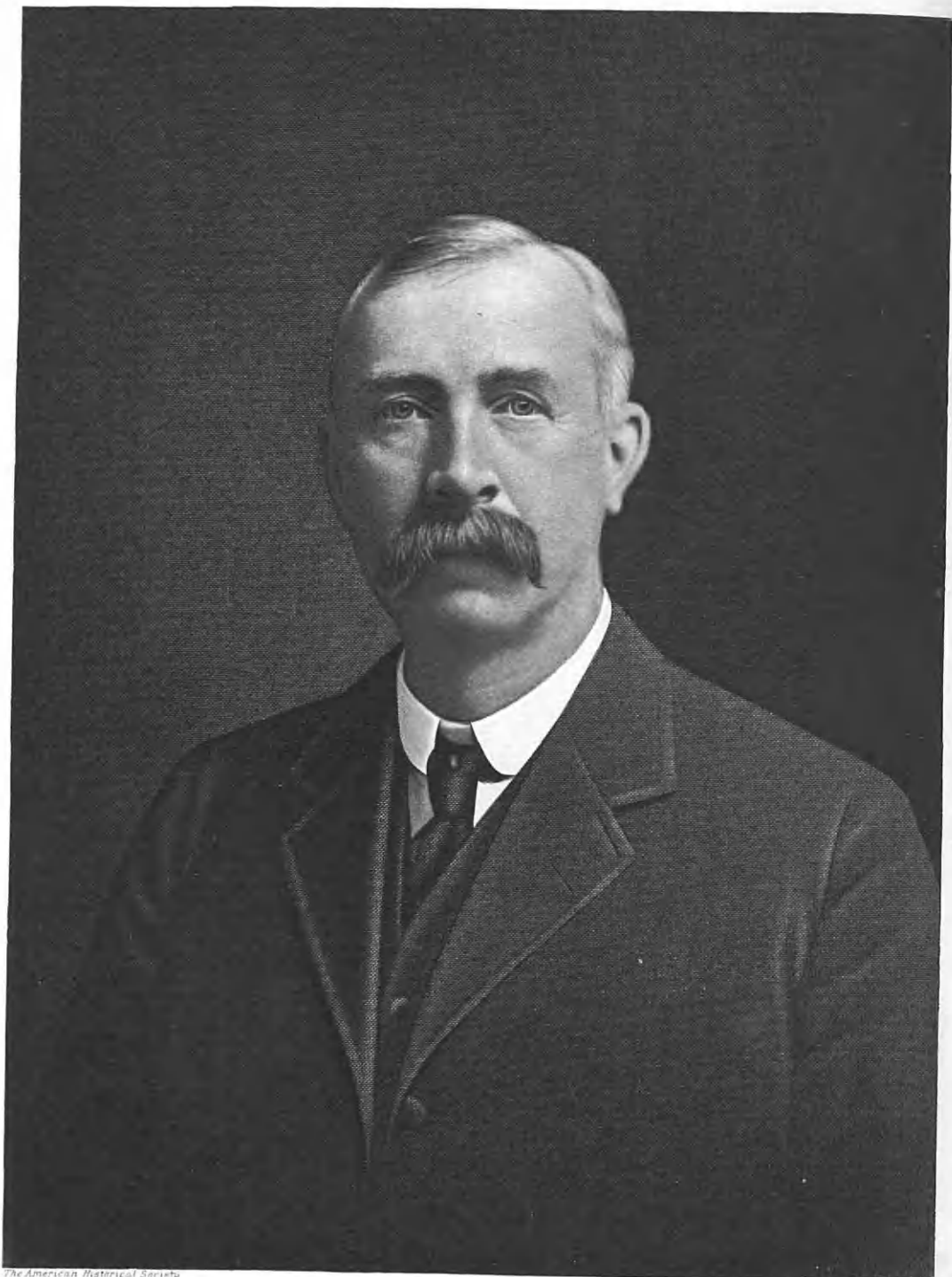
Physician.

After careful and thorough preparation for the medical profession, Dr. Canfield located in the city of Detroit, Michigan, which was also his native city, and there for nearly thirty years he gave himself wholly to his practice, serving those who trusted to his skill with a devotion and earnestness that won him the highest reputation as a physician, but broke down his own health, he passing away just before reaching his fiftieth birthday. He literally died "in the harness" and that was as he would have ordered it, for he was a man of action, full of the spirit of helpfulness, delighting to serve rather than be served. His years were

well spent, and he will long be remembered in Detroit as the capable and self-sacrificing physician of learning and skill whose sole thought was to employ his talents and attainments for the good of his fellowmen.

Dr. Canfield was a son of Augustus and Betty (Fletcher) Canfield, of Mt. Clemens, Michigan, his father a farmer and a man of education, who was also a lecturer on agricultural subjects. Dr. Canfield's paternal grandparents were William and Adelaide (Clemens) Canfield, his grandmother a daughter of Judge Clemens, the founder of Mt. Clemens, Michigan's famed health resort. Betty (Fletcher) Canfield, Dr. Canfield's mother, was born in Mt. Clemens, daughter of George Crawford and Eliza (Gilbert) Fletcher, and a descendant of Timothy Fletcher, of that ancient family, coming, it is said, from Bergundy, now the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland. The first Fletcher in England came in with the "Conqueror" in 1066. Their arms are as follows: Sable, a cross flory between four scallop shells, argent. Timothy Fletcher was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fletcher; grandson of Francis and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Fletcher; great-grandson of Robert Fletcher, born in England in 1592, family tradition saying, in Yorkshire. He settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630. Concord was incorporated in 1635, and Robert Fletcher's name appears in the earliest town records. He was a man of wealth and influence, living in Concord until his death, April 3, 1677, an octogenarian. Francis was the youngest of his five children.

Guy Mortimer Canfield was born in Detroit, Michigan, November 20, 1872, and died in the city of his birth, June 22, 1923. He began his education in a private school of Detroit, and in Chicago,



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Lawrence Rice

Illinois, following a full preparatory course by a course at Albion College, class of 1888. From Albion he entered the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and at Karlsruhe, taking special courses in chemistry for one year. He then spent two years in the University of Michigan, taking advanced courses in which full credit was given him for the work he had done abroad. From Ann Arbor he entered Cleveland College of Medicine, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1894, his course there involving work in the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital during 1893-94.

In 1894, Dr. Canfield returned to Detroit and began professional work as a first junior assistant surgeon to Grace Hospital, and was house surgeon until June 30, 1895, when he began a private general practice which he continued until his death, twenty-eight years later. His offices were in the Gladwin building for thirteen years, then at his home. He was a skillful physician, practicing along general lines, a splendid type of the family physician. His practice became very large, and he came to be one of the loved and trusted doctors of his city. Self-sacrificing and devoted, he spared not himself, and so far as was possible he answered every call made upon him for professional service, answering alike the call of either rich or poor. His death was hastened by overwork, but it was entirely in fitting with his entire career that he should spend himself in the service of others, in fact he could not have done otherwise, constituted as he was, he believing that he "lived best who serves best."

Dr. Canfield was a member of the First Baptist Church, a teacher in the Sunday school, and a deep Bible student. He was a member of the City of the

Straits Lodge of Masons, and of other organizations, but all were given up at the insistent demand of his profession. He was a member of Wayne County Medical Society, Ohio State Medical Society, his only recreation being an occasional game of cards with some select friends.

On December 3, 1894, Dr. Canfield married Mascha Ferdowna, daughter of a Russian of prominence of St. Petersburg, Russia, and also of Baden-Baden, Germany, where she met Dr. Canfield when he was a student in Germany. They were married in the United States, and spent their entire married life in Detroit, Michigan, where their only child, a daughter, Nadga, was born. She married Verna B. Warboise, of Detroit, a contractor and builder, and they are the parents of two sons: Frederick W. and George Canfield Warboise. Mrs. Canfield survives her husband, her home at No. 248 Englewood, Detroit, Michigan.

PRICE, Lawrence,

Man of Affairs, Civil War Veteran.

In the eager response of Lawrence Price to the call of patriotism, and in his valiant service on the battle fields of the Civil War, there is found the beginning of a vigorous manhood and a career of broad usefulness. Thenceforth his life was to be devoted to more peaceful pursuits, but his mettle had been tried under the severest tests and he had not been found wanting. When, at the advanced age of seventy-five years, the balance was again struck, there was found a total of productive, upbuilding effort, performed faithfully in the approval and regard of his fellowmen, and rewarded with benefit to his community and substantial material advantage.

Lawrence Price was of Irish birth and Irish parentage, son of Martin and Ann (Egan) Price, both natives of County Tipperary, Ireland. Martin Price was a farmer in Ireland until 1849. He then brought his family to America, proceeding from Quebec, Canada, his landing place, to Lewiston, Niagara County, New York, their first home in the United States. In 1867 he came to Lansing Township, Ingham County, Michigan, and on the farm that he then purchased spent the remainder of his life. His death occurred March 20, 1895, and his wife survived him until May 2, 1901.

Lawrence Price was born at Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, May 27, 1842, and was brought to the United States in early boyhood. He obtained his education in the public schools and the Lewiston (New York) Academy. As a youth of nineteen years, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Battery M, First New York Light Artillery, and was assigned with this organization to the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and receiving a wound from a shell fragment in the last engagement. At Gettysburg he was wounded a second time, but was with his regiment in the southern pursuit of the Confederates as far as Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan River. At this juncture of the conflict his battery was ordered to Washington City, and thereafter went into Tennessee to reinforce General Rosecrans at Chattanooga, seeing active service at Wahatchie and Missionary Ridge, wintering at Bridgeport, Alabama, and in the following spring joining the forces of General Sherman in Georgia, and remaining under his command during the famous "march to the sea." They participated in the action at

Resaca, Dallas, Ringgold, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Culp's Farm, and Kennesaw Mountain, and Lawrence Price was among the first troops to enter the city of Atlanta, also entering Savannah with the army soon afterward. On the way north the battery was in the engagement at Averysboro and Bentonville, North Carolina, and at the latter place Mr. Price was again slightly wounded and was taken prisoner, being sent to Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. Fortunately he was released by the fall of Richmond and was sent into a parole camp in the State of Maryland, there receiving a thirty days' furlough. Wishing to be near his command when final victory should be won, he did not leave the South, and six days later rejoined his regiment, participating in the Grand Review in the city of Washington, and being mustered out at Rochester, New York, June 29, 1865.

The period immediately following his return to civil life, after a short rest at his old home in Lewiston, was spent in the Pennsylvania oil fields, and in the following spring he came to Lansing, arriving in that city, April 26, 1866. He first worked on a farm within the city limits, and afterward purchased 160 acres of unimproved land in Bath Township, Clinton County, which he cleared and successfully cultivated until 1880. In that year he established his first commercial venture, becoming a retail grocer in Flint, although three years later he returned to Lansing and never again changed his residence. Dealings in live stock, which he shipped to eastern markets, occupied him for a time, and he also acquired large interests in the lumber business, being numbered among the organizers of the Capitol Lumber Company of Lansing. For a time he was connected



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Mrs. Lawrence Price



Henry D. Hobart

with the hardware business as a member of the firm of Price & Smith, and he still further extended his holdings to include dry goods dealings as a member of the firm of Rork & Price, for many years a flourishing concern. From its founding he was president of the Lansing Auto Body Works, one of the city's largest industries, and he was also president of the Acme Motor Company, and a director of the City National Bank of Lansing. Mr. Price was active in the world of affairs until his passing, and his dependable judgment, intuitive grasp of the salient features of a business problem, and his strong faculties of leadership were largely responsible for the fortunate outcome of the numerous enterprises with which he was identified. He retained ownership of his old farm, whose size he doubled, and it was regarded as one of the best improved and most competently managed farms of the State.

Mr. Price was long a prominent member of the Democratic Party, served as a delegate in many local and State conventions, and although a supporter of the minority party was the incumbent of numerous official positions, including that of Chief of Police and Marshal of Lansing, Superintendent of Public Works, Councilman for four years from the Fourth Ward, and the first chairman of the Ingham County Board of Supervisors elected from the city of Lansing. He was the unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate and Mayor, but whenever he appeared before the public it was to receive, from political friends and opponents alike, the tribute that good citizenship and an upright record can always command. Mr. Price was a member and trustee of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and served as chairman

of the building committee when the present imposing structure was erected. In Charles T. Foster Post, No. 42, Grand Army of the Republic, he kept fresh the associations and memories of the days of 1861-1865.

Lawrence Price married (first), in 1867, Mary Ann Ryan, of New York State, who died in 1883. He married (second), November 8, 1888, Julia Bradford, who was born in Pontiac, daughter of John L. and Ann (Brainerd) Bradford, her father having come to Lansing as an attaché of the State Auditor General's office when the capitol came to Lansing. Mrs. Price continues her residence at the home at No. 1003 Washington Avenue, one of the most beautiful residences in the city.

Lawrence Price died in Lansing, February 12, 1917. Life for him had begun as a battle, and as victory had been on his side at that time, so it continued when he entered upon the campaign of peace, his later conquests made over the world of affairs and accompanied by the fullest measure of public esteem.

HOBART, Henry Miles.

Agriculturist, Grain Merchant.

Mr. Hobart, a successful farmer and grain merchant of Detroit, Michigan, was at the time of his retirement head of the firm of H. M. Hobart & Son, grain dealers. Mr. Hobart lived to the age of seventy-two years, but a series of events, the principal of which was the death of his eldest son, broke his health, and four years prior to his death he retired. He sprang from English ancestry, his birthplace New York State. He was a self-made man in the best sense of the term, and was held in high esteem wherever known.

Henry M. Hobart was born in Rushville, New York, June 23, 1851, and died in Detroit, Michigan, November 17, 1923. He was a son of Albert and Mary (Blodgett) Hobart, the latter's father a cooper in Rushville. The Hobarts moved from Rushville, New York, to White Pigeon, Michigan, in 1859, and there Mrs. Mary (Blodgett) Hobart died three years later, her son, Henry M. Hobart, then a lad of eleven years. After the death of Mrs. Hobart, in 1862, the family returned East, but the boy, Henry M., who had attended White Pigeon public schools, found a home with uncles and aunts at Grass Lake, Michigan, where he attended the district school in the winter months and worked during the summer time. He obtained a good education, and at the age of eighteen began teaching in the schools of the Grass Lake district. For five or six years he continued a teacher, then became a member of the Grass Lake drug firm of Dwelle & Hobart. That firm continued in business for about three years, then, at the age of twenty-seven, Mr. Hobart married, and with his bride he moved to a farm of 170 acres, located four miles east of Grass Lake Village, and there remained, a successful agriculturist, for twelve years.

From the farm Mr. Hobart moved to the village of Grass Lake, and became a member of the firm of Parsons & Hobart, dealers in grain and live stock. In 1901 the firm moved to Detroit, Michigan, and bought the Lincoln Street Grain Elevator from Simmonds & Jameson, continuing as a firm until 1911, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hobart remaining with the business until his retirement in 1919, his retirement being hastened by the destruction of his elevator by fire.

Henry M. Hobart was a member of Grass Lake Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Grass Lake Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Grass Lake, Michigan; and of Jackson Commandery, Knights Templar, of Jackson, Michigan. He was a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Transportation Club, the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, all of Detroit. In politics he was always a Republican, and deeply interested in party affairs. His religious affiliation was with the First Congregational Church of Grass Lake, which he served as treasurer, also after removing to Detroit joining a Congregational Church there. His retirement from business and the death of his son caused a rapid decline in Mr. Hobart's health, and he fell a victim to a complication of troubles, passing away at the age of seventy-two.

Mr. Hobart married (first) Nellie Rowe, of Grass Lake, Michigan, who died June 16, 1881. He married (second) Carrie Elida Schermerhorn, of Reading, Michigan, daughter of John Francis and Almeda Elizabeth (Betts) Schermerhorn, her father a teacher and merchant of New York State, who died in 1862. Two sons were born to Henry M. and Carrie Elida (Schermerhorn) Hobart: Lynn Miles and Carl J., both of whom further.

Lynn Miles Hobart was born at the Grass Lake, Michigan, farm of his parents, April 25, 1885, and died at Detroit, Michigan, March 1, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Grass Lake and Detroit, finishing with graduation from Central High School, Detroit. He possessed a tenor voice of rare tone and beauty, and gave years of study at a conservatory in Ypsilanti, Michigan, and one in Berlin, Germany. Upon his return to the United States, he sang in



Lynn M. Hobart



Studio August 1913

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Thos. J. Stewart

churches in New York City and Baltimore, Maryland, but voluntarily gave up his art to engage in business with his father in 1911. He continued in the grain business in Detroit until 1918, then entered the United States Army for service in the war against Germany, but six weeks later came home sick, and underwent an operation, from which he did not recover, passing away as above noted. He was a thirty-second degree Mason of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, member of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce, the Detroit Athletic, Transportation, and Player's clubs. He married Georgiana Myers, of Delta, Ohio.

Carl J. Hobart, born at the home farm at Grass Lake, Michigan, February 2, 1890, died in Detroit, Michigan, July 1, 1908, being then a member of the graduating class at Central High School, Detroit, his death also following an operation.

STEWART, Thomas James,

Business Man.

The old aphorism that "blood will tell" applies with force to the character of Thomas James Stewart, of Jersey City, New Jersey, a descendant of an ancient Scotch-Irish family, noted for several generations for piety and religious ideals. The family was originally Scotch Covenanters, who fled to the north of Ireland during the seventeenth century to escape religious persecution prevailing in Scotland, the family residing there until Robert Stuart Stewart came to the United States.

Robert Stuart Stewart, a descendant of the Stuart Scottish clan, was the son of a farmer, and was a horse dealer near Belfast; his mother's maiden name was Jane Shaw. He was born March 11,

1824, near Belfast, Ireland, died in Jersey City, New Jersey, August 27, 1909. He became a mechanical engineer; came to the United States about 1850 and settled in New York City, where he remained for several years before removing to West Hoboken, New Jersey, where he resided thereafter. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, "Scott's Life Guards," otherwise known as the 4th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until May 25, 1863, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant, in New York. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 11-13, 1862. Robert S. Stewart married Ann Heaney, of Scotch ancestry, born in County Longford, Ireland, in January, 1834, and died in Jersey City, New Jersey, February 3, 1911. Her mother's maiden name was Ann Wilson. Robert S. and Ann (Heaney) Stewart, were the parents of three children, one of whom was a son, Thomas James Stewart, the principal character of this review; and two others, since deceased.

Thomas James Stewart, son of Robert S. and Ann (Heaney) Stewart, was born November 23, 1856, in the family home at the southeast corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York City, New York. After the removal of the family to New Jersey he attended the public schools of West Hoboken until about twelve years of age, having a rating of one hundred. During his attendance at school he was recommended by his principal and secured the position of official messenger to the Town Council of Hoboken, his duty being to post notices and to carry messages for the councilmen when required. At his graduation from school he won the prize, i. e., a free tuition at Stevens Institute of Technology, at Hoboken, but was unable

to accept. Immediately after leaving school he was employed as office boy by Thomas Marshall Stewart, his uncle, at a salary of two dollars per week, his business, cleaning carpets and other floor coverings, at No. 157 West Thirty-second street, New York City. About three years after entering the employ of his uncle the then existing firm was dissolved, and the elder Mr. Stewart opened a carpet cleaning establishment at No. 326 Seventh avenue, New York City. Thomas J. Stewart was made clerk in the new location, then acted as manager during the absence of his uncle, and at the age of eighteen years his uncle gave him an interest in the business and made him his partner. This arrangement continued until 1879, when at the age of twenty-three years he started carpet cleaning establishments of his own, in Jersey City, New Jersey, and New York City, New York.

He continued in business in Jersey City until 1888, when he purchased a lot at the corner of Erie and Fifth streets, upon which stood an old wooden building formerly occupied as a jewelry factory. He demolished the old building and erected in its place a modern brick and stone building, sixty by sixty feet, and six stories high and equipped it for his business. In 1893 he added two wings to the first building—one, twenty by sixty feet, and the other twenty by one hundred feet, both six stories high, making his plant one of the most commodious and modern carpet cleaning and furniture storage establishments in the United States. These additions enabled Mr. Stewart to add a furniture storage business in addition to carpet cleaning, to which was later added moving vans. He was the first person in Jersey City to provide improved moving vans and competent service for handling and storing

furniture of all kinds, and from a small beginning his business grew into a most important carpet cleaning and storage plant. The business was incorporated in 1893 as the Thomas J. Stewart Company, Thomas J. Stewart president of the company and sole owner.

In politics Mr. Stewart is a Republican on National and State issues, but is not partisan on local issues. He was instrumental in changing the form of government to a commission form and his many friends insisted that he become a candidate for city commissioner under the Walsh Act, which provides for a board of five commissioners in whom executive authority is invested instead of a mayor. At the election held in June, 1913, he was defeated, but received about forty-five per cent of the total vote, the highest number of votes for a candidate on his party ticket. He is an ex-vice-president of the Jersey City Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce, and was a member of the executive and finance committees; is president of the Newman Industrial Home and Mission of Jersey City; president of the Team Owners' Association of Hudson County; member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, New York City and Jersey City; member of many charitable and philanthropic societies in New York City and Hudson county, New Jersey; president of the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, and chairman of the Building Committee of their new building now being erected on Bergen avenue at a cost of \$850,000; is president of the Lions International Club, of Jersey City, being twice re-elected to this office. He is also a member of the Masonic and Carteret clubs of Jersey City, and a charter member of the Newark, New Jersey, Athletic Club.

In November, 1916, Mr. Stewart re-



A. H. Williams

fired from active business but could not remain inactive, and from that time he has devoted himself to charitable work, the public service and the uplift of his fellow-men. For three years after his retirement from business he maintained a private office for carrying on his work, but since 1919 he has his desk in his home, where none in need of counsel or material aid are ever turned away empty-handed. During the war with Germany in which his four sons served, Mr. Stewart accepted the arduous post of food administrator for Jersey City and in that position rendered valuable public service in association with many men and women of the city, all giving their services without cost to the government. The work accomplished in Jersey City by the food administrator and his assistants brought forth from the department heads of State and Nation, unstinted praise. Mr. Stewart was instrumental in bringing into being the Vehicular Tunnel under the Hudson river connecting Jersey City with New York, and active in many forms of civic betterment. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, and for several years has served as trustee and elder in his previous church. He is affiliated with Bergen Lodge, No. 47, Free and Accepted Masons; and with all bodies of the York and Scottish Rites of Masonry.

Thomas J. Stewart married, in West Hoboken, New Jersey, February 12, 1885, Cornelia Banta, daughter of George D. and Emily M. Banta. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of seven children: Thomas James, Jr., married Lillian Faupel; Cornelia, married Ernest B. Slade; Arthur Irving, married Grace Alberts; Hazel, married Norman W. Stirling; Robert G., now house surgeon in

the French Hospital, New York City; Oliver R., lyric and dramatic tenor soloist, now engaged in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, New Jersey, concert and also in oratorio; and Russell H., deceased. The family home, a beautiful Colonial residence, is located at No. 604 Bergen avenue, Jersey City.

A high standard of business ethics, an acute sense of honor and unstained personal integrity are family characteristics that Thomas J. Stewart inherited from a line of ancestors who drew their inspiration from the Bible and exemplified their faith by their works. That he has been true to the best traditions of his family may be said to have been the foundation of his success as a business man and surely his high personal reputation comes as the result of a life lived in harmony with these traditions.

WILLIAMS, Albert Horton,

Business Man.

When the line of immigration from the New England colonies to New Jersey carried the Williams line to the latter place there was founded in the northern part of the Colony a family whose members brought to the home of their adoption the will to serve and the talent for substantial achievement. This record is recognition of the career, richly useful in many fields, of Albert Horton Williams, and is prefaced by a narrative of the distinguished race whence he sprang.

The family of Williams is one of the most noted of the early New England settlers for intellectual ability and the social and public standing of its members. The line antedates the Christian era, flourished and descended through mediæval reigns. Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" states that the house of Williams of Penrhyn, the most ancient fam-

ily of the northern principality of Wales, deduces its pedigree from Brutus, son of Sylvinus, posthumous son of Acencus, son of Acucus, which Brutus was first King of Britain, and began the reign about eleven hundred years before the birth of Christ. Other authorities trace them back to several years before the Norman Conquest (1066) from a Welch chief. From Marchudel of Cyam, Lord of Aber-gelin, in Denbighshire, one of the fifteen tribes of Northern Wales, is descended Endyfid Vycham, Lord of Brynffnenigl, in Denbighland, a powerful noble of his time, and from whom the royal house of Tudor is claimed to have succeeded. The eminent family, in common with the royal house of Tudor, Lloyds of Plymog, Lord Moslyn, and other distinguished lines, derive from Marchudd ap Cynam, Lord of Carnervon, founder of the eight noble tribes of North Wales and Powys, contemporary with Rhodri Mawr (Roderic the Great), King of Wales, who succeeded to the throne in 843, and died in 877 A. D.

The first to adopt the name of Williams as a surname was Roger Williams, of Liaugibby Castle and the Priory at Uske, County Monmouth, England. He was said to be a direct descendant of Brychan Bricheinish, prince and lord of Brecknock, who lived about the year 490. The pedigree also shows the name of Roger Williams, of Flint, Wales, from whom descended John Williams, receiver of Flintshire in the reign of Edward IV, which extended from the year 1461 to 1483, who married for his first wife the daughter and heiress of Edward Matthews, of Yorkshire. Their son George assumed the name of Matthew, which has continued to be a family name ever since. Arms have been born in the family as follows:

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant, argent, armed and langued gules.

Crest—A moor cock or partridge.

Mottoes—*Cognosce occasionem* (know the opportunity), and *Y fyne Dwy F fydd* (what God willeth will be).

(I) Matthew Williams, progenitor of the Essex County, New Jersey, families, was born about 1605, and according to the best authorities was the eldest son of Richard Williams, a descendant of the Williams family of Glamorganshire. Matthew Williams seems for a time to have been at Watertown, Massachusetts, whence, like many other settlers, attracted by the glowing reports of Oldham and Hall, the pioneer traders and explorers of the Connecticut Valley, he came to Pyquaug, the old Indian name of Wethersfield, in 1642. He was a brick maker by trade and a yeoman, and after 1655 he was for a time at Long Island and eventually at Barbados, although still a householder at the Wethersfield Colony, where his family resided. After his death his widow, Susanna, in 1680 came with her three sons to Essex County, New Jersey, in the second Brandford emigration.

(II) Matthew Williams, son of Matthew Williams, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, May 14, 1651, and died in that part of Newark, New Jersey, now Orange, November 12, 1732. According to Dr. Wicks he was a planter, and about 1695 he moved to lands acquired on the mountain and built a dwelling on the south side of Eagle Rock road. He married Ruth Wheeler, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Wheeler, of Wethersfield, and they became the parents of nine children, among them Matthew, of whom further.

(III) Matthew Williams, son of Matthew and Ruth (Wheeler) Williams, became a master stone mason and a farm-

er. He married Abigail Nutman, and they had seven children, among them Isaac, of whom further. His death occurred June 22, 1772, aged seventy-eight years.

(IV) Isaac Williams, son of Matthew and Abigail (Nutman) Williams, was born in the first Williams homestead at the corner of Day and Washington streets, Orange, New Jersey, November 6, 1723, and died in 1806. He was a prosperous farmer, and lived and died on his property, which he disposed of by will. He married Eunice Pierson, daughter of Samuel and Mary Pierson, and sister of Dr. Matthias Pierson, and there were nine children in their family, among them Aaron, of whom further.

(V) Aaron Williams, son of Isaac and Eunice (Pierson) Williams, was born on the homestead, February 5, 1759, and died there, February 3, 1830. In his early manhood he was a shoemaker and farmer, and did his own blacksmithing, and his public service included performance of the duties of highway surveyor. He was a private in Captain Henry Squire's company, Second Essex County Regiment, Colonel Philip Van Cortland commanding and attached to Hurd's Upper brigade, in the Revolutionary War. Why he was not in the company of his uncle, Thomas Williams, can only be conjectured, that company possibly having its full quota or not being in the neighborhood at the time of his enlistment. He married Mary Dodd, and the second of their five children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(VI) Ebenezer Williams, son of Aaron and Mary (Dodd) Williams, was born January 7, 1793, and died February 14, 1874. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Moses Dodd, in New York City, and with him

learned the carpenter's trade, serving until he became of age. He was working upon the Presbyterian Church at Day and Main streets, Orange, when the Second War with Great Britain came on, and he enlisted in an Essex County Company of Militia, being stationed at Sandy Hook, and his name appearing among the "pensioners of the War of 1812-14." He possessed a remarkable mechanical gift, was deeply concerned for the public welfare, but never was a participant in political affairs. His devotion to his religious beliefs and to his family were his distinguishing characteristics. He married Abigail Crane, and the seventh of their nine children was Horton Dodd, of whom further.

(VII) Horton Dodd Williams, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Crane) Williams, was born in the family home at the corner of Washington and Hillyer streets, Orange, New Jersey, April 6, 1833, and died at his East Orange home, April 20, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Orange, and Lewistown Academy, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, his brother, Alfred D. Williams, at that time instructor at the academy. The death of this brother occurred in 1849, and Mr. Williams returned to Orange, New Jersey, where he spent one year in the establishment of Osborne & Woodruff, hardware merchants of Newark. Two years on the home farm followed and then, during 1854, he was employed with A. M. Quimby in the lightning rod business. In the year that he attained his majority he entered upon an apprenticeship with Lewis A. Ward in the marble cutting trade, and with Mr. Ward he gained a knowledge of the monumental business that enabled him to establish independently, opening a shop in an old building

on Hillyer Street owned by his father and formerly used as a carpenter's shop. This was the scene of his endeavors in 1856-1858, when increasing business made necessary a larger shop at Day and Washington streets, and four years later, in 1862, a location at No. 253 Washington Street. In July, 1895, he moved his yard and office to another Washington Street address, near the entrance of Rosedale Cemetery, where he rounded out fifty-one years of activity in this line, retiring on January 1, 1907, and relinquishing the business to his son, Albert Horton Williams, having been until that time the active leader of the enterprise. Mr. Williams was vice-president and director of the Second National Bank of Orange, and a member of its board of investments, director of the Orange Savings Bank, in which he also served on the board of investments, and for several years he was president of the Orange Building and Loan Association, and a member of the executive board of managers of Rosedale Cemetery.

For many years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, and from 1864 until his death was one of its deacons. In August, 1854, he affiliated with the Orange branch of the Temple of Honor, and was an uncompromising advocate of the cause of temperance all of his life. His political faith was Republican, and he held the degrees of lodge and chapter in the Masonic order, also identifying himself with the New England Society of the Oranges. With these many interests and connections his time was fully occupied even after his retirement, and until his passing he remained in touch with all of the fields of endeavor to which he had contributed so substantially in the prime of life.

Mr. Williams married, in Orange,

June 11, 1863, Mary Frances Williams, born October 23, 1836, died September 23, 1911, daughter of Albert Williams (son of Caleb and Phebe (Frost) Williams, the latter named a daughter of Josiah Frost. There were two children of this marriage: Harriet Frost, of East Orange; and Albert Horton, of whom further.

(VIII) Albert Horton Williams, son of Horton Dodd and Mary Frances (Williams) Williams, was born at the Williams homestead, Washington and Hillyer streets, East Orange, New Jersey, February 7, 1871. After completing courses in the East Orange public schools and in business training, he became associated with his father in the monumental business at Washington and Cleveland streets. Under his father's instruction he became a thorough master of this highly specialized line, and father and son were co-workers in the design and manufacture of memorials for all purposes, principally cemetery use, until the retirement of the older man in 1907. Albert H. Williams succeeded to the executive management of the firm whose activities are now conducted as Albert Horton Williams, Incorporated, its history dating from 1856. Six and one-half decades of family ownership of a business is a record highly commendable, and the increasing prestige that has attached to the Williams name in the preparation of memorials of appropriate beauty is due in leading measure to the unflagging efforts and considerate personal touch of Albert H. Williams.

Mr. Williams held the rank of corporal in the East Orange Rifles during the World War, and was on duty with that organization in various situations. He formed one of the guard for the storage reservoir on the South Orange Moun-

tains; with others of the home guard delivered coal to the families in need during the coal famine of the very cold winter of 1917-1918; assisted in caring for the injured and did guard duty at Perth Amboy after the destructive explosion at the ammunition works at Morgan's station; participated in the "slacker raid" of September, 1918; and made a record at target practice on the Caldwell Rifle Range. Mr. Williams was a director of the Orange Building and Loan Association, and at Beachwood, Toms River, New Jersey, where he maintained his summer home, he was a member of Council for three years, and also one of the Beachwood Association of Property Owners. He was a member and the third president of the New Jersey Monumental Dealers' Association; a member of Orange Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; and a member of the Orange Camera Club, in which he was at various times chairman of the house committee, secretary and treasurer, finding in photography a most enjoyable recreation. He fraternized with Hope Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, and for several years was a member of the Craftsman's Team and of the Craftsman's Club. His church was the First Presbyterian of Orange, and in this congregation he served as trustee.

Mr. Williams married, at East Orange, New Jersey, February 7, 1895, Ida Mabel Linton, daughter of Hobart and Lucie Frances (Metcalf) Linton, who had three children, the other two being Emily Frances, who married S. Howard Soverel, of East Orange, whose two children are Marion Linton and Sidney Howard, Jr.; and Hobart Alfred Linton, who married Ethel M. Moore, and is living at East Orange. Mrs. Williams is the granddaughter of Edward and Eliza

(Butler) Linton, her grandmother of a Martha's Vineyard family, and her grandfather a ship builder.

Mrs. Albert Horton Williams is deeply interested in all artistic efforts, is herself a painter of miniatures, an associate member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, and a member of the Woman's Club of Orange. During the World War she took active part in the work of the Government and social service organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of two children: 1. Emily Metcalf, born December 16, 1895; a graduate of the East Orange High School, class of 1915, and of Leland Powers School of Dramatic Art, Boston, Massachusetts, April, 1918; during the World War she participated actively in canteen work and the war savings stamps drive, and during the summer of 1918 conducted a successful campaign for the sale of Government securities at Beachwood, New Jersey. She married, September 3, 1921, Edward Knox Cary, son of Edward E. and Anne (Knox) Cary, of East Orange, and their son is Albert Edward, born March 6, 1924. 2. Albert Horton, Jr., born March 4, 1904, died March 13, 1919; he was graduated from Ashland Grammar School, June 29, 1917, and was approaching the end of his sophomore year at the East Orange High School. He was a member of the Alpha Delta Chapter of the Gamma Delta Psi fraternity, secretary of the chapter in 1918 and 1919, a scout of Troop No. 21, Boy Scouts of America, wearing several merit badges of the organization, and was a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Orange, in whose choir he sang for five years. At Beachwood, the summer home of the family, he was president of the Beachwood Juniors, a boys' club of which he was a leading

spirit, and he was a devotee of all forms of athletics, winning many medals in swimming and diving contests, being particularly skillful in the latter branch of aquatics. He was intensely patriotic, a member of the Washington Guard, a junior branch of the Sons of the American Revolution, made a record sale of Liberty Bonds during the World War, and made an unsuccessful attempt to enlist in the United States Navy, being rejected because of his youth. James A. Garfield, before he was president, in an address delivered before an assemblage of teachers, said: "When I meet a bright faced boy, I feel like taking off my hat to him for the possibilities there are in him." The early years of Albert Horton Williams, Jr., had won for him a warm place in the hearts of all who knew him, and had been a promising augury for a career conforming to the high traditions of the worthy families from which he came.

Albert Horton Williams, the father, died at his East Orange home, December 14, 1920. Record is here made and tribute paid to him as a man of superior quality, mindful of every duty of good citizenship, loyal and true in every circumstance of life.

The Linton family, of which Mrs. Albert H. Williams is a representative, was early of residence in Martha's Vineyard. Hobart Linton, who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, was a portrait painter of note, maintained a studio in Boston, where he was a member of the Boston Art Club, and died at Rockland, Massachusetts. At Masconoma House, at Manchester-by-the-sea, he painted the portraits of the father of Edwin Booth and family, which hung in the Tremont Theatre, at Boston, Massachusetts. Lucie Frances (Metcalf) Linton, born in Boston, Massachusetts, was a descendant

of the Metcalf family of Wiscasset, Maine, youngest daughter of William Metcalf, son of John and Jane (Barker) Metcalf. William Metcalf, in his youth, had many thrilling adventures as a sailor, at the time when there were pirates on the seas, and visited many foreign ports. In later years he was engaged in the ship building industry, at Charlestown Navy Yard, and assisted in the erection of Bunker Hill Monument, and also planted some of the trees on the Boston Common, Boston, Massachusetts. Jane (Barker) Metcalf was born in Wiscasset, April 29, 1802, and died July 10, 1897, at Boston. The lineage of Jane (Barker) Metcalf is traced as follows on her mother's side:

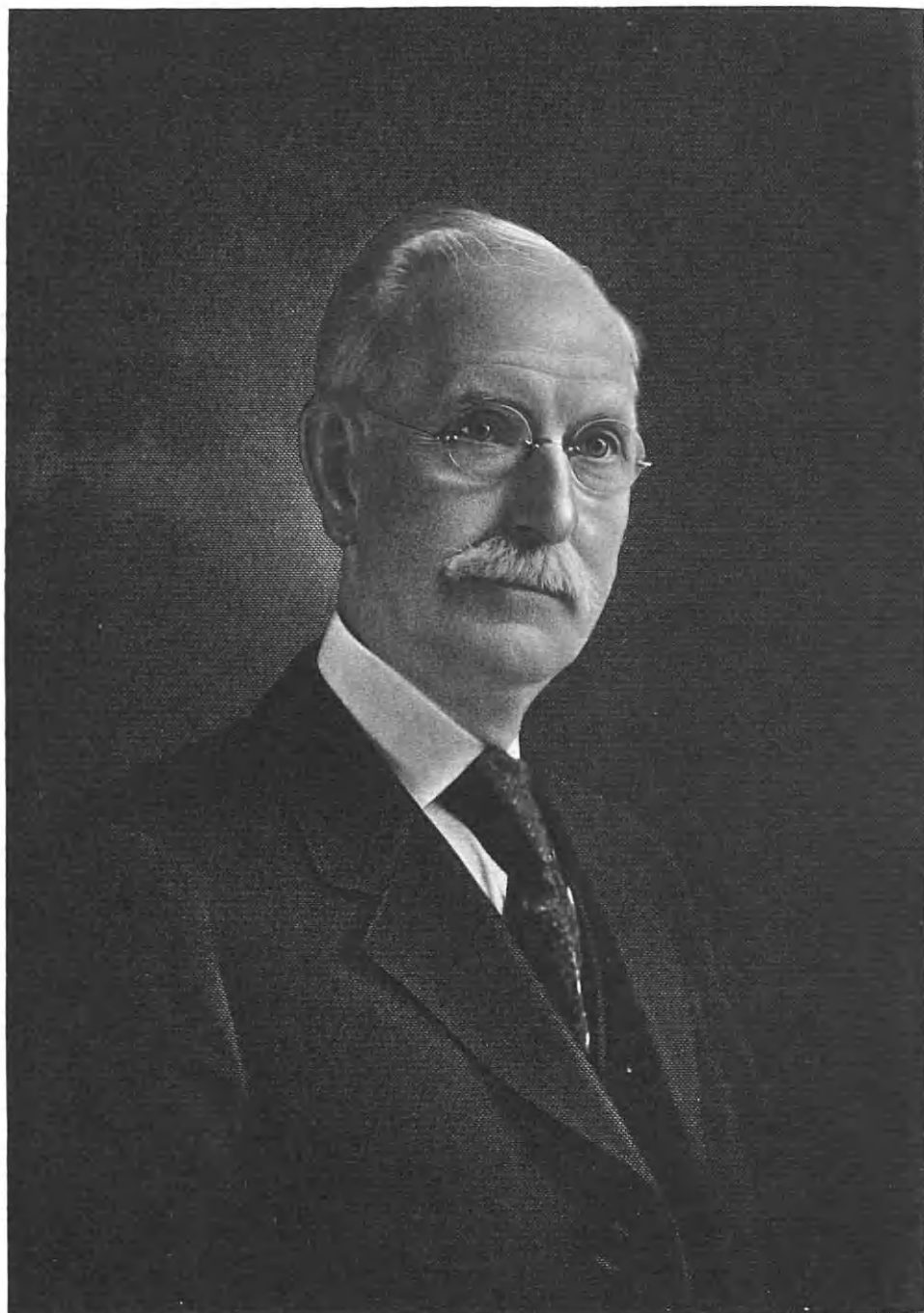
(The Blanchard Line).

(I) Thomas Blanchard came from near Preston, England, in the ship "Jonathan" in 1639, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he died in 1654. His wife, Mary Blanchard, bore him five children, among them John, of whom further.

(II) John Blanchard, son of Thomas and Mary Blanchard, born in England, settled in Dunstable. His wife, Elizabeth Blanchard, bore him eight children, among them Joseph, of whom further.

(III) Joseph Blanchard, son of John and Elizabeth Blanchard, born in 1669, died in 1727. He married Abiah Hassell, in 1696, and had nine children, the fourth of whom was Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) Joseph Blanchard, son of Joseph and Abiah (Hassell) Blanchard, born in 1704, died in 1758. He was a member of the Governor's Council from 1741 to 1748. He was Colonel of a regiment of five hundred men, raised in New Hampshire to assist in the expedition against Crown Point, in 1755. The companies of rangers commanded by Rogers and



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John Royce Jr

Stark were a part of this regiment. He married Rebecca Hubbard, and they had thirteen children, of whom the second was Joseph, of whom further.

(V) Joseph Blanchard, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Hubbard) Blanchard, was born in 1729. He was a noted land surveyor. He assisted in preparing a map of the province, published in 1771. He lived in Merrimac, and afterwards in Amherst, New Hampshire. He had five children, the fourth of whom was Catherine. She married William Barker, of St. John, New Brunswick, and their daughter was Jane Barker, who married William Metcalf, the grandparents of Mrs. Williams.

ROYLE, John, Jr.,

Manufacturer.

To the name of Royle there is erected in the industrial history of this country a monument whose stones are years of successful service and whose ornaments are those of quality unsurpassed and a reputation jealously guarded. This record is a memorial to a scion of the family whose life was devoted to the upbuilding of the Royle prestige in machinery manufacture, John Royle, Jr., who, as superintendent of the great Royle plant, gave an internal administration that kept pace with the tremendous strides in invention and the steady growth in demand that attended their operations. John Royle, Jr. finished his work in the spirit that animated him throughout the long years of service, and in an organization of which he was justly proud the results of his endeavor are found, while in the hearts of his associates rests the memory of a high-minded gentleman.

The family to which Mr. Royle belonged was of early English residence, its members especially numerous in Cheshire

and neighboring counties. The name Royle is of French derivation, from Roisel, a town of the department of the Somme, near the Aisne, in Northern France. Vital and probate records of Chester, between the middle of the sixteenth century and the end of the eighteenth century, show the Royles as numerous and of good fortune, many of them designated as husbandmen, yeomen, weavers, millers, farmers, and tanners.

Jeremiah Royle, the first of this branch of whom definite record is extant, was born at the family home in the town of Lymm, Cheshire, England, January 6, 1770. He had brothers, Thomas William, John and James; possibly others. Thomas William and Jeremiah Royle were close associates and extremely fond of one another, and Sarah Royle, daughter of Thomas William Royle, accompanied Jeremiah and his family to America. Jeremiah Royle was a gardener by occupation and apparently followed this calling until 1828, when he came to the United States with his wife, one son, and two daughters. Soon after reaching New York City they boarded a small sailing vessel, in which they journeyed down to the Passaic River, traversing that stream as far as it was navigable at the time. From this point they continued to Paterson, New Jersey, then a flourishing village, and there the family home was established. There, too, the connection of the family with mechanical lines was formed, Mr. Royle becoming employed in the Rogers Locomotive Works, where he was employed until an accident, sustained in the course of his duties, caused his death, August 27, 1839. Jeremiah married, in England, Lucretia Worthington, who was born in Warrington, Lancashire, England, January 1, 1778, and who survived her husband nearly ten years,

dying at Paterson, April 20, 1849. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, among them John, of whom further.

John Royle, son of Jeremiah Royle, and father of John Royle, Jr., was born at Crimble, Lancashire, England, November 2, 1822, and died at the home of his son John, in Paterson, New Jersey, October 31, 1908. After a varied mechanical experience in which he developed expert ability, he founded the present Royle business, admitting his son, John Royle, Jr., to partnership in 1868, and Vernon Royle, his eldest son, in 1879. John Royle, Sr. retired from business in 1887, leaving to younger minds and stronger hands the responsibilities of what had grown to be an important enterprise. John Royle, Sr., married, in Paterson, New Jersey, September 21, 1844, Agnes Houston, daughter of John and Margaret Houston, who was born in Scotland, October 12, 1822, died in Paterson, July 13, 1904. They were the parents of four sons: Vernon; Joseph Worthington; John, of whom further; and Edwin.

John Royle, Jr., son of John and Agnes (Houston) Royle, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, July 16, 1850. From the age of six years to twelve he attended school, and as a boy entered the press room of the Paterson "Daily Press," then a newly-established newspaper of the city. Subsequently he was employed by Thomas Wrigley, manufacturer of sheet iron products, and then returned to newspaper work with the "Daily Guardian," a journal of limited circulation, on which his duties varied widely in responsibility and importance. He was engineer and pressman, and when the daily edition had been run off, he often delivered the papers to the subscribers. The next few years were spent in school work and in assisting his

father in his new business venture, and in 1868 he entered the Royle Machine Shop, to the exclusion of all other interests, being admitted to partnership with his father in 1875. There he found his life-work, and as superintendent of the plant he installed and developed methods of manufacture to meet the problems of the new lines undertaken by the Royle interests. The machinery manufactured in the Royle plant has been mainly "the inventions of Vernon Royle," and in the interest of four lines of industry that have proved eminently successful, namely, photo-engraving, Jacquard card-cutting, rubber tubing, and the insulating of electric wires, and successive inventions and improvements brought unforseen and increasing difficulties of manufacture. To his executive duties Mr. Royle brought thorough mechanical talent and the ability to so handle men as to secure a maximum of co-operation and efficiency in shop routine. An organization's success may be jeopardized by a single department's weakness, and it is a tribute to Mr. Royle's practical and administrative qualities that the branch of the business that was his special charge was at all times equal to the burden it was called upon to bear. Mr. Royle's death occurred at Paterson on March 25, 1922.

John Royle, Jr., married, November 8, 1873, Elizabeth Kidd, a daughter of William and Euphemia (Cummings) Kidd, born at Auchtermuchty, Fifeshire, Scotland, February 4, 1852. Their children are: 1. Agnes, born July 19, 1875; married Rev. Elias Brown Van Arsdale, whose two sons, John Royle and Lyle Hasbrouck, both served in the World War. 2. William Kidd, born July 12, 1879, assistant secretary of John Royle & Sons; married Elsie Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Breen) Johnson.

They have two sons: John William, born May 24, 1914, and William Kidd, born January 5, 1922. 3. Edna May, born April 3, 1887, died February 2, 1889.

SEERY, Peter H.,

Business Executive, Inventor.

The entire course of Peter H. Seery's active life, during which he founded and directed as chief executive several important industrial enterprises, was influenced by his inventive and mechanical talents and inclinations, and largely through these gifts and a strong business sense he won his way to a substantial success. Those characteristics of his personality which most impressed the circle of his associates were his unwearying industry and capacity for sustained effort, and his deep interest in young people and their affairs, his willingness to help them in the attainment of their aims. Mr. Seery lived a busy, useful life, finding in his work the most effective means of service to his time, and in the associations formed there, in church and fraternity, the interests that gave him a broad, sympathetic, understanding outlook upon the eventful life of his day.

Peter H. Seery was born September 27, 1859, at Waterbury, Connecticut, son of Thomas and Mary Seery, his father for many years having been superintendent of the West Brass Mill of Waterbury, Connecticut. The son was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen entered the employ of Brown Brothers, Brass Manufacturers, and while there invented the metal umbrella rod, which he made of brass. He then became superintendent of the mechanical department of the American Pin Company, leaving there to take charge of the seamless and braised tubing department of Holmes, Booth and Hayden

Brass Company. In 1896 he removed to Nutley, New Jersey, and began the manufacture of steel umbrella rods, under his own patents, as the New Jersey Tube Company. In 1900 he sold this business to the Newark Rivet Works, and established a factory in Harrison, New Jersey, as the New Jersey Tube Company, making brass braised and seamless tubings. In 1910 he again sold out and established the P. H. Seery Tube Company at South and Mulberry streets, Newark, New Jersey, making steel tubings for all purposes, disposing of his holdings in February, 1921, to organize the Newark Umbrella Frames Company, making all the metal parts of an umbrella from his own patents. He was president and general manager of the company, with a plant at No. 359 Ogden Street, Newark, employing one hundred and ten people. During his active career Mr. Seery took out a number of patents for various purposes, among them a bending machine for bending tubing, shock absorbers, a radius rod for Ford cars, and other appliances, and any mechanical problem enlisted his ready interest. He took great pleasure in the society of young people, did much to aid them in planning careers and obtaining starts in life, and received the tribute of their confidence and esteem.

Mr. Seery was a member of the Newark Chamber of Commerce, the Machinery Club of New York, the Royal Arcanum, and the Modern Woodmen of America. His church was Our Lady of Good Counsel, Roman Catholic, and he was very active in the work of the parish. He was a member of the Holy Name Society.

Mr. Seery married Frances E. Fitzpatrick, daughter of John and Mary (Inglesby) Fitzpatrick, of Waterbury, Con-

necticut. Their son, Irving, who graduated from Princeton University, class of 1912, with the degree of B. A., Harvard Law School in 1915 with the degree of LL.B., is now assistant to the chief counsel of W. R. Grace & Company, New York. During the World War he was a captain in the Marine Corps of the United States.

Peter H. Seery died May 19, 1923, at Newark, New Jersey. A life well spent in the consummation of the work which was the impelling motive of his career, his service through that work, and his social affiliations, have left behind him a name and a memory beloved and respected in the communities where his interests centered.

GREEN, John Orne, M. D.,

Physician, Public Official.

The name of Green is associated with that of Colburn and Edson in the early struggle for educational reform, which, maintained with courage and persistency against a strong opposition, laid the foundation of the present public school system of the city of Lowell, where the heroic labors of these men are commemorated in the school structures which bear their names. In 1870 Dr. John Orne Green delivered the address at the dedication of the new Green School which replaced the old building on Middle Street. He was also connected with the introduction into Lowell of lyceum courses of lectures, and himself contributed one or more essays. He came to Lowell an entire stranger, when it was a village of but two hundred people, and by integrity, intelligence, and persevering industry won his way into the high position which he always held as a physician, a citizen and a gentleman.

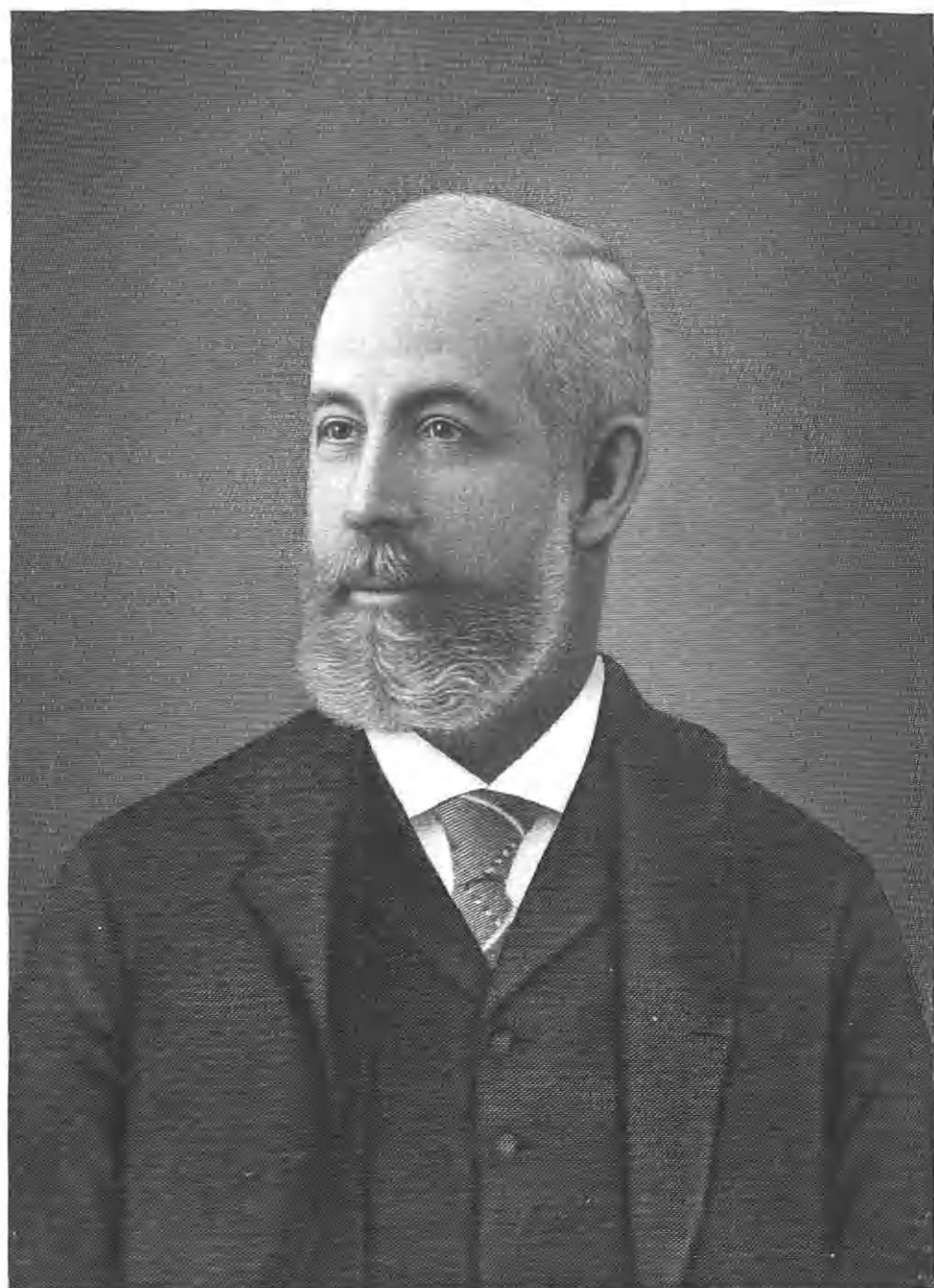
Dr. Green bore his share of the public burden, although he had no ambition for public office and despised the tricks of politics. While he was taxed with the burden of a large general practice, his mind had a more special bent for pathology. He kept careful records, and in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" for July, 1834, he reported two cases of fracture of the liver which were published in Germany. In the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal" for December, 1837, he wrote an account of an epidemic of smallpox in Lowell. Dr. Bartlett acknowledged his debt to Dr. Green, and the second edition of his work on fevers he dedicated to him. The earnestness with which he consecrated himself to the cause of Christianity received its first impulses from the home of his childhood, for he was the son of a devoted minister of the Gospel, and to the sanctifying and refining influences of the parental instruction to the son, and the society he enjoyed in that country parsonage, he ever referred to with the most profound sentiments of reverence and affection. The spirit which prevailed his religious views inspired his conduct and made it the very soul of professional honor.

The last years of Dr. Green's life were full of activity. To this fact his efficiency as a member of the staff of St. John's Hospital and president of Lowell's Old Residents' Association bears ample testimony. Performing professional labor almost uninterruptedly till within a short time before his death, he at last yielded to the infirmities of advanced age (eighty-seven), and after an illness of a few months his useful life ended, a life lived for humanity, a life whose watchwords were truth and faithfulness to duty.

John Orne Green was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1798, died in Lowell,



John O. Green



J. O. Linn.

Massachusetts, December 23, 1885, son of Rev. Aaron Green. He prepared in the schools of Malden, completing preparatory training in Dr. Hosmer's Academy at Medford, Massachusetts. He entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with honors with the class of 1817, which numbered sixty-seven men, among them Bancroft, the historian, Caleb Cushing, Dr. Tyng, and President Alva Woods. During his college course he paid particular attention to theological studies, intending to enter the ministry. But that plan was never carried out, and for one year after his graduation he was principal of a Latin School at Castine, Maine. He then entered the office of Dr. Edward Reynolds, of Boston, and under his preceptorship studied and then attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, receiving his M. D. from that institution in 1822. The same year he began practice in Lowell, Massachusetts, a little village then, but the work of building its canals and great mills which were to make it famous soon began and the young doctor had abundant practice, both medical and surgical. He continued in practice until the close of life, and gathered unto himself many of the honors of his profession.

In 1834 Dr. Green was elected counselor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address in 1846, his subject, "The Factory System in its Hygienic Relations." He was a member of the Lowell School Board for fifteen years; was its chairman for nine years, and wrote its reports. He was elected alderman in 1839; was health commissioner; and for seven years prepared the municipal bills of mortality. From 1868 he was senior physician of St. John's Hospital, and he was the author of a number of valuable medical papers.

He wrote "A History of Smallpox in Lowell," "Biography of Calvin Thomas, M. D.," "Cases of Fracture of the Liver," "Memorial of John C. Dalton, M. D.," and "The Factory System in its Hygienic Relations." In 1859 he became president of the Lowell Bank.

Dr. Green married Jane McBurney, and they were the parents of two sons: John Orne (2), a biography of whom follows; and George Thomas, of Lowell.

GREEN, John Orne (2), M. D.,

Physician.

Dr. John Orne (2) Green was the son of Dr. John Orne and Jane (McBurney) Green (see preceding biography). The younger Dr. Green retired after forty years of active practice, and passed the greater part of each of his remaining fourteen years of life on his farm in Southern New Brunswick, Canada, where he could indulge his taste for botany and agriculture, and for animals, both tame and wild. The winters he passed at his home at No. 267 Newbury Street, Boston, occupying himself chiefly with his books, some business affairs, and enjoying the society of some kindred spirits at the Union Club, for he never married, and survived his brother, George Thomas Green, whose widow and four children were his only relatives. Mrs. George T. Green is a great-granddaughter of Charles Wilson Peale, the artist, and a grand-niece of his son, Rembrandt Peale, also famous in art. Dr. Green was a descendant of James Green, who came from "Maldon" in Essex, England, was living in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and finally settled in Malden. His maternal ancestor was John Orne or Horne, who lived in Salem, in 1630.

Dr. John Orne (2) Green was born in

Lowell, Massachusetts, January 5, 1922. He attended Lowell schools, and then fitted for college at Phillips-Exeter Academy. He was predestined to a medical career, and had no doubts of his calling, for he wrote for the "Class Book" (Harvard): "It is my intention to begin the study of medicine as soon as I leave college and to follow it as my profession." Heredity, environment, and natural inclination, all drew him to the profession, and, like his father, he attained eminence as a practitioner, although, unlike his father, he specialized. He was graduated from Harvard, Bachelor of Arts, 1863, then spent a few months in his father's office in Lowell, entering Harvard Medical College later, whence he was graduated with the degree of Medical Doctor, class of 1866.

After graduation, he at once sailed for Europe and spent four months in Dresden and Berlin, studying under eminent professors. In 1867 he went to Vienna and took special courses of study in diseases of the ear. He spent two months in Wurzburg, and afterwards visited the hospitals and universities of Paris, London, and Dublin to further increase his knowledge of the ear. He returned to the United States in April, 1868, and located in Boston and began practice as a specialist in diseases of the ear. He rose to eminence in his specialty, and in his practice was connected with many of the institutions of the city, and in 1869 was appointed University lecturer in Otology, in Harvard University. He afterwards became clinical instructor in Otology in Harvard Medical School; aural surgeon at Boston City Hospital; and in March, 1887, was appointed aural surgeon at Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1888 he was made clinical professor of Otology in Harvard Medical School, and

aural surgeon of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston.

In 1908, after forty years of active practice, Dr. Green retired from practice. At that time he was a member and had been councillor of the Massachusetts Medical Society; was a member and past president of the American Otological Society; of the Boston Society for Medical Observation; Boston Society of Medical Improvement, and Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He had been a trustee of Lowell Institution for Savings, and was a member of the Union Club. Dr. Green wrote voluminously, but his writings were entirely professional, and published chiefly in the medical journals. He won international fame in his specialty, and in Otology was a pioneer.

BLANCHET, Louis Vincent,

Man of Varied Activities

In the business life of the Metropolitan District, and in the community affairs of South Orange, New Jersey, his home, Louis Vincent Blanchet bore a name honored alike in the home of its origin, France, and in the home of its adoption. Successful as he was in the business that was the scene of his practical endeavor, the chapter of his life story which furnishes the truest index to the nature of the man is that which tells of his untiring efforts in many fields for the public good. Scarcely a branch of civic activity aiming toward the material, civic or moral progress of the community completed its program without calling upon him for the generous, whole-hearted, and efficient support which was unfailingly forthcoming. Such men as he offer encouragement and example to their fellows while they fill their accustomed places, and when they have paid life's final toll cast

abroad an influence that long survives them.

The family in which Mr. Blanchet held membership traced in America to Monsieur Nicolas du Rest Blanchet, who was prominent among the old French residents who settled in Bottle Hill, now called Madison, New Jersey, at the beginning of the last century. This gentleman was a native of Bordeaux, France, where some of his descendants, the de Bragelongnes, still reside in the family chateau, which was built several hundred years ago. Monsieur Hyacinth Nicolas du Rest Blanchet came to this country direct from the Island of Guadeloupe, where he possessed extensive and important interests; he also owned considerable property in old Bottle Hill, now Madison, New Jersey, as well as a fine estate of some 30,000 acres in Grant County, Kentucky. He kept "open house" in those days, and was considered one of the wealthiest men of this locality.

He married, in 1812, Mademoiselle Henriette de la Rousseliere Roux, whose people were from St. Onge, France, and among the early settlers of the Island of Mauritius, which at that time was called "L'isle de France." They had twelve children, among whom was Augustus D., of whom further.

Major Augustus D. Blanchet, eldest son of Hyacinth Nicolas du Rest and Henriette (de la Rousseliere Roux) Blanchet, raised a company of volunteers from Madison and the surrounding country during the Civil War. He was afterwards made major. He married Sara Henriques, daughter of Moses Henriques, a prominent New York banker. Their son was Louis Vincent, of whom further.

Louis Vincent Blanchet, son of Major Augustus D. and Sara (Henriques) Blanchet, was born November 1, 1859, at

Madison, New Jersey. He was educated in a private school just outside of Madison, and at the age of twenty-one entered the employ of the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, of New York City, as a clerk. He rose in that concern until he became vice-president of the company, large manufacturers of envelopes and stationery at West 27th Street, New York City, and for many years exercised a strong and beneficial influence upon that organization and upon the trade in general, so that he was made vice-president of the New York Stationers' Board of Trade. In politics Mr. Blanchet was a Republican, and through the patriotic service of his father, Major Blanchet, was a member of the Loyal Legion. He belonged to the Catholic Church, and was a member of the Knights of Columbus.

At the time of his death he was an active member of the South Orange Board of Education on which he had served for many years as chairman of the Committee of Finance. He had also served the village for some years as a member of the Board of Trustees, and at the time of his death was an active member of the Board of Health, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Milk Association of the Oranges, and vice-president of the Boy Scouts of America.

The gift of a keen, swift judgment that never hesitated to strike out for what seemed right, and of an original humor that enlivened his opinions, flashing a lightning clarity on the matters under discussion, made Mr. Blanchet a valuable member of the various civic bodies with which he was associated. Added to these, his forceful personality and his unflinching courtesy won the affection of his associates as well as his fellow-townsmen from the greatest to the least. Though prominent among business men, looked

up to by many, his tastes were extremely simple; his home, his friends, and his garden making his whole recreation and delight.

Mr. Blanchet married Mary Adelaide Palmer, daughter of William Henry Palmer, of Canterbury, England, and Anna (Kieckhoefer) Palmer, whose father was A. T. Kieckhoefer, once partner of the old banking firm of Riggs & Company, of Washington, D. C. They had six children: 1. Louis J., a civil engineer, graduate of Manhattan College; served during the World War in the artillery, United States Army. 2. Anita, married Paul T. Wood, a son of the late Dr. James Robie Wood, of New York. 3. Paul G., formerly with Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, now a member of the Blanchet Bros. Envelope Company, Incorporated, of New York City; served with the Twenty-ninth Division overseas. 4. Raymond E., formerly with Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, now a member of the Blanchet Bros. Company, Incorporated, New York City; lieutenant of infantry of the Second Division overseas. 5. Alexander, with the Lehigh Portland Cement Company; served in the United States Navy during the World War. 6. Wilfrid L., a graduate of Columbia University; formerly with Berlin & Jones Envelope Company, now with the Educational Thrift Service Company of New York; during the World War served in a naval unit of the Students' Army Training Corps.

Louis Vincent Blanchet died February 4, 1923, at his home in South Orange, New Jersey, leaving his widow and six children to survive him. Singularly unselfish, this descendant of a proud lineage bequeaths a heritage based upon the broad sympathies and ideals that flourish so well where men strive after worthy

aims, and which he nurtured and exemplified in his life, lived so freely for the service of others.

WEBER, Peter,

Master Mechanic, Machinist.

The great industries of the world of which civilization is the fruit have their roots and growth very often in a soil and atmosphere that is hidden from the eyes of man. So, too, the minds that feed and develop these industries are often so engrossed in their purposes that they have not the time to seek the public applause, but do their tasks and pass on, leaving the rewards of their labor for the benefit of man. Thus was it with Peter Weber, master mechanic and machinist, who did his part spurred on by the drive within himself, and who passed honored by his work and by all who came within touch of his life's influence.

Peter Weber was born May 21, 1860, in Rhinefals, Germany, son of Jacob Weber. He came to America when he was but sixteen years of age, alone, and found employment in New York City as a machinist. His early education was obtained in Germany, and he was serving an apprenticeship in the machinist trade when he left and came to this land. He was of an inventive turn of mind, and was always working on some problem connected with machinery or the making of tools. He was very hard-working and industrious, and developed himself, and in 1884 he was employed by the Thomas Edison Company, with which concern he remained for two years. In 1889 he removed to Schenectady, New York, having secured a position as foreman with the General Electric Company of that place, remaining with them for thirteen years, by which time he had risen to the position of mechanical superintendent. He then returned to the employ of the Edison Com-



Peter Aeber



Michael M. Cusick.

pany, becoming general superintendent of the Edison Phonographic Works. Here he remained until 1913, when he took over the Sloan & Chase Manufacturing Company of Newark, manufacturers of tools and special machinery, and employing between three and four hundred people. With this business of his own, Mr. Weber continued to develop his powers, until after over forty years of work he had a nervous breakdown. From this time he never quite regained his full health, being ill for four years before his passing.

Mr. Weber was a member of the Edison Pioneers; a Free and Accepted Mason, connected with St. George Lodge of Schenectady; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Machinery Club of New York City; and the Mechanical Engineers' Association of America. He was a member of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Weber married Elizabeth Seipel, of New York City, who was born in Worthington, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary (Knoth) Seipel, her father being a farmer. They had five children, namely: 1. George H., managing Sloan & Chase Manufacturing Company. 2. William, connected with Sloan & Chase Manufacturing Company. 3. Mary A., married Edward McGall. 4. Elizabeth A., married Theodore C. Corwin. 5. Adelaide, married Ewart John White. Peter Weber and all his family resided in the Oranges. Peter Weber died May 9, 1923, leaving his widow and children.

A thorough mechanic, interested in his work, life held for him a continual inspiration. His rise from a boy, a stranger in the land, to that of prime mover in a large and productive industry, was entirely due to his honesty, truth, industry, his steadiness of purpose and will to carry through to complete consummation, coupled with a true love for his labor that is the mark of genius. He served the land of his adoption, rearing

his family here, attending to his civic duties, and showing forth these qualities of character that ennoble and that may well be emulated, a fitting tribute to true manhood.

McGURK, Michael,

Hotel Proprietor.

At the age of eighteen years, Michael McGurk came to the United States, and after a brief period of employment in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, located in Atlantic City, New Jersey, which was his residence and place of business, until his passing. McGurk's Hotel is well known in Atlantic City and for ten years, Mr. McGurk was its proprietor. He died, a young man of forty-one years, the greater part of his life, having been spent in Atlantic City. He possessed that true spirit of Irish hospitality and was well liked by all who knew him. He died suddenly from complications, resulting from an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of Michael and Mary McGurk, his father, a farmer and cattle raiser, of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Michael McGurk was born in Dunnamore, County Tyrone, Ireland, July 16, 1880, died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 16, 1922. He was educated in the schools of the parish and until the age of eighteen, he was employed in Belfast. In 1900, he came to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where, for a time, he was employed by the Hotel Aldine. He soon left that position, Atlantic City, then becoming his permanent home. His first position there was as an assistant steward in the Hotel Windsor, a position he filled most efficiently, becoming an expert in determining wine values and qualities. From the Windsor Mr. McGurk went into the Hotel and café business and later became sole proprietor, conducting a successful enterprise for five years. He then bought lots at the

corner of New Jersey and Atlantic Avenues, and there erected a large hotel and apartment house, and until his death there conducted McGurk's Hotel.

Mr. McGurk was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Improved Order of Red Men; the Chamber of Commerce; and the Roman Catholic Church. He married in Atlantic City, at St. Nicholas Church, February 16, 1916, Rev. Dr. Sheehan officiating, Viola Mary Errickson, daughter of Alexander F. and Anna M. (Krimm) Errickson, of Atlantic City. To Mr. and Mrs. McGurk, a daughter, Nancy Marie was born, August 31, 1919. Mrs. McGurk survives her husband and continues the ownership of McGurk's Hotel, her home, is located at No. 6606 Atlantic Avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

MEYER, August Robert,

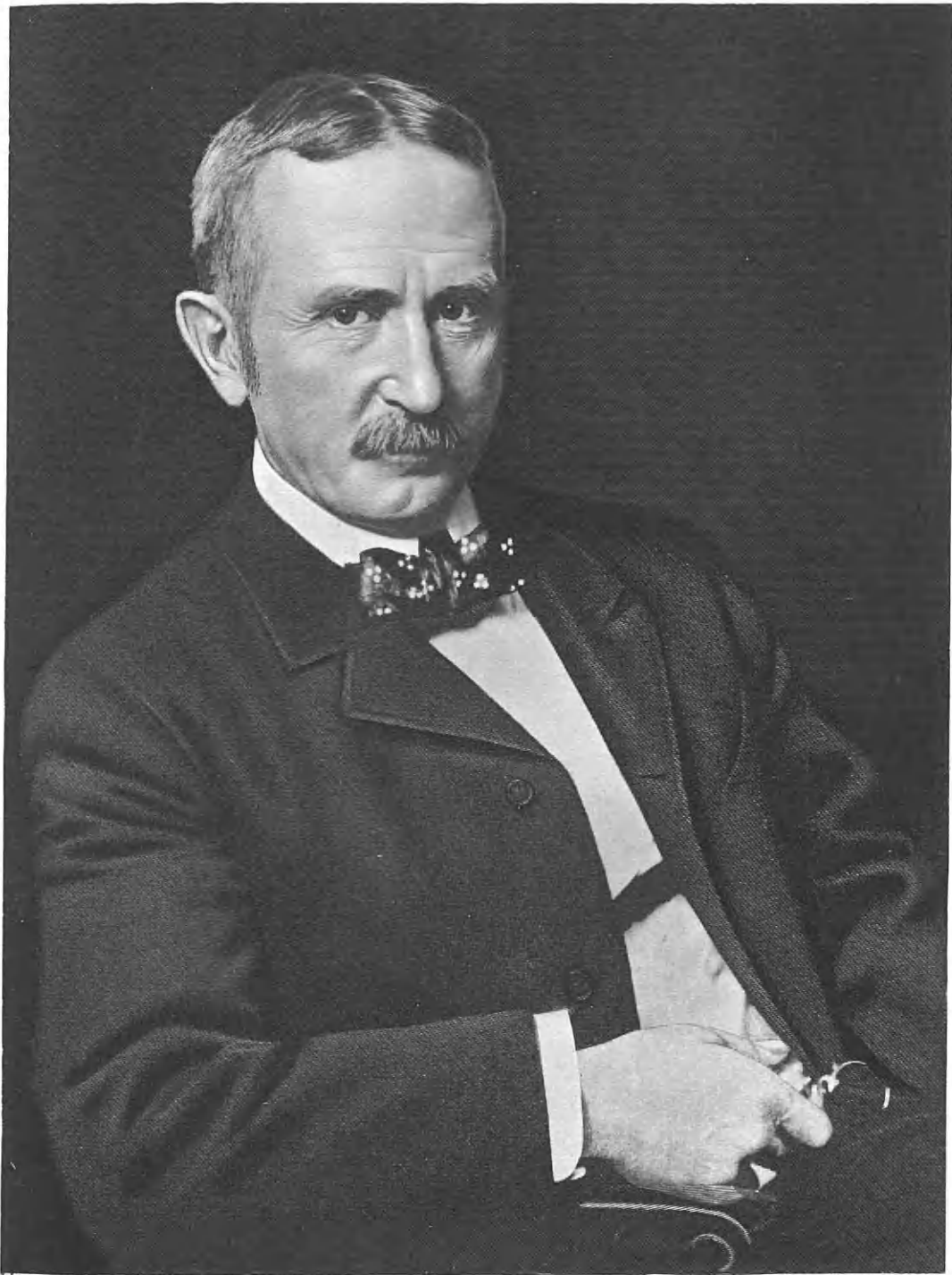
Mining Expert, Philanthropist.

There are few men who have so recognized the responsibilities of wealth and his individual obligation to use it for the benefit of his fellowmen than did August R. Meyer, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, from 1881 until his passing in 1905. He was naturally sympathetic, humane and philanthropic, and when great wealth came to him it did not dry up these springs of his nature, but he felt that his obligations became the greater to more wisely distribute his blessings. He was a man of wonderful initiative, executive ability and keen vision, who planned wisely and acted intelligently in the conduct of his business affairs. Broad, enlightened and liberal, with faith in his own judgment, courage in carrying forward his plans, he pursued to success a career of usefulness that only terminated with his death. After coming to Kansas City he enlisted on the side of municipal prog-

ress and improvements, and was one of the leaders of the movement to "make Kansas City beautiful," and was made president of the park board when the victory for a system of parks and boulevards had been won. Parks were a passion with him, and he visited all the famous parks in the United States and many in Europe in seeking information helpful to Kansas City. There is a beautiful stretch of boulevard in the southern part of the city that has been named Meyer Boulevard in his honor, a graceful tribute.

August Robert Meyer, son of Heinrich Peter and Margaretha Meyer, was born in St. Louis, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, December 1, 1905. His parents, both born in Germany, came to the United States, locating in St. Louis, where Heinrich P. Meyer became head of an extensive business, conducted under the trade-name of The St. Louis Wooden Ware Company. He was very successful as a business man, and one of the leading men in his line. August R. Meyer attended the schools of St. Louis until fourteen years of age, then was taken by his mother to Europe to gain a university degree. He was in Zurich, Switzerland, in college, for a time, then entered the School of Mines, at Freiburg, Saxony, whence he pursued courses in mining engineering until graduation in 1872, when he received the degree of M. C. E. Later he was a student in the University of Berlin, then gained a practical outlook through visits to the principal mines and mining centers of Europe. This completed his special educational training, he then returning to the United States and his native city, St. Louis.

His first work after his return was examining and reporting upon the value of coal properties in the State of Illinois. He then filled positions of administrative



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August L. P. Meyer

responsibility, continuing until 1874, when he located in Colorado, soon becoming official assayer for the Fairplay (Colorado) district, that appointment the result of an article he had written soon after his return from Europe. He continued assayer until 1875, when he organized and became head of the firm of A. R. Meyer & Company, that firm operating an ore-crushing mill at Alma, Colorado, until 1881, adding an important chapter to Colorado's mining history.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Meyer made a critical examination of the carbonates secreted in the rocks and ravines of a California gulch, and was so well satisfied with his findings that he purchased thirty acres and did some development work. In February, 1878, with Alvinus B. Wood and George D. Henderson, he laid out a town and secured a post office, which they named Leadville, one of the greatest of all silver mining camps, and one that has endured. Mr. Meyer built the first sampling and smelting works at Leadville, and in 1879, with Governor Taber and others, he laid out the addition that later became the most important in the city. He formed the Meyer Mining Company, of Leadville, and there continued his residence until 1881.

In the year 1881, after a careful study of several locations, Mr. Meyer decided upon Kansas City as his residence and business headquarters. After his removal, he, in association with Messrs. Witherrall and Burdell, purchased the smelting plant at Argentine, rebuilt the works and began business. That business grew and prospered until a capitalization of \$2,000,000 was necessary to provide means of handling the annual business of \$15,000,000. Out of this grew the Southwest Chemical Company, a business later re-incorporated under the name of The

United Zinc and Chemical Company, with August R. Meyer, president. The company was capitalized at \$3,500,000 and operated a plant at Argentine, another at Iola, Kansas. During the last half-dozen years of his life, Mr. Meyer gave his time to the latter company, his knowledge of chemistry making the work very congenial. He owned valuable mining properties in Colorado, and landed property in Kansas City, his home at Forty-fifth Street and Warwick Boulevard being one of the beautiful residences in that "city of beautiful homes." He was one of the men who led in the movement to make Kansas City "beautiful," and the homes, parks and boulevards testify how well these men performed their duty.

As president of the Board of Park Commissioners, it was his privilege to lead, and lead he did, spending much money and time with only the public-spirited motive of upbuilding the city and advancing the interests of the people. He was president of the Commercial Club in 1895 and 1896, and for several years served on its board of directors. Soon after his death the Commercial Club instituted a movement for a memorial statue to commemorate his services to the city. A large fund was raised, and a commission was given to the noted sculptor, Daniel Chester French, to execute a portrait figure of heroic size, this being unveiled in one of the public parks of the city in 1908. Politically Mr. Meyer gave his support to the Republican party. At different times Mr. Meyer was treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association; president of the Provident Association; a trustee of the Children's Free Hospital, and a trustee of the First Congregational Church.

Mr. Meyer married, in 1878, in Den-

ver, Colorado, Emma J. Hixon, daughter of John B. Hixon, of that State. To them seven children were born, five of whom are living (1923): 1. Ruth, married William Allen Smith. 2. Agnes, married H. M. C. Low. 3. Alfred, married Helen Hornblower. 4. Henry, married Ann Brewster, of Boston. 5. Philip, married Christal Edgington, of Omaha, Nebraska, and they now reside at Concord, Massachusetts. Mrs. Meyer is a member of the Kansas City Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. She resides at Forty-fifth Street and Warwick Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri.

DUNCAN, Andrew Jackson,

Venerable and Honored Pioneer.

The life work of Andrew Jackson Duncan bore the closest significance to the progress of his time and to the welfare of the people. More than four score years of age at the time of his death, his retrospect of life had for years been filled with the gratification invariably to be derived from consciousness of duty well done, responsibilities ably fulfilled, and individual prominence attained. Mr. Duncan's activities followed at different times somewhat unusual lines of advance, and in such lines he achieved much that was of direct benefit to the people and to the Nation as a whole. His brilliant mental endowment, his genial temperament, and his spirit of ever meeting the exactions of duty in the cheerful, self-forgetful attitude of the true pioneer whose look is ever forward, all these made of Andrew Jackson Duncan a man of outstanding qualities to whom the world could not fail to look for special service and large attainment. That he lived to a ripe old age and was so long spared to usefulness was well, for every phase of progressive endeavor with which he was identified

and to his friends was eminently gratifying. His passing in the sunset of life, while it could not be entirely unexpected, still removed from the circles in which he was known a genial presence and treasured personality which were sadly missed. He is remembered as one of the most noteworthy men of his time.

Hugh Duncan, father of Andrew J. Duncan, was an early surveyor and civil engineer of Northern Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1800. He had much to do with the early efforts in the way of meeting the problems of transportation which first opened new regions of Pennsylvania to commerce and settlement. He was connected with the construction of the Erie, the Pennsylvania, and the Ohio canals, and became a resident of the State of Ohio in the year 1825, locating in Poland, Mahoning County. At that time Hugh Duncan started the first general store in Poland, and in the development of that section he became one of the most prominent figures of his day. The building in which his store was maintained remained standing until a few years ago. He married Rachael Warren, the daughter of a well known clergyman of New York State.

Andrew Jackson Duncan was born in Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, January 25, 1836. His education was received in the local schools, covering both the common school course and the academy, and through this practical preparation Mr. Duncan gained an equipment for life which was supplemented in his early years by much travel. He was often heard to remark that in early life he possessed the "Wanderlust," yet in every step of his travels he gained experience and information of the widest value to him in his future life. It was in this way that he became comprehensively fami-

har with the various sections of his native country, where at that early period of the nineteenth century progress was still awaiting men of keen vision and fearless spirit as leaders. In 1854 Mr. Duncan went to the western border of Missouri, a section which has often been referred to as the "skirmish ground of the Civil War." There for about two years he was in the midst of the hot discussions and the rife sectional feeling which portended the events of the following decade. On this border land, between the two factions, the friends of slavery and the friends of freedom were continually meeting in wordy combat, and it was during this time, in 1856, when Mr. Duncan became acquainted with John Brown, of Osanatown. This enthusiast, who was later to meet with a tragic death for his ideas and principles, was at that time travelling under an assumed name down the Missouri River and Mr. Duncan took the same boat. The vessel was crowded with pro-slavery men, and Mr. Duncan offered himself as personal attendant and guardian for his protection until he reached St. Louis, Missouri.

During these early years Mr. Duncan, who was always an omnivorous and discriminating reader, kept in close touch with the various lines of pioneer endeavor opened up in different parts of the country. He became greatly interested in the oil business and invested his savings in this activity, and each new avenue of advance which disclosed before him revealed to him the special need of education in executive endeavors. Accordingly, in 1860, he took up the study of law, definitely to advance his own affairs without, however, purposing ever to practice. Reading law under Judge Gliden, he was thus engaged when the shot fired on Fort Sumter awoke the young

men of the North to instant and valiant action. Mr. Duncan was ready and enlisted within a few days, being accepted January 11, 1861. He joined the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private and served under Generals Rosecrans, Sherman, and Hayes, many other noted men serving in the same regiment. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and later to assistant quartermaster, he was mustered out of the service, December 4, 1865, with the rank of captain. Captain Duncan was with General Sherman at Fort Fisher, North Carolina, and continued in his command until the surrender of General Johnson near Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1865.

Following the war, Captain Duncan entered mercantile interests in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, also participating in business affairs in other localities until 1869, when the tide of progress in the West commanded his attention. He was appointed special agent for the land bureau of the United States Department of the Interior, in which connection he served until the fall of 1893, then was appointed inspector of building and loan associations, serving until 1897. Then, from the Secretary of the Interior, Captain Duncan received the appointment of inspector of Indian affairs and was commissioned to go to Florida in the interests of the Seminole Indians in and about the Everglades. The purpose of this expedition was securing to this tribe the lands which rightfully belonged to them and surveying the boundaries. In 1898, accompanied by a competent force of surveyors, Captain Duncan entered the Everglades at Fort Lauderdale, proceeding to Prophets Island, where he completed the survey. This was the first attempt on record of mapping or surveying the treacherous Everglades, the lack

of pure water and the multitude of insect pests and poisonous reptiles, to say nothing of the constant problem of the "saw-grass," made this a project upon which only a man of fearless spirit would have ventured. The survey was considered eminently successful by authorities on work of this nature, and its record, as published in the report of the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, forms fascinating reading.

Mr. Duncan resigned from the Department of the Interior to accept the appointment of national bank examiner for the Northern District of Ohio, a position for which he was particularly well fitted by education, training, and experience. It is worthy of note in this connection that both the leading political parties united in commending the assignment, and for four years Mr. Duncan served faithfully and well, doing much to advance the progress of banking activities in that section during this period. After these many endeavors in the service of the people, and the outstanding success which attended his work, Mr. Duncan retired from public affairs and devoted the remaining years of his life to the pursuits of leisure, the enjoyment of excellent literature, the companionship of his many friends. The exactions of his public duties had left all too little time for the personal interests which round out any life, and during the decade or so which followed, Mr. Duncan's presence enriched the social circles of his residence city of Cleveland, Ohio, and linked his name with many local interests. The memory of those years is now cherished by everyone who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance.

Andrew Jackson Duncan married, February 26, 1867, Sarah McKinley, a sister

of our beloved martyred ex-President William McKinley, a tribute to whom appears in an earlier volume of this Encyclopedia of American Biography. To Andrew Jackson and Sarah (McKinley) Duncan were born four children: 1. Mary, who became the wife of Seward L. Bowman, who died leaving one daughter, Sarah Helen. 2. William, married Viola Dietrick, their three children being: William McKinley, John Allison, and Andrew Jackson. 3. Sarah, wife of George H. Winslow, and they are the parents of one daughter, Nancy McKinley. 4. Andrew Jackson, Jr., who married Jessie Van Duzen. The family came to Cleveland, Ohio, a number of years before Mr. Duncan's death to give their children better educational advantages.

It is eminently fitting that on the pages of this permanent record of American advance the name of Andrew Jackson Duncan holds a distinguished position. He was such a man as the people of today delight to call a "gentleman of the old school." Courteous toward all with whom he came in contact, a valued friend of the humblest, as well as of the prominent and influential citizen, Mr. Duncan was deeply in sympathy with the personal problems of every man, and his attitude towards his work was that of the apostle who strives to improve conditions and lead the people to higher levels of civic and national attainment. The many examples of Indian handiwork presented to him by the remnants of the tribes for whom he did so much form eloquent proof of the high regard in which he was held. His death brought forth countless expressions of sorrow from organized bodies, from great men, from close friends, and from the humble beneficiaries who received aid or consolation from him. His lofty integrity and deep per-



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Frank Seither

sonal worth made him a man beloved and admired of all, and the history of his life cannot fail to be an inspiration to those who follow after.

SEITHER, Frank,

Financier, Business Man.

Seventy and five were the years of the life of Frank Seither, and from their beginning until their ending they were passed in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, his birthplace on old Wilson Avenue, now East Fifty-fifth Street, July 23, 1848, his death occurring at his home, No. 3634 Bosworth Road, August 26, 1923. He was of German parentage, his father, Rev. Leonard Seither, a minister of the gospel, connected with the German Reformed Church. Rev. Leonard Seither came from Germany and located in Cleveland, where the eldest of his sons was born. In 1851 Rev. Leonard Seither moved to a farm in Brooklyn Township, now a part of the city of Cleveland. There also two daughters were born, all of these children being born within the limits of the present city of Cleveland. This life-long connection with Cleveland resulted in Frank Seither's rise to a position of prominence in the business life of his city and to a high place in the regard of the community circle in which he moved.

The first three years of the life of Frank Seither were passed at the home on Wilson Avenue, then came the removal to the farm in Brooklyn Township, and there he attended the district school until twelve years of age, when he went out to earn his own living. He was variously employed during those earlier years but he was as careful of his earnings as he was ambitious and as he grew in years and experience he also accumulated a small capital. His first appearance in the business life of his section was in connection with the manufacture

of oleomargarine, an imitation butter made from milk and animal fat and a most excellent substitute for butter. Mr. Seither was for some time associated with his brother-in-law, William Brooker, the inventor of the formula under which they manufacture oleomargarine, and to Mr. Seither credit is given for being the first to place this substitute upon the market. For several years he operated very successfully in this line of business activity, but the high tax imposed upon the product, and other causes, induced Mr. Seither to abandon the business to which he had given closest personal attention and in which he had perhaps a deeper interest than in any other activity of his life.

After retiring from the manufacture of oleomargarine Frank Seither became interested in lake shipping and there too he attained success, becoming the owner of several vessels. One of his boats, the "Ketchum," was destroyed by fire, others being the "G. A. Grammer," and the "R. W. England," later re-christened by Captain Becker, the "Frank Seither." He also erected a brick block at the corner of Clark Avenue and West Joseph Street, now West Twentieth Street, that building being leased by the city of Cleveland and used as a public library until the building of the Carnegie Library, since when it has been used as the main office of the Star Baking Company, a company with which Mr. Seither had been identified financially since about the year 1900. Mr. Seither later became president of the Star Baking Company, holding that position until his death, the company sales rising during his presidency from \$100,000 annually to a yearly sale of \$2,000,000. The delivery plant grew from a few wagons and push carts to a caravan of one hundred and fifty wagons, retail-

ing oven products to all sections of Cleveland, the Star becoming the largest retail baking company in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Seither was one of the organizers of the Pearl Street Bank of Cleveland, a member of its board of directors and vice-president until his death. After his passing the bank through its directors presented the family with a handsomely engraved and bound book containing beautifully worded resolutions passed by the board, which expressed their deep esteem for and regret at the loss of their honored vice-president. The National Woolen Mills, of which Mr. Seither was an original stockholder, passed similar resolutions and in bound form presented them to the family.

Another interest that long engaged Mr. Seither's attention was the Clipper Plough Company of Defiance, Ohio. After coming into control of that company he re-incorporated it as The Defiance Pressed Steel Company, his sons taking active control of the business, Frank Seither holding a directorship. He took an active interest in civic affairs and although he never sought office he was chosen mayor of Brooklyn before that section was annexed to the city of Cleveland. During his term the Lindale School was erected, Mayor Seither's name gracing the corner-stone of that building.

Mr. Seither accumulated considerable real estate in the Brooklyn section before it built up, owning twenty-four acres opposite his home which he laid out in one hundred plots for building purposes. He was the first man to drill a gas well in the Brooklyn section, later selling his rights to the North Eastern Ohio Gas Company.

Frank Seither married (first) Sarah Tuttle, who died leaving four children:

1. Frank H., of Defiance, Ohio. He married and has a daughter, Mrs. Irene Mickey, who is the mother of Jeanne M. and Sarah B. 2. Esther, married Wilfred Singleton, and resides in Lakewood, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Bessie, John and Alfred. 3. Eugene L., married Clara Palmer, and resides in Defiance, Ohio. 4. Blanche, married George Clough, he now deceased. Mrs. Clough resides in Springfield, Massachusetts, and has two sons, Kenneth and Herbert. Mr. Seither married (second), November 4, 1910, Anna H. Fisher, born in Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of John L. and Mary (Meyer) Fisher. Mrs. Seither survives her husband and continues her residence at the home at No. 3634 Bosworth Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Seither took an especial interest in the Jones Home, an institution for friendless children, and to its support gave generously. He was a member of the Early Settlers Society and was a familiar figure at all their meetings and "flag raisings." He was a member of and a pillar of strength to the Scranton Avenue and Clark Avenue Baptist Church. He played well his part in the great game of life and came to the end of his three quarters of a century of life in honor, peace and contentment.

MORRIS, Stephen Crane,

Executive in Food Production.

No line of endeavor is more eminently worthy or more highly commendable than the production of food-stuffs of various kinds, and when the highest standards are maintained and the finest quality of product is made a rule of advance the man who devotes his time and attention to work of this nature is truly a benefactor of his kind. Stephen Crane Morris, who was identified throughout his

active career with the city of Cleveland, Ohio, is well remembered among the people of that section. In the production of bread Mr. Morris made his success in life, at the same time furnishing the people with this daily necessity and producing bread of the highest quality and finest excellence. As a business man, Stephen Crane Morris commanded the respect and admiration of all who were familiar with his activities, and as friend and associate he became widely beloved, for he was generous in spirit, always interested in the welfare and progress of others, always glad to bear a part in any endeavor which counted for the advancement of the people or the safeguarding of their happiness. Mr. Morris in his life made countless friends, and in his death this great circle was bereaved. His life record fittingly finds permanent commemoration in these annals of American achievement.

James C. Morris, father of Stephen C. Morris, was born in County Galloway, Ireland, and came to America in his youth, landing in New York City, where he married Mary Crane, also a native of the same county in Ireland. Bringing his bride to a pioneer section of Ohio known as North Royalton, he secured for a nominal price land of considerable extent, which later became increasingly valuable and eventually was absorbed by one of the first residential sections of the city of Cleveland. The attraction to the pioneer in his choice of land was undoubtedly the fine spring of water which existed on this farm, and he became a largely successful breeder of blooded cattle. This same general line of endeavor he had followed profitably in Ireland, and with his executive ability and his tireless attention to detail he became one of the most noteworthy farmers of this section. Both he and his wife died on this farm at a

ripe old age. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom they reared twelve, six sons and six daughters.

Stephen Crane Morris, one of the elder sons of the above parents, was born on the home farm near Cleveland, in what was then North Royalton, Ohio, November 22, 1858. Receiving a practical education in the country schools of the neighborhood, Mr. Morris spent the early years of his life assisting his father on the homestead farm, then at the age of twenty-four years struck out for himself, coming to Cleveland where the remainder of his life was spent. He secured a position selling bread from a wagon in the employ of a local baking company, then two years later bore an interest in the concern. This baker, Fred Brunsinger, was a noted Austrian who had come to Cleveland some years previously, and during the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, he produced the first Vienna bread ever made in America. Not long thereafter Mr. Morris and Mr. Brunsinger formed a partnership, and locating on Superior Street established the Ohio Baking Company. Developing an extensive business, and constantly improving and adding to the equipment of their plant, the firm became largely successful, steadily increasing their volume of production. Mr. Brunsinger eventually withdrew, and for many years Mr. Morris conducted the business independently. He kept about him the most highly trained executives and assistants in every department, capable and efficient people. A number of years before his death, Mr. Morris sold the interest to the Ward Baking Company, and retired to well earned leisure. His residence in the suburbs of Cleveland had several acres of land surrounding the handsome house, and there Mr. Morris recalled the habits

and activities of his boyhood on the farm, developing an extensive garden in his park-like grounds. He took great pleasure in this healthful and useful recreation, and his pride in his garden was considered among his friends entirely justified, for it became in the circles in which he moved a favorite place for spending a leisure hour. Mr. Morris took the greatest pleasure in gathering guests about him in his delightful home, and while he bore a constructive and useful part in various branches of charitable and civic endeavor his interests centered here. A Democrat by political affiliation, he was a strong admirer of Woodrow Wilson, but never sought nor desired official honors of even the humblest local nature. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, his son, Warren L. Morris, still retaining his seat in that body. While not a highly educated man himself, and perhaps because he felt the disadvantage of this lack, he gave to his children the best educational advantages. He attended for many years the Baptist Church of Cleveland, in which Mrs. Morris has long been an active member. He died at his beautiful residence, May 30, 1922, on the day when the people of the city were doing honor to their soldier dead. His loss was felt in every group which his life had ever touched, for his was a nature that made and kept friends, holding his cordial attitude toward all no matter whether circumstances or distance might separate him from those toward whom he felt the spirit of brotherhood. He gave to the city of Cleveland much that was worthy of the highest praise and honor, and the people of the city gladly returned to him their unqualified respect and affection. His name will be remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him as long as life shall last.

Stephen Crane Morris married, in Cleveland, Ohio, Emily Millward, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Millward, both parents and daughter natives of Manchester, England. Mrs. Morris still survives her husband, residing at the family home in Cleveland. Their children numbered five: 1. Herbert Cameron, a prominent figure in the haking business in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who married Willavene Sober, their two children being Herbert Cameron, Jr., and Edward. 2. Eva, wife of R. E. Baker, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of two children, Catharine and Barbara. 3. Mildred, wife of Walter Cushing Greene, of Cleveland, and their children are Bettie, Nancy, and Walter Cushing, Jr. 4. Warren Leland, a well known realtor of Cleveland, who married Marian Ogden, and they have one daughter, Hanna. 5. Helen, wife of Robert Stephen, who is associated with the Swift Packing Company of New York City.

BISHOP, Clark,

Manufacturer.

From the age of eighteen years until his retirement from business a few years prior to his death, Clark Bishop was engaged in but one business, the manufacture of agricultural implements, but in that business he rose through every grade of promotion, from wheelbarrow pusher at seventy-five cents per day to the position of general manager and owning partner. His business life began in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and closed in Cleveland, Ohio, but in the interest of his business, he traveled to every part of the United States, the customers of his house being found from coast to coast and from lake to gulf, Mr. Bishop visiting yearly each locality, and placing the product of his plant. On several of these annual



Clark Bishop.

tours, he was accompanied by his wife for at least a part of the journey, and more than once she covered the entire route. For many years, this trip was his nearest approach to a vacation that he allowed himself, but when, finally, he surrendered all business responsibilities, he developed an unexpected liking for out-of-doors sports, became an ardent supporter of the Cleveland baseball team, and spent a great deal of time with rod and reel, by stream and lake. He was a man of energy, ability and force of character, the builder of his own fortunes, a man, whom to know, was to respect and admire.

Clark Bishop was a native son of the Keystone State, his parents, Aaron and Mary Ann (Eicher) Bishop, his father of English, his mother of German descent. Aaron Bishop was also of Pennsylvania birth, and became a shoe dealer of Connellsville, Pennsylvania, and a devoted churchman, his memory lovingly preserved in the church at Connellsville, by a memorial window. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and always was found on the side of progress and righteousness. His last years were spent in Cleveland, Ohio, where he died at the home of his son, Aaron Bishop.

Clark Bishop was born in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1858, died at his home on 55th street, Cleveland, Ohio, November 6, 1916. He spent his boyhood years in the city of his birth, and until reaching the age of eighteen, attended the public schools, grade and high. In 1876 he left home, and located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he entered the employ of E. S. Hartman, then head of the Empire Plow Company, manufacturers of plows and other farm implements. That business was originally conducted under the name of the Spratt-Johnson Plow Company, then was

reorganized as the Empire Plow Company, and is today one of Cleveland's modern substantial manufacturing plants.

When Clark Bishop entered the plant in 1876, he began at the bottom, as one of the wheelbarrow gang, but he did not long remain there, advancing to a partnership with Mr. Hartman, and to the general manager's desk. In 1892, the business having outgrown the Pittsburgh plant, it was moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where a suitable location was found in now 93rd street. Mr. Bishop's duties at this period included not only the multitudinous affairs of the general manager, but the purchase of literally everything that came into the plant, and long selling trips to every part of the United States, keeping in close touch with the company's customers, and seeking new outlets for factory products.

The business was continued most profitably and pleasantly by Messrs. Hartman and Bishop for many years, then, by mutual agreement, they sold the plant and business to a Mr. Haas from Atlanta, Georgia, who prevailed upon Mr. Bishop to remain with him as general manager under a five years contract. When that period expired, Mr. Haas sought to renew it for another five years, but Mr. Bishop refused, and retired from all business responsibilities, henceforth giving him needed rest, relaxation, and recreation. Fishing became one of his most favored sports, and when near the close of life, he went with some friends on a fishing trip to Warsaw, Ohio, his death following two weeks after his return.

Clark Bishop married, in 1883, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Blanche S. Gebhart, daughter of William A. and Frances (Mellon) Gebhart, her father an expert accountant with the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the time of his death. Two

sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bishop: Aaron Edward and Baldwin Gebhart, the last-named dying at the age of three years. Aaron Edward Bishop of Cleveland, Ohio, is a notable writer of plays. He married Eloise Delta Almack, an accomplished musician of Cleveland, and they are the parents of a daughter, Virginia Clark Bishop. Mrs. Blanche S. (Gebhart) Bishop survives her husband, and continues her residence in Cleveland.

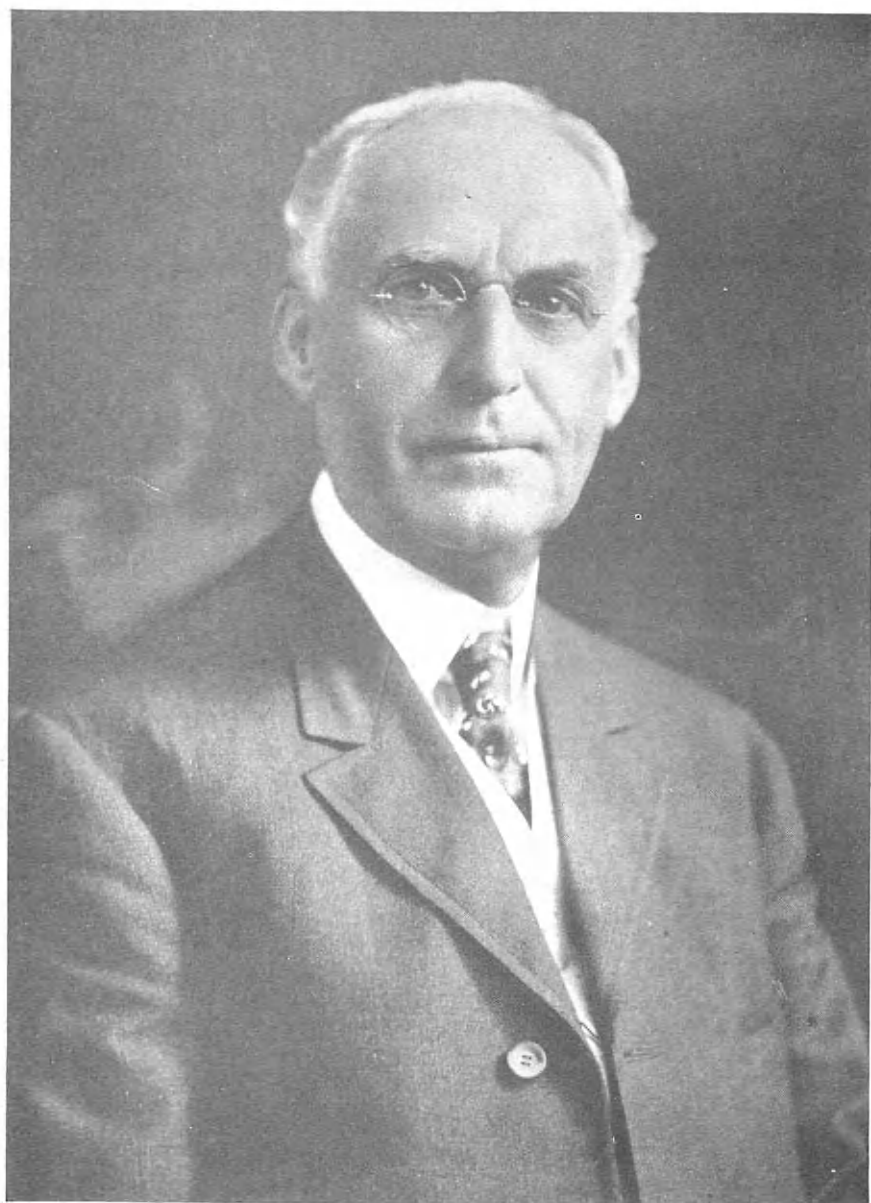
SCHOMER, John Charles,

Cigar Manufacturer.

There are many instances when self-made men, who have learned a business and worked their way from the bottom rung of the ladder to the very top where a fortune and the deserved esteem and admiration of their fellow-citizens reward them for the years of toil and struggle and the privations of their youth, wish to retire from all activity and pass the remainder of their lives peacefully enjoying the fruits of their labor in the midst of a happy family, who have grown up together with the growing business, but the force of habit, that second nature of men, has during all the years of work spun a thousand invisible threads enmeshing and tying the man indissolubly to his work and its products, endearing the very sights and sounds and associations of his place of business to his mind, which, no matter what the distance between the men and his business is, continues to dwell there and to haunt the dear old place where the foundations of his fortune were laid and where he received the supreme gifts of contentment and satisfaction which were his whenever he let his eye rest upon the business he had built up. This was also the experience of Mr. Schomer, a citizen of the highest character and respectability, who

was widely known in business circles in Cleveland, Ohio, and who died at his residence, No. 10508 Hathaway Avenue, April 1, 1920.

John C. Schomer was born in June, 1856, in Cleveland, Ohio, a son of Michael and Philipena Schomer, who came from Germany when young. Mr. Schomer received his education in the Cleveland public schools, and was still but a lad when he found employment with Mr. Stanton, and later entered the employment of Mr. Vilmar, one of Cleveland's early cigar manufacturers, where he learned the trade of making cigars in the old fashioned and thorough way of the apprentice. He was first taught to strip and sort the tobacco, and gradually was initiated step by step into the various processes of the manufacture until he had mastered the trade in all its branches. Feeling now sure of himself, impelled by a spirit of enterprise and relying on nothing and nobody but himself, he boldly started manufacturing cigars on his own account, and first located in the old Case building, the site of the present Post Office. After many successful years, in which he gradually improved the processes of manufacture and the quality of his products, and from modest beginnings had worked up a very profitable business, Mr. Schomer moved to 105th Street, intending to retire, but found out that the keen pursuit of his calling had grown into such a habit and become such a source of happiness to him as to unsuit him for complete withdrawal from business affairs, and his restless mind and spirit of initiative continued to impel him to new enterprises and fields of activity, so he cast about to find something to occupy his time. He rented a store room at No. 18516 Superior Avenue, and in a short time found himself restored to his former work and engaged in a successful



Clinton D. Hart

retail and wholesale cigar trade, turning out high grade and perfect specimens of cigars, but on a smaller scale than before, and pursuing the business more as a hobby and labor of love than with a view to increased profit. During his years of strenuous business activity he had bought the corner property and several other pieces of real estate, and a short time before he died built the two family residences at No. 10508 Hathaway Avenue, where his widow is still residing.

John Charles Schomer married, in 1893, Georgia E. Bradley, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Davis) Bradley. Alfred Bradley was born and bred in Cleveland, Ohio, participated in the Civil War as a soldier in a "Buckeye" regiment, but married in Wisconsin, and was known throughout the timber belt of that State as a builder of timber mills.

John C. Schomer was a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. At the time of his death he was about to be received as a member of that high Masonic body, the Shriners. A strong Republican in politics, he worked hard for his party, but his innate modesty and retiring disposition prevented him from seeking political office for himself, though he was very popular with the leaders and counted many friends among the city officials.

Besides his widow, Mr. Schomer is survived by a son of a former marriage, Frank Schomer, who, with his wife Ann, reside in Milwaukee. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Schomer has disposed of the business in Superior Avenue, and has proved herself a woman of sound business judgment, having successfully administered her late husband's estate, and on her own account acquired several very desirable pieces of residential and business properties.

HART, Clinton Orestes,

Successful Business Man.

The surname Hart is common in England, Ireland, and Scotland, being found under the spellings Hart, Heart, Hartt, Harte, and Hearte. There were six of the name who settled in New England prior to the year 1650. The Connecticut Hart family to which branch Clinton O. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, belonged trace descent from Deacon Stephen Hart, born about 1605 at Braintree, Essexshire, England, who came to New England about 1632. He settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, but in 1635 sold his property and joined Rev. Joseph Hooker's company and came with them to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1672 he became one of the original settlers of Tunxis (Farmington), and became a man of importance in that community. He sat for fifteen sessions in the General Court as Deputy; was the first deacon of the Farmington Church; was a mill owner; and owned the largest home lot in the village. He died in March, 1682, leaving two sons, John and Thomas, both of whom became the heads of families. From them sprang numerous now widely scattered families bearing the name Hart, the branch of Clinton O. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, settling in Avon, a village of Hartford County, Connecticut, on the Farming River, thirty-seven miles from New Haven. There Joseph C. Hart was born in Avon, Hartford County, Connecticut, and married Rosanna Goff, born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and later they moved to West Farmington, Trumbull County, Ohio, and there Clinton O. Hart was born and spent his boyhood.

The life of Clinton O. Hart, although it closed in Cleveland, was largely spent in other places, he having retired from business when he located in that city, and

made it his home until his passing. He was a successful business man, guided by strong convictions, big physically, with heart and brain to match, and of pleasing personality. He made friends easily, loved children, and was very popular with young people who looked upon him as an example of strong, upright, virile manhood. He was endowed with splendid business talents, and in his home county, Trumbull, his name was a synonym for integrity and honor.

Clinton Orestes Hart, ninth child of Joseph C. and Rosanna (Goff) Hart, was born in West Farmington, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 23, 1839, and died at his home, No. 1709 East 115th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, January 23, 1913. He attended the district school, and spent his boyhood amid the scenes familiar to the pioneers of that section of Ohio. From the district school he passed to Western Reserve Seminary, located in West Farmington, and after completing his own education taught school for several terms, his last engagement closing at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1861. Life from that time took on a more serious aspect for the young man, for upon reaching Pittsburgh on his way home after closing his school he found that city aflame with excitement over the attack made upon Fort Sumter. He continued on his way, and upon reaching home at once enlisted in Company C, 19th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served out his full term of enlistment. During his term of service, exposure caused his hearing to become seriously affected. Later, when Morgan raided Ohio, Mr. Hart joined the forces, dubbed the "Squirrel Hunters," that were hastily raised and sent against the Confederate forces.

Upon his return from the army, Mr.

Hart entered the employ of H. Stiles & Son, in their general store at Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, as a clerk. Later he was a traveling salesman for Gordon & McMillen, wholesale grocers of Cleveland, Ohio, and from 1872 until 1876 he was engaged as a general merchant in Brookfield, Ohio, in partnership with his brother, John O. Hart, now also deceased. In 1878 the firm of Hart Brothers, Clothiers, of Warren County, Ohio, was formed, the members of that firm being Clinton O. Hart, John O. Hart, and V. M. Hart. That firm continued a successful clothing business in Warren County for many years, but in 1892 Clinton O. Hart moved to Chicago, Illinois, there becoming secretary-treasurer of The R. G. Sykes Steel Roofing Company, a very successful corporation with which Mr. Hart was connected until 1905. In that year he sold his interests in the company and left Chicago, settling in Cleveland, Ohio, where he purchased a home at No. 1709 East 115th Street, and there lived retired until his passing. His winter home was in Nueva Gerona, capital of the picturesque Isle of Pines, an island of the West Indies, thirty-five miles south of the coast of Cuba. There Mr. Hart owned a fruit plantation that gave him a great deal of pleasure.

Mr. Hart was a Republican in politics, and while a member of the firm of Hart Brothers, of Warren, was elected treasurer of Trumbull County. He was first elected in 1881, and gave such an excellent administration of county finances that he was re-elected for a second term.

At Akron, Ohio, November 1, 1864, Clinton O. Hart married Elizabeth A. Belden, of that city, daughter of Hiram and Catherine (Wright) Belden, her parents early residents of Summit County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hart were classmates at Western Reserve Seminary,

and their friendship then begun resulted in their marriage several years later. To them three children were born: 1. Harry Elmond, who died at the age of ten years. 2. Frank C., now deceased; married Zell P. Smith, and left a daughter, Mrs. Helen (Hart) Hurlburt, who has a daughter, Zell Patti. 3. Mrs. Grace Edna Crane, who has a son, Harold Hart Crane, a resident of New York City.

While he was a successful business man, and keenly alive to all the duties of citizenship, Mr. Hart was devoted to home and family, always thoughtful, and sympathetic. Another striking trait was his regard for his friends and cordial, charitable, affectionate attitude toward them. It is said of him that he never forgot a favor or a friend. During the last two years of his life his health was so precarious that he was unable to make his usual visits to his beautiful winter home in the Isle of Pines, but braved the northern winters in his Cleveland home.

HALFHILL, James W.,

Lawyer.

As a lawyer with but few equals, and as a man exemplifying the maxims of the ancient Roman law, "living honestly, hurting no one, and giving every one his due," James W. Halfhill came down to the end of his years, sixty-two, in honor and success, holding the esteem and affection of his many friends. He could have had any office to which the votes of his friends and party could have elevated him, and in 1912 those friends did exert all legitimate means to have him accept the nomination for governor of Ohio, but he steadfastly withstood their arguments and persuasions, declaring he would not sacrifice his home life nor his professional career.

James W. Halfhill, eldest child of Moses and Eleanor (Wood) Halfhill, was born at the home farm, near Mercer, Mercer County, Ohio, in May, 1861, and died at his home in Lima, Ohio, April 15, 1923. His father died in 1876, and is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor (Wood) Halfhill, who at the age of ninety (1923) is residing on the old farm in Mercer, Ohio.

James W. Halfhill attended the Mercer Union School, but when he was fifteen years of age his father died, and as the eldest child, the lad took his place as the family head and the next five years were spent at the home farm, which he cultivated and managed in connection with his mother. In 1881 he entered Ohio Northern University, whence he was graduated valedictorian, Bachelor of Science, class of 1884. He then began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge William H. West, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and in September, 1886, he entered the law school of the University of Cincinnati, whence he was graduated Bachelor of Laws in June, 1887, also being president of his class. This brief recital of his education from the Mercer Union school to law graduation gives no conception of what else the boy and young man did during those years. He was without means or influential friends, yet had prepared for college by self-study after many a hard day's work in the fields was completed, or before it begun; earned his way through both college and law school, in fact if "self made" can be used justly in any case, James W. Halfhill could claim the title.

Immediately after his admission to the Ohio bar in 1887, Mr. Halfhill located in Lima, Ohio, and here resided until his death, which occurred more than three and one-half decades later. In Lima he

became associated with Jacob C. Ridenour, they practicing as Ridenour & Halfhill until Mr. Ridenour's death, July 8, 1909. On January 1, 1909, the firm of Halfhill, Quail & Kirk was founded, Mr. Halfhill, the senior partner, continuing therein until his passing. In the business world Mr. Halfhill was a director of the old National Bank of Lima, Ohio, the First National Bank of Ada, Ohio, the Ohio State Life Insurance Company, of Columbus, the Turnerised Roofing Company, of Ada, the Ridenour Bayley Drug Company, of Lima, and secretary-treasurer of the Lima-Cincinnati Block Company. He was a member of the Allen County Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

As a lawyer his ideals were high and uplifting and his influence was always for good. His professional success was due to his deliberate, courageous power of logical deduction, and his ability to truly and faithfully present his client's cause. He loved legal argument, and in a clear impressible manner could state his case to judge and jury. He thoroughly believed in the supremacy of constitutional law, that this was a government by parties and that every man should take an active part in the political life of the Nation. Not blinded by party prejudice, he earned a place among party leaders and commanded the respect and admiration of both political friends and foes, although he was not an office holder in a political sense.

Twice he was chosen city solicitor of Lima; for five years he was a member of the Ohio State Board of Law Examiners; and in 1911 he was chosen a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, where his courage, logical strength and ability to present his views made him one

of the outstanding figures of that convention. It was said of him that he did not miss a single meeting of the main body of the convention, or of any committee of which he was a member, he leaving a wonderful impress upon the work of that body for untiring faithfulness, oratory and original thought. In 1920 he was sent as a delegate from Ohio to the National Republican Convention, and there his peculiar talents, coupled with his scorn of surrender to anyone, aided in a large degree the nomination of his personal friend, Warren G. Harding, of blessed memory. Mr. Halfhill was a member of the Masonic Order, affiliated with lodge, chapter, council and commandery. He was also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a Knight of Pythias, an Elk, a member of the Lima Club, the Board of Commerce, and the Shawnee Country Club.

Mr. Halfhill married, September 23, 1896, Cora Miller, daughter of Rev. I. J. and Louisa (Spait) Miller. To Mr. and Mrs. Halfhill a son was born, James W. (2), a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, now resident physician of the Philadelphia General Hospital. Mrs. Halfhill continues her residence in Lima, her home located at No. 127 North Collett Street.

As a man, Mr. Halfhill measured up to the full standard. The overworked phrase, "His word is as good as his bond," might have been coined for him, so aptly does it describe that trait of his character. He was courageous, not afraid to take and maintain a position on any question; was kind, considerate, and always ready with a helping hand. He liked the companionship of his fellows; made hosts of friends, and was willing to do anything for them that the ethics of friendship demanded. It was said of



James Gowork

"Old Hickory," that "He never failed a friend; he never forgot a favor," and that was true of James W. Halfhill, a fine type of American gentleman, who loved justice, hated sham, was generous, wise, loyal, honorable and patriotic.

FARNAN, James,

Manufacturer.

The familiar story of the man who sought gold amidst much adversity and struggles in foreign fields and then actually found it in a location much nearer to his own home was actually lived in the life of James Farnan. Since the early "fifties" the name of Farnan has been prominent in the manufacturing circles of Cleveland, Ohio, and it is a name that has always stood for good products and an honorable business reputation. James Farnan found gold in a location much nearer to his birthplace than in the place where he first sought it, and founded for himself a business career that many might envy.

James Farnan was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1829. He was the son of Walter and Katherine (Kelley) Farnan, and his youth was spent in the East, where he also received his education. When a young man of twenty, he, like so many other men of all ages of that period, had his imagination fired by the reports of the gold that had been discovered in California. He immediately became one of the "forty-niners" making the long and perilous trip overland *via* Mexico and enduring the extreme hardships of that period. His return was *via* "the Horn", which at that time meant a sea voyage of six months in one of the sailing vessels of that period. He found some gold it is true, but was not particularly successful in his quest. He had, however, fallen in love with the balmy weather and luxuriant vegetation of California and he

returned East with the determination that he would bring his parents to live with him in California. His pleadings, however, were not successful in inducing his father to embark upon such a long journey to a country which was then such a wilderness and, as a compromise, they all decided to remove to Chicago, Illinois. Early in the "fifties" James Farnan and his father set out on a journey to Chicago. When they reached Cleveland, Ohio, then a small but thriving town on the shores of Lake Erie, they decided to locate there instead of going on to Chicago as they had planned. Walter Farnan founded Farnan's Brass Works, which has since grown to such large proportions, and after his death his son, James Farnan, succeeded him. Under the management of James Farnan the business flourished and expanded. When he died in 1876 the business remained in the Farnan name, his daughter, Katherine Farnan, now being president of the operating organization.

James Farnan married, in Cleveland, Mary Kenny, who was born in Cleveland in 1839, and died in that city in 1912. She was the daughter of William and Anastatia (Kelley) Kenny, pioneers of Cleveland. Their old residence on Chester, just off Erie Street, now known as Ninth Street, was at that time on the outskirts of the town. As a girl, Anastatia Kelley often gathered mushrooms in a field which is now the corner of Euclid Avenue and Ninth Street, where the twenty story Union Trust Building now stands. To James and Mary (Kenny) Farnan were born seven children, of whom Katherine Farnan, of Lake Avenue, and Mrs. Anastatia (Farnan) Weed, of Riverside Drive, are the only survivors.

ROURKE, James,

Business Man, Civil War Veteran.

In that inland county of Ireland—"where

the River Shannon flows," Limerick, James Rourke was born, but in his boyhood days the family came to the United States, locating in Cleveland, Ohio. There James Rourke developed the strong business quality that made him well-known among vessel owners for many years, and a prosperous dealer in marine supplies. He was one of the defenders of the Nation in the hours of peril, 1861-1865, and all his after life he was deeply concerned for the welfare of his old army comrades. He came to the end of his three-quarters of a century of life, honored and respected by all who knew him, and there were few of the older residents of Cleveland who had not in some way made the acquaintance of this typical son of the Emerald Isle.

James and Mary (Fitzgerald) Rourke, residents of County Limerick, Ireland, came to the United States in 1847 with their children, James and Catherine, the former aged two years, the latter aged four. They settled in Cleveland in a log house in that section known for many years as "Whiskey Island," one of Cleveland's oldest sections. James Rourke operated a small distillery and a factory in Cleveland until his death in 1849, two years after his coming from Ireland. Mary (Fitzgerald) Rourke married a second husband, but died soon afterward, leaving her son James and daughter Catherine doubly orphaned.

James Rourke, son of James and Mary (Fitzgerald) Rourke, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, July 15, 1845, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, February 9, 1920. He was brought to Cleveland, Ohio, by his parents in 1847, but two years later his father died, and not long afterward he was left motherless. He first attended the old school on West Twenty-fifth Street, but on the death of his mother he went to an Industrial Home on Detroit Avenue. From that Home he was taken into the Dixon family home

on a large farm near Marion, Ohio, where he was well cared for and humanely treated. All his life long he remembered with gratitude the Dixons and their kindness to him, and visited the old Dixon farm after leaving. In after years, while attending a reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Marion, he tried to locate them, but could only find a grandson.

At the age of sixteen he left the Dixon farm and became a Great Lakes sailor, being until 1860 on the scow, "Black Swan," and later on the schooner, "Gibbs." He sailed as far as Marquette, on the south shore of Lake Superior, in Michigan, where the first iron ore mines were opened in Marquette County, and the ore shipped from the great ore docks built on the lake front at the city of Marquette. Marquette is by water about five hundred miles from Detroit, and the little vessel carried but three hundred and fifty tons, very little to go so far, as it would seem today as one gazes at the great ore carriers that unload at Cleveland and Buffalo. Even that small cargo consumed a week to unload, the wheelbarrow being the then only known means of unloading ore.

In 1863, at the age of eighteen, James Rourke enlisted in the United States Navy, serving on the United States steamer, "Michigan," later used as a receiving ship at Cleveland. He was also assigned to duty on the "Clara Dolson" and the "Osage," was with the Union fleet on the Mississippi at Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, served on the Red River Expedition and elsewhere, until honorably discharged, June 7, 1864. He then returned to Cleveland and sailed the Great Lakes until 1871, when he retired to engage in buying and selling marine supplies, his first store being the site of the old rolling mill on "Whiskey Island."

Succeeding there, he moved his store to the head of the old river bed on Fifty-eighth Street, opposite the American Ship

Building Company, and there continued as long as he was in the supply business. At different times Mr. Rourke owned a half interest in several vessels. Among them the "Marie Marten," "J. S. Richard," "Golden Fleece," "Irene," and the scow, "Kitty." He retired from active business in 1913, and seven years later, February 9, 1920, he died.

James Rourke married, November 25, 1881, (Thanksgiving Day) Mary McNally, born in the North of Ireland (County Armagh), daughter of Lawrence and Julia (Rice) McNally, her parents coming to the United States when she was a girl of eleven years, her mother dying eleven days after the arrival of the ship in an American port. To Mr. and Mrs. Rourke a daughter was born, May Florence, now the wife of Daniel J. Boran, they residing with Mrs. Rourke in her home at No. 1299 Donald Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.

Life never dawned more inauspiciously upon a lad than it did upon James Rourke. He was left fatherless, motherless, homeless, and sent to an institution, all before he had hardly a realization of what these things meant. But he was rescued by a kindly-hearted farmer, and in the environment of that Ohio home he laid the foundation for his after life and laid it so strong and well that on it arose a business superstructure of which any man might be proud. He paid his debt to the land that gave him opportunity by service during the Civil War in the Union Navy, and to the city that gave him business standing he repaid in devoted citizenship. He was a member of Memorial Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and he had many friends among the "boys" who had worn the blue, the boys whose ranks are so rapidly thinning. He and his family were members of the Roman Catholic Church. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Rourke has sold the large home at No. 4308 Tillman Street, and now resides in the Lakewood section.

CARROLL, Frank P.,

Merchant, Progressive Citizen.

No more noteworthy figure has passed from the business life of Cleveland, Ohio, in recent years, than Frank P. Carroll, whose position at the head of a long established coal interest linked his name with one of the most vital and important lines of commercial activity in the progress of the city. He was a man of large ability, eminently fitted for an executive position by training as well as natural talent, broad-minded, yet endowed with singleness of purpose, which carried him to outstanding rank in his field. As a man and a citizen he commanded the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in touch, while his family affiliations connected his career with the public and professional lives of some of the most distinguished men of his day. Mr. Carroll passed into the "Great Unknown" in the early spring of 1920, but many years will come and go before his name is forgotten in Cleveland, the city of his nativity and lifelong prominence.

Frank P. Carroll was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 2, 1874, and was a son of Richard and Anna (Goldrick) Carroll. The Carroll family has been one of importance in the middle West since the early years of its settlement, the State of Ohio particularly feeling the impetus gained from such constructive activities as those in which this family bore a worthy part. Not always in those lines of progress most clearly visualized by the populace, but invariably by such endeavors as contributed to the building up and the more firmly establishing of the various communities of this section, the Carroll name has meant much to the development and progress of Ohio. The Goldrick name is of equal importance to any history of American advance, and in this family line the endeavors of progressive-spirited men have been led by the call of duty into paths

more widely open to both the commendation and the criticism of the people. That they met responsibility and the exactions of lofty position wisely and devotedly is a matter of record in more than one State, for the Goldrick name has been borne by pioneers in many lines of devoted endeavor. Peter Goldrick, Mr. Carroll's maternal grandfather, was a pioneer coal dealer of Cleveland, and founded the coal yard at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Lakeside Avenue, where for many years he conducted a largely successful business interest. Peter Goldrick is one of the most noteworthy men in the public service of the city of Cleveland in that early day, his record as a member of the City Council standing as a challenge to high endeavor, left for those who follow in his footsteps. At the period in the history of Cleveland, when Mr. Goldrick was influential in its development, the present great city was still in the future, unseen and almost unimaginable. Peter Goldrick, however, had the confidence of the true pioneer in what the future would bring and foresaw the importance of wise and broad legislation to guide the city government through the formative stages and assure its attaining high and stable ground. This was the work which he accomplished as a leader of thought and director of effort in the early civic body of which he was a member. Many of the judicious and farsighted measures which were passed by the City Council during his leadership in that body have proved of permanent benefit and vital importance in the subsequent progress of the municipality. Of the children of Peter Goldrick, Frank P. Goldrick succeeded him in the coal business and was in turn succeeded by his nephew, Frank P. Carroll, grandson of Peter Goldrick. More widely distinguished and more highly honored in his sacred vocation was Mr. Carroll's uncle, Rev. Louis P. Goldrick.

Rev. Louis P. Goldrick, whose recent death in Michigan removed from the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church one of the most devoted spirits of his day, was born in Cleveland and reared in his native city. As he came to young manhood he had the opportunity of participating in the business activities in which his father was even then largely successful. With everything in life to induce him to follow the path of worldly success under the direction and with the aid of his honored father, he still turned to the higher duties of the priesthood, and his devoted career as the spiritual father of a pioneer parish of Michigan was one of the beautiful and inspiring records of the church. His early service in the church was as assistant at St. Vincent's Parish in Detroit, Michigan, and during his stay there various members of his family succumbed to the dread white plague. His appointment to Northfield, Michigan, which took effect March 28, 1889, undoubtedly was influenced more or less directly by the church authorities, for it placed him in a location eminently fitted for warding off any possible tendency toward this disease. For thirty-five years he served this parish, which at the beginning of his pastorate was on the far frontier. His beautiful spirit and tireless devotion to his work made him universally beloved of the people. Gifted with true Irish wit, mellowed and beautified by a deep and sincere love for all mankind, Father Goldrick's rich endowment of spirit was the more widely appreciated because of his pleasing presence, his genial manner and his voice, which either in speech or song was of rarely musical quality. Most characteristic, however, was his universal benevolence, for in every phase of his work he felt toward all the kindness which is the exponent of fatherhood. Father Goldrick died in Northfield, Michigan, February 11, 1924, and notwithstanding the fact that



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John Sheehan

heavy snows had almost blocked the roads throughout that region, the tireless endeavors of the people to clear a path for the funeral cortege permitted a crowded assembly to gather in the little country church. It was said that Father Goldrick "made himself a very part of the whole county of Washtenaw," and in his death the whole county felt the deepest sense of loss. The people in general, from the humblest curate, who had been inspired by his devoted activities, to the great heads of the church in America mourned the passing of this man, great, yet humble, brilliantly endowed, yet serving a poor and unpretentious parish.

Frank P. Carroll was reared in the city of his birth, at the home of his maternal grandfather, and given excellent educational opportunities. He attended St. Clair Street School, then, as a young man, his great pleasure in mechanics led to his apprenticing himself in the mechanic's trade at the Lake Shore Railroad shops. His uncle, Frank P. Goldrick, later induced Mr. Carroll to join him in his coal business, and with the passing of the years he became Mr. Goldrick's successor. Mastering the details of the business under the direction of his uncle, who was an able and judicious business executive, Mr. Carroll took over the interest as the head upon the death of Mr. Goldrick, and for a full quarter of a century carried the business forward independently. He continued active along this line until his death, commanding the esteem and admiration of his cotemporaries in business advance and winning a large measure of success. The enterprise is still carried forward by his wife, who survives him, and the firm is now a partnership, conducted under the title of Carroll & Smith.

Mr. Carroll was a man of genial personality, and during his long activity in business affairs he made hosts of friends. His broad

spirit of benevolence and deep loyalty to high ideals in every phase of human interest gave him wide influence for good and he exerted that influence in civic affairs, although never a seeker after political honors. He held an independent position, endorsing neither political party, but rather supporting any effort or movement which appealed to his sense of right and justice. He was for many years a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, continuing in that body until shortly before his passing. With few definite affiliations, he gave to every branch of public and benevolent interest the aid and support of the successful and forward-looking citizen, but was particularly interested in the work of the Knights of Columbus, of which he was a leading member. He attended St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church and was a liberal supporter of its social and charitable activities. About two years before his death, Mr. Carroll purchased the beautiful residence at No. 16910 Lake Shore Boulevard, where he breathed his last, and where his wife and children still reside. Giving to the development and beautifying of this place the short period of leisure which he permitted himself after his active business life, he made of it one of the most attractive residential places on this nationally famous parkway.

Frank P. Carroll married, in October, 1899, Katharine O'Neil, of Cleveland, daughter of John and Mary O'Neil, honored residents of this city for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll's children are: Louis, Marie, Gertrude, Pauline and Ursula.

SHEEHAN, John,

Realtor.

John Sheehan came from the Emerald Isle to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848, he being led to settle in that city by the fact that a married sister of his was with her husband

there operating a hotel, "bus" and transfer line between the hotel depots and various parts of the city, having in commission some sixteen busses and drays. This sister's husband was "Doc" Olman, a well known locomotive engineer, having the distinction of running the first regular passenger train out of Cleveland over the Lake Shore Railroad. Another sister of John Sheehan married Mr. Clayton, the original surveyor of that railroad. There were seven sons in the family of which John Sheehan was a member, all of whom located in the American cities, New York, Buffalo and Cleveland. Former Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan of New York State, Alderman Sheehan, and Mr. Sheehan, proprietor of the well known Revere House, at Buffalo, New York, were all members of this same Sheehan family.

John Sheehan, of previous mention, was at one time in charge of the trucking and draying department of a large Cleveland corporation, John Rockefeller having also been in the employ of that company. Mr. Sheehan owned property in the Clinton Park District of Cleveland, his early residence having been in Hamilton, near Dodge Street. He married Kate ———, and they had a son, John, of whom further.

John Sheehan, son of John and Kate Sheehan, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in March, 1841, and died at his home, No. 2178 East Eighty-seventh Street, February 17, 1915. The first seven years of his life were spent in Ireland, the family coming to the United States in 1848, locating as previously stated in Cleveland, Ohio. John Sheehan was one of a family of three sons and four daughters, all of whom are now deceased (December, 1923), excepting one daughter, Mrs. Ellen Cuddy. When quite young he began attending the parochial school and when older was a cab driver, a form of public vehicle that has been superseded by the taxi cab of

today. For several years he drove these horse drawn carriages through the streets of Cleveland, gaining a wide acquaintance, and the best Cleveland people were his patrons for he was always dependable and willing.

After his marriage the family home was long opposite the Cleveland Opera House. Later he bought the old Captain John McKay home, on St. Clair Street near Murison Street, a property he remodeled and modernized. About that time Mrs. Sheehan met with an accident which injured her hip and to give her the benefit of change of environment, Mr. Sheehan bought the Shawan House, at Tiffin, Ohio, and for two and one-half years he conducted that hotel. But he missed the larger city to which he had been accustomed to, and becoming discontented in Tiffin he sold the hotel, and with his wife returned to Cleveland. In November, 1893, they moved to their own home, No. 2178 East Eighty-seventh Street, which has since been the family home. They were among the early residents of that neighborhood and watched the march of improvement that has transformed that locality into well improved city property. As time passed on he acquired parcels of real estate in other sections of the city and also became an important stock holder in the Cleveland Street Railway Company.

Mr. Sheehan was always a lover of horses but he quickly saw the advantages of the automobile and was one of the early owners of one of his city. Big, handsome and genial, Mr. Sheehan was loved and respected by all who knew him. He was a member of St. Agnes' Roman Catholic Church from the date of its erection in that parish.

John Sheehan married, in 1880, Mary Webb, daughter of John and Susan Webb, her father born in England. In 1861 John and Susan Webb came to the United States, bringing their daughter, Mary. They settled

near Buffalo, New York, where John Webb owned a large farm. The voyage across the Atlantic Ocean consumed thirty-two days, but Mrs. Sheehan has made several returns to her English home and has thus become familiar with modern ocean travel with its speed and luxury. She was reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal church, but now finds it convenient to attend a church of another denomination near her home.

WASCKO, Ernest,

Business Man.

Anybody who goes about with his eyes open will see that a great share of the hard labor which is making civilization possible in this country, as well as in many parts of the World, is being performed by immigrants, no matter to which race or to which nationality they belong. It is these settlers who dried the swamps, built roads, created wonderful farms where there had been wilderness, and made very fine cities possible where there had been desolation before. Immigrants willing to work hard can find the same opportunities they find here in any other country with Colonial conditions. The same opportunities exist today not only in large sections of our country but also in South America, Australia, Africa, Siberia, and in other sections of Asia. They will exist for some centuries to come. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that no country in the World has given settlers such opportunities as have the United States of America, who have, after a short probationary period, incorporated eligible newcomers into the National body and admitted them in terms of perfect equality to the ranks of American citizenship. A conspicuous element in the foreign immigration were German workers, farmers, and gardeners, who came here poor, worked hard, were straight and honest, and grew into valu-

able, self-reliant citizens that any community and Nation may be proud of. Though assisted by our Democratic and Republican institutions, with their provisions for health, cleanliness, free schooling, use of libraries, free medical treatment, etc., the success of these men was in the first place due to their own efforts. To the pioneer workers and benefactors of their adopted country who cleared forests to make room for farms, fields, roads, and cities belong in a sense Ernest Wascko, who, though arriving in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, that had been planned and built by people before his time, had the courage to take over a piece of land considered worthless and abandoned, and by patient labor, clearing it of stones and digging out the stumps, got it under cultivation and transformed the waste land into a fine garden. He sold the vegetables from this garden at the Old Farmers' Street Market on Woodlawn Avenue, and thus became one of the early truck gardeners and market men of Cleveland, Ohio.

Ernest Wascko was born January 1, 1853, in Germany, a son of Joseph Wascko. He received his early education in his native land, where he later became a bell diver, and finally started to work on a sailing vessel. In February, 1877, he married Emilie Smetchokofskie, a daughter of Gottlieb and Hannah Smetchokofskie, who were the parents of six children, three boys and three girls. Mr. Smetchokofskie was a farmer and gardener of considerable skill and repute, and died in Germany, both he and his wife living to a good old age.

In 1881 Ernest Wascko with his wife and two children came to America and settled in Cleveland, Ohio. Here Mr. Wascko procured a job working on the streets under the late Commissioner James Sater, and was employed as street

lamp lighter before the introduction of the electric lights. At first Mr. and Mrs. Wascko rented a small farm house, then they lived in the old Glenville Town Hall, after which they again rented a farm. Then they bought five acres, later added two and one-half acres to it and had a truck garden. When the Belt Line Railroad was built these two and one-half acres were sold to the railroad company for \$8,000, and the old farm house in which they lived was moved to No. 747 East One Hundred Twenty-eighth Street, and the Wascko family continued to reside there until the present large modern residence was built seventeen years ago. Mrs. Wascko now rents the old house. Mr. Wascko died at his residence, October 1, 1916, at the age of sixty-three years, and since her husband's death Mrs. Wascko has bought a very desirable business property on East One Hundred and Sixth Street and St. Clair Avenue. She has also bought the property adjoining her residence. These properties, together with the five acres of the original place, all now desirable residential property, fronting on East One Hundred Twenty-eighth Street, make Mrs. Wascko one of the largest land owners and taxpayers in this section of the city of Cleveland.

Ernest Wascko was a man of sterling character, a splendid business man, and most faithful and affectionate husband. He made many friends in business, which he had built up and developed by patient, steady, hard work and scrupulously honest and fair dealing with his numerous customers, who remained attached to him throughout his life. He was a member of Frances Street Roman Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wascko were the parents of nine children, the first two born in Germany and the others in this country, namely: 1. Roman, married

(first) Mamie Pollyblank, who died and left four children: Harold, Edwin, Ethel, and Kenneth; married (second) Alice Chelker, and they reside in Ravenna, Ohio. 2. Hanna, married Frank Hogan, and has three children: Lillian, Richard, and Charles; Mr. and Mrs. Hogan reside in Cleveland. 3. Mary, married Lee L. Burton, and resides in Cleveland. 4. Anna, resides in Los Angeles, California. 5. Ernest, married Esther Miller, and they have a daughter, Faith Miller; they reside in Cleveland. 6. Lillian, married William C. Johnson, and they have two children: Virginia and Edward; they reside in Los Angeles, California. 7. Bernard, resides with his mother. 8. Frank, resides with his mother. 9. Joseph.

SHANAHAN, Robert Emmett,

Business Executive.

As kindly and useful a man as Robert E. Shanahan is not often given a city to grace its business and add the warmth of a rich personality. Pioneer in one of the most famed industries of Grand Rapids, a crusader for honorable business habits, and a genial friend, loved by hundreds of neighbors and associates during a long career of efficient service, Mr. Shanahan passed from the life of a community which counted him as one of its most admirable and charming characters. One of the outstanding figures in the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, his handling of labor and management relations was wise and enlightened. The art of human and understanding treatment of employees has distinguished Grand Rapids' substantial industries, and Mr. Shanahan was one of those who practiced this art at its sincerest and best.

Mr. Shanahan was a man of strong character, who in his business pursuits,

and amid great responsibilities, had the time to admire the beautiful, and to understand the finer impulses of life. As a boy and young man, he played the violin, which gave him a deep love for music, for the presentation of which he gave freely of his time and means. He cultivated scholarly traits, was an indefatigable reader, and an admirer of the best in literature. His philosophy was that of letting all things live, and he never failed to find something good in all with whom he came in contact. In his private life, Mr. Shanahan was a man of regular habits and well modulated activity. In his earlier days a robust health added to his capacity for work, in which he sought most of his happiness. His library and fireside became the gathering place of men, who found in his genteel, genial atmosphere a quiet moment of rest after the day's activities.

Robert E. Shanahan was born in Columbus, St. Clark County, Michigan, January 2, 1858, and died at his home, No. 439 Fulton Street, East Grand Rapids, Michigan, April 21, 1922. He was a son of Maurice and Mary (O'Donnell) Shanahan, of Ireland. Maurice Shanahan settled on a farm of St. Clair County, Michigan, and on that farm Robert E. Shanahan spent the first twenty-one years of his life, obtaining a public school education. At the age of twenty-one, he came to Grand Rapids, where he attended Union High School, after which he returned to Columbus, and for three years taught school there. In 1882 he came again to Grand Rapids, where he attended Swensberg's Commercial School. In 1883 he entered the employ of the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Company, of which his brother, Maurice, was one of the founders and treasurer. Robert E. Shanahan began his connection with

the company in a clerical capacity in 1883, so continuing until 1897, when he was made assistant secretary. Two years later, when Charles B. Judd retired as secretary and general manager, on account of illness, Mr. Shanahan succeeded him in that position, so continuing until his death at the age of sixty-four.

In his rise to the position of secretary and general manager, Mr. Shanahan filled responsible positions, including that of advertising and sales manager. At one time he was a director of the Commercial Savings Bank, and later a director of the Fourth National Bank. He developed strong business ability and a great ambition to raise the standard of business honor, and his accomplishments and his methods, through the years of his career, stand as a monument to this creed.

Mr. Shanahan was a man who believed the finer things of life were essential to all who sought to climb the ladder of success. He was a lover of good music and good literature, and even in the midst of his great responsibility he gave of his time to these. In his youth a violin was his companion, and his deep love for it moved him to work for the best in music, giving freely of his time and means for its advancement. He was an unusually good athlete in his younger days, and in his later years golf became a favored recreation, he always believing that a man needed physical as well as mental relaxation and recreation. Men who knew him well in business, and others who had met him in lighter vein, all held for him the same high regard, best expressed perhaps by F. M. Deane, who was associated with him for forty years:

He was the most considerate man I ever have

known, and he had high ideals in everything, not excepting his business. He had a kindly humor, and keenly enjoyed association with men, who equally enjoyed contact with him. We, who have known him so well, and felt his influence these many years, will feel our loss with increasingly poignancy as the days go by.

Said another, a close friend and neighbor:

Of all the men I have ever known, none possessed a finer character. Always a gentleman, he was in every sense a true man.

Mr. Shanahan was a member of the Peninsula and Kent Country clubs of Grand Rapids, and of St. Andrew's Cathedral, his politics Republican. He lived in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and was buried from the Cathedral.

Robert E. Shanahan married, June 19, 1887, Mary Ellen Doran, daughter of Thomas and Julia (McInerney) Doran, her father born in Ireland, her mother in New York State, they settling in Grand Rapids, Michigan, about 1847, Thomas Doran being head of a foundry business, alderman and city marshal. To Mr. and Mrs. Shanahan five children were born: 1. Florence, married F. Taylor Peck, and they have two children, Camilla and Robert. 2. Helen Adele, died in infancy. 3. Dorothy Ann, a talented young woman, her painting, etching and modeling having attracted the attention of art connoisseurs. She died July 22, 1920. 4. Camilla Mary, a resident of Grand Rapids. 5. Robert Emmett (2), died in infancy.

MELDRAM, John Charles,

Eminent Lawyer.

In choosing a branch of his profession in which to specialize, Mr. Meldram selected the quiet diligence of financial

practice rather than the more spectacular side of jury trials, and while his near four decades of law practice did not bring him newspaper notoriety nor public applause, his constant carefulness and watchfulness brought him the appreciation and respect of a large circle of friends. He saw during his long years of practice several periods of drastic change in financial law. In the earlier period, when the client's case depended upon the diligence of counsel, he was one of the attorneys who could be depended upon to always move at the right time. In the later years the bankruptcy laws made requirements for all creditors, and he was equally earnest and alert in saving his clients from loss. In this quiet and unobtrusive way his carefulness saved many from going down when the financial road got very rough. He was easily the leader at the Onondaga County (New York) bar in bankruptcy and Federal court practice, and he was one of the best known lawyers appearing in those courts.

John Charles Meldram was a native son of Syracuse, New York, as was his father, John James Meldram, but his grandfather, James Meldram, was an Englishman, born in Harrowgate, in 1801, where he spent the years until 1823, when he came to the United States and made settlement in Syracuse, New York, in 1825. In Syracuse he engaged in the retail meat business for about sixty years, his shop in the Snow building on Warren Street. He prospered abundantly, and was one of the best known business men of his city when he retired in 1885. He spent the last few years of his life at Avon, New York, where he died, October 14, 1889, aged eighty-eight. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. James Meldram was a man highly esteemed in

his city, a member of the Masonic order, and very public-spirited. His wife, Martha Meldram, died in June, 1865, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery. They were the parents of seven children: John James, of further mention; Victoria, married Lewis T. Robinson; Virginia, married Elijah Sanford; Martha J., married (first) Charles A. Rector, married (second) Lovell Mickels; Mary A., married Cyrus A. Prouty; Maggie, married Gilbert Lyon; and Helen, who died at an early age.

John James Meldram, only son of James and Martha Meldram, was born in Syracuse, New York, and there died in April, 1893. He was educated in public schools, and spent his life in the city of his birth, being for many years a Deputy Sheriff, Sheriff, and Court Crier. He married Sarah Lavinia Willard, daughter of William Wallace Willard, who for more than half a century was engaged in the jewelry business in Syracuse, member of the firm of Willard & Hawley. Mrs. John James Meldram was a descendant of the old Avery family, of New London County, Connecticut, and was buried with her husband in Oakwood Cemetery.

John Charles Meldram, son of John James and Sarah Lavinia (Willard) Meldram, was born in Syracuse, New York, July 20, 1856, and died in the city of his birth, August 17, 1917. After graduation from high school he entered Albany Law School, whence he was graduated LL. B., class of 1878. He was soon afterwards admitted to the Onondaga County bar and opened offices in Syracuse, where he practiced alone until 1884, then formed a partnership with William James. Five years later he withdrew from that association and again practiced alone until 1903, when he

formed a partnership with Frank R. Lennox, with offices at Nos. 923-931 University building, that connection continuing until sundered by death.

The meeting held in honor of John Charles Meldram revealed the fact that he possessed the perfect confidence and esteem of his contemporaries of the bar. The resolutions adopted at this meeting touched upon his forty years of service, his unquestioned honor, sound judgment, and pointed out the fact that he was an authority on commercial law and an expert in the adjustment of the difficulties arising in mercantile affairs. Many members of the bar paid touching tribute to their deceased brother, and all paid him fitting marks of respect.

John Charles Meldram married, in Syracuse, New York, in July, 1881, Nellie E. Griffith, born on the Canadian side of the Niagara River at the Falls, daughter of Griffith Nelson and Emily A. (Costello) Griffith, her father born in Wales, but from youth was an American, giving up his life in a railroad accident at Utica, New York, in December, 1858. He was a carpenter and a contracting builder, and was well known. He is buried in Floyd, New York. Mrs. Emily A. Griffith was of ancient Irish family, tracing through Irish to Spanish ancestors. To Mr. and Mrs. Meldram four children were born: 1. Frank J., born November 10, 1882; an automobile dealer of Syracuse; residing at home. 2. Leo Griffith, born April 29, 1888; a resident of New York City; he married Minnie Boone, of Syracuse, and they are the parents of two sons: Charles William and John Robert. 3. Margery, born December 16, 1889; married John Clark Howe, of Syracuse, a manufacturer of candy. 4. Emily Lavinia, born March 10, 1894; married Leo J. Roche, a well known cartoonist of

New York City; they are the parents of three children: Dorothy Catherine; Leo Joseph; and Ellen Elizabeth.

SPRING, Tileston Davis,

General Agent Insurance Company.

The business life of Tileston Davis Spring begun in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, in association with his father, was continued in Hornell, New York, as a life insurance salesman, and reached its apex of success in Syracuse, New York, where as general agent for the Fidelity Life Insurance Company he came to acknowledged recognition as one of the strongest men of his business. For twenty years his Syracuse residence continued, then, with a record of usefulness and honor behind him, he joined the "silent majority." He was of English ancestry, as was his wife, Mary Ophelia (Moody) Spring, and they are survived by a daughter, Mayme A. Spring, of Syracuse, New York.

(I) The founder of the Spring family in this country was John Spring, born in England in 1589, who sailed from Ipswich for New England, April 10, 1634, in the ship "Elizabeth," he then being a man of forty-five, his wife, Elinor, aged forty-six, accompanying him with their children; Mary, Henry, John, and William. John Spring settled in Watertown his name appearing on a proprietor's list there in 1636-7, and there he died.

(II) Henry Spring, the oldest son of John and Elinor Spring, was born in England in 1628, came with his parents to New England in 1634, and his will, dated June 29, 1695, probably was made the year of his death. He was made a freeman May 30, 1660, and held several public offices in Watertown, where he

was quite active in town affairs. He married (first) January 7, 1657, Mehitabel Bartlett, daughter of Ensign Thomas and Hannah Bartlett, early settlers of Watertown. He married (second) September 12, 1691, Susanna Cook, widow of Gregory Cook, and they were the parents of six children.

(III) Henry Spring, son of Henry Spring and his first wife, Mehitabel (Bartlett) Spring, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 1, 1662, and early in the year 1700 died, hardly reaching the prime of life. He was admitted freeman April 18, 1690, and spent his entire life in Watertown. He married, in 1685, Lydia Cutting, born in Watertown, September 1, 1666, daughter of Richard and Sarah Cutting. They were the parents of seven children.

(IV) Henry Spring, son of Henry and Lydia (Cutting) Spring, was born in Watertown, July 19, 1692, and spent his life in Watertown. He married Keziah Converse, born March 27, 1699, in Woburn, Massachusetts, daughter of Captain Josiah and Ruth (Marshall) Converse. Children: 1. Josiah, born December 21, 1718. 2. Henry. 3. Keziah, born March 22, 1722. 4. Mary, born February 7, 1724. 5. Samuel, born January 1, 1726. 6. Lydia, born November 12, 1728. 7. Jedediah, born April 16, 1730. 8. John, born April 13, 1732. 9. Converse, of whom further. 10. Sarah, born February 23, 1736. 11. Alpheus, born May 10, 1739. 12. Marshall, a physician.

(V) Converse Spring, ninth child of Henry and Keziah (Converse) Spring, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, December 30, 1734, and died April 13, 1812. He was a soldier of the French and Indian War (1758) and of the Revolutionary War, serving as a private in Captain Samuel Brainard's company of

militia, Colonel Thomas Gardner's regiment, which marched on the alarm at Lexington, April 19, 1775. He was also in Captain Josiah Tuttle's company, Colonel Samuel Bullard's regiment, enlisted August 20, 1777, discharged November 29, 1777, serving three months. He served in Captain John Walton's company, Colonel Eleazer Brooks' regiment of guards, from January 13, 1778, to April 3, 1778. He moved from Watertown to Peterboro, New Hampshire, where he resided until death. Converse Spring married (first) August 7, 1760, Mercy Learned, baptized July 31, 1731, at Watertown, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Goddard) Learned, and granddaughter of Thomas and Mary (Mason) Learned, of Watertown, and granddaughter of Josiah and Rachel (Davis) Goddard. Mrs. Mercy (Learned) Spring died July 16, 1776, and Converse Spring married (second) October 13, 1776, Mercy Fuller; children of first wife: 1. Mercy Amelia, born in 1761. 2. Josiah Converse, of whom further; 3. Silas, born August 13, 1766. 4. Keziah, born July 11, 1768. 5. Luke, born June 26, 1770. 6. Elizabeth, born April 16, 1773.

(VI) Josiah Converse Spring, eldest son of Converse Spring and his first wife, Mercy (Learned) Spring, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 28, 1764, and died December 9, 1834. When a young man, he settled in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, locating at Sciota, where he resided until his death. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and buried in the church burying-ground at Mehoopney, Wyoming County. He married Betsey Clarke, born August 10, 1764, and died in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1851, aged eighty-seven.

(VII) Liba Granger Spring, son of Josiah Converse and Betsey (Clarke)

Spring, was born April 17, 1785, and died in Sciota, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1870. He married Ann Wetmore, born in Rye, New York, and lived in several New England towns before moving to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. His widow died May 21, 1881, surviving him eleven years.

(VIII) Tileston Davis Spring, son of Liba Granger and Ann (Wetmore) Spring, was born in Calais, Maine, April 5, 1811, and died in Laceyville, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he went with his parents to Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and settled at Laceyville, where he was proprietor of a hotel, worked as harness-maker and saddler, kept a drug store, and possessed some knowledge of medicine, and was a man of considerable prominence in his community. His home was in Laceyville. The hotel was a temperance house, and he was a man of strictly temperate habits. In his religious belief he was a Baptist; he was long a member of the Masonic Order.

Tileston D. Spring married, June 10, 1835, Polly Lacey, born in Laceyville, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1817, daughter of Ebenezer and Zuriab (Northrop) Lacey, the family pioneer settlers in that part of the Wyoming Valley, founders of Laceyville, and Revolutionary soldiers. Mrs. Tileston D. Spring died in Laceyville, July 13, 1861, and both she and her husband were buried in Laceyville Cemetery. She was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, and a woman abounding in good works. Tileston D. and Polly (Lacey) Spring were the parents of eight children: 1. Margaret Maria, born May 12, 1835, who married Harry B. Stansbury. 2. Antoinette, born March 8, 1841, married Isaac Bedell. 3. Tileston Davis, of further mention. 4. Lydia, born March 22, 1846, married G. L. Stone,

died June 4, 1924. 5. Oliver Canfield, born December 15, 1849, died May 10, 1875. 6. Anna Amelia, born December 9, 1850, married Theodore S. Smith. 7. George Henry, born March 31, 1853, now a resident of Elmira, New York, married (first) Sarah Elizabeth Smith; married (second) Clara Barbour, October 23, 1895. 8. Lenna M., born November 11, 1855, died January 28, 1862.

(IX) Tileston Davis Spring, son of Tilston Davis and Polly (Lacey) Spring, was born in Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, November 8, 1843, died at his home on Westcott Street, Syracuse, New York, March 14, 1910, and was laid at rest in the family plot in the town of his birth,—Laceyville. He grew to manhood in Laceyville, and there obtained his education in the public schools. He was associated with his father in his different business enterprises, working in the harness shop and store, and later conducting the business. He was also, for a short time, local agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, but soon after taking that agency he removed to Hornell, New York, where he engaged in the insurance business as agent for the Fidelity Life Insurance Company. In 1890 he removed to Syracuse, New York, having been appointed general agent for the Fidelity Life Insurance Company for Central New York. He made Syracuse his business headquarters and his home for the following twenty years, and then, his lifework finished, he passed away. He served the Fidelity with ability and zeal for a period of thirty-five years, and from a local agent became a general agent, controlling important territory. When the Fidelity celebrated the silver anniversary of life, a twenty-five year endowment policy was first issued. In 1903, at a convention of general agents of the company, held in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr.

Spring was presented with a magnificent gold watch charm, studded with diamonds, as a testimonial from the company, it being announced from the platform that he had placed more twenty-five year endowment policies with insurance than any other man in the company's employ. He valued this charm very highly, not for its intrinsic worth, but for its significance. It is now an heirloom in the family, highly prized for the part it played in his life.

Mr. Spring was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order, joining Hornell Lodge, No. 331, while a resident in Hornell. He was a man of genial, kindly nature, thoroughly informed, and a keen judge of human nature. He possessed sterling character, and in his business few men equalled and none surpassed him. Generous and open-handed, he gave freely to all good causes, and carried to the grave the respect of his contemporaries of the insurance business and of every man with whom he associated.

Tileston D. Spring married, at Frenchtown, now Asylum, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1867, Mary Ophelia Moody (see Moody VII), born in Asylum, Pennsylvania, daughter of Ulysses and Mary Ann (Terry) Moody. Mrs. Mary O. (Moody) Spring died at the Spring home in Westcott Street, Syracuse, September 22, 1919, surviving her husband nine years, and was buried beside him in the Laceyville Cemetery. She was a member of the Baptist Church, a devoted wife and mother, thoroughly domestic and homeloving in her tastes. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tilson D. and Mary O. (Moody) Spring: 1. Ulysses Moody, who died in infancy. 2. Mayne A., of whom further.

(X) Mayme A. Spring, daughter of Tileston Davis and Mary O. (Moody) Spring, was born at Laceyville, Pennsylvania, and educated in Hornell grade and high schools, Syracuse University, and Art School, being an artist of reputation. Miss Spring is a member of General Asa Danforth Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, organized in Syracuse, February 29, 1917. She served as treasurer and registrar of the new chapter, and on May 25, 1922, was elected regent, to which office she was re-elected on May 9, 1924. Her society emblem shows ten bars, one for each of her ten Revolutionary ancestors: Nathaniel Peasley Moody; Humphrey Moody; Converse Spring; Ebenezer Lacey, Jr.; Isaac Lacey; Parshall Terry; Jonathan Terry; Uriah Terry; Amos Northrop; and Daniel Pratt.

Miss Spring is a member of the Baptist Church and other organizations of her city. She resides at the old Spring home, No. 456 Westcott Street, Syracuse, the home of her family since the first coming to Syracuse in 1890.

(The Moody Line).

(I) The Moody family history begins in England with Reginald Moody, of Norfolkshire, who lived during the reign of Edward I. and is traced to the year 1272. The American founder of the family, William Moody, sailed with his wife, Sarah (Sewall) Moody, from Southampton, on the ship "Mary and John," April 10, 1634, leaving his home in Ipswich. They reached Boston in May, and settled first in Ipswich, but in 1635, removed to Newbury. He was both saddler, currier and blacksmith, and is credited with having been the first man to shoe oxen and to have invented a shoe for the purpose. William and Sarah (Sewall) Moody were the parents of sons, Caleb, Samuel and Jo-

shua, all of whom became heads of families. Joshua Moody was a minister of the gospel and tried to combat the witchcraft heresy. Samuel Moody's descendants yet are found in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the farm never having been out of the family name. Caleb, from whom the Moody's of Northern Pennsylvania descend, was the ancestor of Rev. Samuel Moody, of York, Maine, who was known as "Father Moody," and served York parish for nearly half a century. He was chaplain of the Cape Breton expedition, and his daughter, Mary was an ancestress of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Many of the family name were early graduates of both Yale and Harvard, and pronounced characteristics are literary and oratorical talent and religious fervor.

(II) Caleb Moody, son of William and Sarah (Sewall) Moody, married Judith Bradbury, and they were the parents of a son, Benjamin, of whom further.

(III) Benjamin Moody, son of Caleb and Judith (Bradbury) Moody, married Annie Bradstreet, and they were the parents of a son, Humphrey, of whom further.

(IV) Humphrey Moody, son of Benjamin and Annie (Bradstreet) Moody, married Abigail Peasley, and their children were: Major Nathaniel Peasley, of whom further; Benjamin, Abiah, Moses, Martha, Jacob, Bradstreet, William, and Abigail.

(V) Major Nathaniel Peasley Moody, son of Humphrey and Abigail (Peasley) Moody, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, September 5, 1760, died in Osceola, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He was a senior at Yale when the War for Independence began, and at once he left college and enlisted on one of the vessels of the Colonial Navy, going out as a privateer. The vessel was captured by a British war vessel, just outside Boston harbor, and it was nearly two years before Nathaniel

P. Moody was exchanged. He then entered the army and served until independence was gained, rising to the rank of major. He was engaged at Monmouth, and was one of the men picked by Anthony Wayne to go with him on his memorable raid on Stony Point, July 15, 1779. He was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and served valiantly until the war closed. His father, Humphrey, and three of his brothers, also served in the Revolutionary Army, and in their absence the Moody home was burned by the British. One of these brothers, Benjamin, was a giant in stature, six feet, four inches in height, and lived to the age of ninety-four, his feats of strength and endurance a neighborhood wonder and long remembered.

Major Nathaniel P. Moody married Susan Griffin, and until March, 1795, lived at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. In that year, with oxen and sled, wife and three children, he started West. They crossed the Hudson on the ice at Hudson, and finally reached a place called Sheshequin, a few miles below Tioga Point. Levi Thayer at that time claimed, under the Connecticut title, all the lands included in Rome and a large tract of surrounding country. He had his surveyor run out the lands into tracts and a township which Thayer called Watertown. Mr. Moody helped Thayer cut a road from the Valley of Sheshequin to Wysox Creek and purchased a tract near the confluence of Bullard Creek with the Wysox. In the autumn of 1796 he erected a log cabin on his purchase, and in May, 1797, moved with his family to the new home in the forest in Rome, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.

The hardships and privations of the family were many, the family increased to nine. Nathaniel P. Moody is described as a "model pioneer farmer," strong and hardy, six feet

tall, usually good natured, but when aroused a hard man to handle. He would quote Homer, Virgil and Milton at will, and was a good singer, and for the entertainment of his friends often sang the songs of the British Navy that had held him prisoner for two years.

Major Nathaniel P. and Susan (Griffin) Moody were the parents of nine children: the first three were born in Massachusetts, and went West with their parents. 1. Enos, who settled in Oswego, New York, and died in 1830. 2. Moses, born October 5, 1790; married Phoebe Allen, and died in Rome, March 26, 1874. 3. Mezentius, died in boyhood, in Rome. 4. Simon Spalding, born before settlement in the log cabin in Rome. He moved to the State of Illinois, and there died, in 1885. 5. Benjamin, born in 1798, in the log cabin, the first white child born in Rome. He married Jane Chamberlain, daughter of Dr. Jabez Chamberlain, and died in Asylum, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1839. 6. Nathaniel, married Sally Snyder, daughter of William Snyder, and died in Sheshequin, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1853, aged fifty-three. 7. Polly, died unmarried, in Indiana, in 1820. 8. Abigail, married Oliver D. Chamberlain, and died in Asylum, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1864, aged fifty-six. 9. Ulysses, of whom further.

(VI) Ulysses Moody, ninth and youngest child of Major Nathaniel Peasley and Susan (Griffin) Moody, was born in Rome, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1811, and died in Asylum, Bradford, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1899, where for sixty years he was engaged in mercantile life. He married Mary A. Terry, daughter of Nathaniel Terry, and they were the parents of Nathaniel Peasley (2), and Mary Ophelia, of whom further.

(VII) Mary Ophelia Moody, only daugh-

ter of Ulysses and Mary Ann (Terry) Moody, married, November 6, 1867, Tileston Davis Spring (see Spring IX), and died in Syracuse, New York, September 22, 1919, survived by her daughter, Maymie A. Spring.

GERE, William Buell,

Manufacturer.

The following memorial record to William Buell Gere, preceded by the outline of his American descent, forcibly illustrates the fruition of talents and abilities in his person and the valued part he bore in the life of his native city, Syracuse, New York. He inherited, through a strain of fine New England blood, instincts and principles which, strengthened and increased by exercise in all manner of good works, won the unqualified appreciation and approbation of his fellows. A contemporary, voicing editorial regret at his untimely passing, wrote in part as follows:

William B. Gere was one of that company of younger business men of this city who have been carrying its established industries to constantly greater success and wider activity. He had been for years a part, continually a more responsible and important part, of the Merrell-Soule Company, whose trade reaches to the ends of the earth.

Mr. Gere, giving himself to the business with which he was so long and valuably associated, none the less found time for civic, for church and for social life. He was active and honored in commercial associations of the city and State, and he was a genial and popular companion, with a wide and a loyal circle of friendship.

(I) The founder of the family in America was George Geer, who was a native of England, born at Hevitree, a town in Devonshire, in 1621. He, with his brother Thomas, came to America in 1635 and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, and from there George Geer moved to Connecticut, locating at New London in 1651. In February, 1658, he married Sarah Allen, daughter of

Robert Allen, who was an early settler of New London. George Geer held several town offices, and died in 1726, over one hundred and five years of age. He had a family of eleven children, among them Robert, of further mention.

(II) Robert Geer, son of George and Sarah (Allen) Geer, removed to New London, Connecticut, January 2, 1675, and died in 1742. He married Martha Tyler, and they became the parents of five children, among them Ebenezer, of further mention.

(III) Ebenezer Geer, second son of Robert and Martha (Tyler) Geer, was born on the farm April 1, 1709, and died August 28, 1763. He married, January 2, 1730, Prudence Wheeler, who was born September 20, 1712, and died June 2, 1797. They were the parents of ten children, David Geer being the next in line.

(IV) David Geer, youngest of the family of Ebenezer and Prudence (Wheeler) Geer, was born on the Geer homestead June 18, 1755, died August 31, 1835. He married, May 17, 1781, Mary Stanton; she was born August 28, 1756; they became the parents of ten children: Dorothy, David, William Stanton, Prudence, Joseph, Cyrus, Anna, Robert, Isaac, Charles, all of whom were born in Ledyard, Connecticut.

(V) Robert Gere, son of David and Mary (Stanton) Geer, and pioneer of the family in Onondago County, New York, was born on his father's farm November 20, 1795, in Ledyard, Connecticut. He, with his brothers, William S. and Charles, removed to Geddes, Onondago County, New York, in 1824, where he lived during the rest of his life, his death occurring December 18, 1877. He changed the spelling of the name from Geer to Gere. The family purchased their land from the State, and Robert Gere erected a school house and maintained it for fifteen years. He engaged in the manufacture of salt, and was associated with

Joseph Breed in taking pine lumber from Cicero Swamp and with the Hon. Elizur Clark in the delivering of rails and ties for the Utica & Schenectady Railway and for the Auburn & Syracuse Railway. In 1843 he formed a partnership with William H. Alexander and Christopher C. Bradley, in the furnace and foundry business. He was construction engineer of the canal lock of the canal at Salina, and the section work on the level of the Oswego Canal. Afterward he was identified with Horace and Hamilton White, in the Geddes Coarse Salt Company, of which he was the president until his death in December 18, 1877. On October 25, 1820, he was married to his cousin, Sophia Stanton, in Florida, Montgomery County, New York. Their children were; Hon. R. Nelson; George C.; Anna, who married James J. Belden; Hon. William Henry Harrison, of further mention, and N. Stanton.

(VI) William Henry Harrison Gere, fourth child of Robert and Sophia (Stanton) Gere, was born August 14, 1829, in Geddes, New York. He was engaged in the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and also engineer of the double-tracking of the Erie Railway in Canada, from Suspension Bridge to Detroit, Michigan, now a part of the great trunk system. Another monument to his ability as a constructive engineer is the famous aqueduct across the Seneca River; at the Montezuma Marsh. This aqueduct is eight hundred and fifty feet in length, of solid masonry, and will be a lasting testimony to Mr. Gere's honest work. Mr. Gere saw more active service on the great waterways of the State than any other man and his work was always beyond criticism. In politics he was a Whig, until the formation of the Republican party, when he became a member of the Assembly, where his ability was as great as in the other work

of his life. He married (first) October 3, 1854, Frances Octavia Cady, of Amsterdam, New York, who died in 1888. A second marriage was to Mrs. Sara Phelps Hungerford, of Adams, New York, in 1889. Two daughters were born to Mr. Gere and his wife, Frances Octavia (Cady) Gere: Mrs. Anna G. Hawley, and Mrs. Frank C. Soule; and a son, William Buell, of further mention.

(VII) William Buell Gere, son of William Henry Harrison and Frances Octavia (Cady) Gere, was born in Syracuse, New York, May 26, 1868, and as a youth attended the public schools of this city. There was but one major prospect to his business career; this being his lifelong identification with Merrell-Soule Company, in which organization he rose to the offices of secretary and general manager. He was a veritable part of the organization, was leaned upon heavily by his associates, subordinates and peers, and gave himself with prodigal devotion to its upbuilding and advancement. There was no detail of the company's operations with which he was unfamiliar, and in the determination of the policy that should direct its affairs in paths of permanent prosperity he was a dominating factor. He met the problems of the day with a calm assurance that inspired confidence in his co-workers, who unfailingly rallied to his leadership, and who esteemed association with him a treasured privilege.

Mr. Gere was a member of the First Reformed Church and a supporter of all of its works. He was a member of the Century Club, the Citizen's Club, the Sedgwick Farm Club, the Golf Club, the Automobile Club, and the Syracuse Country Club. Of the social side of his nature, discerning comment is hereafter quoted.

William Buell Gere married, in 1891, Annabel B. Brumelkamp, daughter of P. J.

and Jennie (Brewster) Brunelkamp, her mother a descendant of Elder Brewster, of the "Mayflower." P. J. Brunelkamp was for many years a well known merchant of Syracuse. Their children are: 1. Neetje, who married Stewart F. Raleigh. 2. Elizabeth Cady Gere. Mr. Gere's wife, these two daughters, one grandson, William Gere Raleigh, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles H. Hawley and Mrs. Frank C. Soule, survive him, his death having occurred December 20, 1915. The following editorial tribute is quoted from the Syracuse "Herald":

Rarely has the "Herald" been called upon to chronicle the death of a prominent citizen so unexpected and so productive of sincere sorrow as that of William B. Gere of the Merrell-Soule Company. Only a brief space of time has elapsed since the days when Mr. Gere's robust physique and his invariably cheerful disposition marked him as one fore-destined to many years of useful and honorable life; and there is something infinitely pathetic in the fate that has blighted this prospect.

In the business affairs of the corporation with which he was associated Mr. Gere had long borne an active and fruitful part. With him the discharge of the business responsibilities confided to him was always a matter of conscientious obligation; and in his commercial career diligence and fidelity were his controlling watchwords. But his loyalty to his daily duties, scrupulous as it was, was not more notable than his modesty in their performance. He was one of those quiet and persevering workers whose achievements are never spectacular, but still count surely and effectively in the attainment of concrete results; and his important share in the development of a great business needs no other explanation.

Yet it was in the circle of his admiring friends, and especially in his home life, that Mr. Gere's attractive qualities revealed their real lustre. Singularly equable in temperament, a natural born optimist, with a heart ever open and a warm hand extended to all upon whom he had put the seal of his regard, his presence was always welcomed among the men and women who knew him; and wherever it was welcomed it brought sunshine. In the social gatherings wherein he moved he was never obtrusive or officious; and yet he seemed, in a special degree, to be the one figure needed to complete the chain of delightful fellowship. In

his domestic relations Mr. Gere was a model husband, son and father. To his friends he manifested the loyalty and devotion which ranked so high among his distinctive attributes. The death of a citizen so worthy and so lovable, in the full bloom of his manhood, is almost tragic in its sadness.

WOOD, Frank Scott,

Lawyer.

Though born in the State of Michigan, Frank Scott Wood was brought to Batavia, New York, at so early an age that he remembered no other home. He was a learned and able lawyer, held in high esteem by his contemporaries, and thoroughly trusted by the public who twice chose him for the office of district attorney. He was a man of public spirit and progress, always ready to bear his part in advancing Batavia's welfare.

Frank Scott Wood was born in Detroit, Michigan, September 14, 1856, and died January 12, 1920, son of Edward Farmer and Mary (Humphreys) Wood, his father for many years connected with the American Express Company as agent, serving in different cities. When the lad, Frank S., was two years of age, his father was transferred to Batavia, New York, and there he finished grammar school courses. He then began the study of law in Batavia, under the preceptorship of William Watson, continuing his studies until 1877, when he was appointed clerk of the Surrogate's Court of Genesee County. He continued the law study, however, and in 1878 was admitted to the New York bar. He practiced in Batavia for the ensuing nine years, then, in 1887, was elected district attorney for Genesee County, was re-elected in 1890, and served in all for six years, winning the highest respect of both bench and bar. After retiring from the district attorney's office, he resumed private practice in Batavia and from 1902 until 1905 was corporation

counsel for that city. He was also cotinseel to the village of Bergen, 1906-1909, and president of the Genesee Country Abstract Company. He was a member and president of the Genesee County Bar Association from its organization in 1907, and a member of the New York State Bar Association. In religion he was an Episcopalian; in politics a Republican. In 1918 he served on the Selective Draft Board and aided in the other activities of the World War period.

Mr. Wood married, September 4, 1884, Harriet Granger Holden, daughter of George Hinman Holden, who was deputy clerk of Genesee County for more than fifty years, and county clerk for two terms. Mrs. Wood has continued her residence at Batavia since her widowhood. She has no children.

TRACY, Colonel Osgood Vose,

Merchant, Civil War Veteran.

Bearing a title honorably and fairly won on the battle grounds of the South, Colonel Osgood Vose Tracy gained in the world of affairs a name equally honorable with that of his military activity, and in Syracuse, for more than four decades his home, he is held in deep and sincere regard as a citizen who unfailingly reflected credit and distinction upon his native city.

Mr. Tracy was a son of James Grant Tracy, who came to Syracuse from Albany, New York, as manager of the William James estate, spending the remaining years of his life in Syracuse. He married Sarah Osgood, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Connecticut, who died in Syracuse and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery. They were the parents of four children: A daughter who died in infancy; James; Osgood Vose, of whom further; and William G., well known at the Syracuse bar.

Colonel Osgood Vose Tracy was born in

Syracuse, June 25, 1840, and here attended public school until he was sixteen years of age, when he graduated from the Syracuse High School as a member of the first class to complete a full course in that institution. The following year was spent in the Albany Academy, at Albany, New York, after which he returned home and secured his first employment in the general offices of the Binghamton Railroad, in Syracuse, in the capacity of clerk. A brief period was spent with E. R. Holden, a coal dealer of the city, in the same position, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army for service in the Civil War. He was assigned to Company I, 122nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, there being in the same company Major Theodore L. Poole, and in the same regiment Colonel Webster R. Chamberlain, Captain Andrew W. Wilkin, William J. Anderson, Caius Weaver, Colonel James M. Gere, Major David Cossitt, all men of prominence in Onondago County. As Sergeant-Major Tracy, he went to the front with his company, later receiving promotion to the rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, adjutant of the company, and captain. For valor in the Shenandoah Campaign he was brevetted major of the United States Volunteers, and for gallant service during the closing campaign of the war, and before Petersburg, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers. In the last year of the war he acted as inspector-general of the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac. In the battle of the Wilderness he was taken prisoner, but escaped from the Confederates in company with Colonel Mortimer B. Birdsey, of the Second New York Cavalry. After suffering many hardships and passing through numerous thrilling experiences the two Union soldiers gained Harpers Ferry on foot, and with difficulty made their way homeward.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the Union service, Colonel Tracy returned to Syracuse, his home until his death. Entering the employ of C. C. Loomis & Company, wholesale dealers in coffee and spices, he advanced in the esteem of his superiors until in 1867 he was admitted to membership in the firm, which in 1870 changed its style to Ostrander, Loomis & Company, as it continued until 1885. In this year Colonel Tracy purchased the holdings of his partners and became sole proprietor as O. V. Tracy, continuing thus until 1893, when his son, Charles Sedgwick Tracy, and John Hurst were given interests in the concern under the name of O. V. Tracy & Company, wholesale grocers. This house, as the O. V. Tracy Company, is still numbered among the prosperous and successful enterprises of Syracuse, located at Nos. 329-331 West Fayette Street.

Upon the organization of the Solvay Process Company in 1881, Colonel Tracy became a member of its board of directors, later, and for several years, its secretary, and still later its treasurer, an office he filled until his death and to which he gave his entire time and attention. When his official duties in connection with this company became too heavy for carrying with his mercantile responsibilities, he turned over the grocery business to his son, applying himself thenceforth to the upbuilding and advancement of the Solvay Process Company. Despite the centralization of his interests, Colonel Tracy was deeply concerned with the welfare and progress of all of the institutions of Syracuse, and as opportunity offered, did much to further their causes. For many years he was a trustee of the Onondaga County Savings Bank, and he was also a director and secretary of the First Na-

tional Bank of Syracuse, both of these institutions profiting through his sustained interest. In politics he was essentially Republican, and he was chosen by Mayor Allen C. Tobes as a member of the Intercepting Sewer Board soon after the creation of this body by the State Legislature, being elected chairman of the commission, on which his fellow members were Edward Joy and Henry C. Allen. In this office, as in all others in which he was privileged to advance the common good, he met the demand made upon his time and strength with quiet, constant efficiency. His religious faith was the Unitarian.

Colonel Tracy married, in Syracuse, June 19, 1867, Ellen Sedgwick, born at Pompey, Onondaga County, New York, daughter of Charles D. and Helen (Smith) Sedgwick, her father a well known lawyer of Syracuse and her mother a daughter of Rev. Ethan Smith, a noted Presbyterian divine. Mrs. Tracy still occupies the homestead on James Street, and is still active in the Unitarian Church. She is a trustee of Syracuse Memorial Hospital; member of the Onondaga Historical Society; the Solvay Guild; and the Thursday Morning Circle. She has contributed of her strength and means to many forms of religious, charitable, and civic work, and is socially well known. Colonel and Mrs. Tracy were the parents of six children, one of whom died in infancy. The others are: 1. Charles Sedgwick, president of the O. V. Tracy Company; he married Ruth Pickering. 2. Sarah, died in childhood. 3. James G., a member of the Syracuse law firm of Tracy, Chapman & Tracy; married Florinda Bayard Seay, of Rome, Georgia. Their children are: Osgood Vose (2), John Bayard, Ellen Sedgwick, and Charles Sedgwick. 4. Lyndon Sanford, with the Solvay Process Company;

married Maria Knight, of Baltimore. Their twin daughters died in infancy, and their other children are: William Knight, Lyndon Sanford (2), Groome, and Maria. 5. Frank Sedgwick, vice-president of the O. V. Tracy Company; married (first) Edith Lipson, (second) Hamet (Bowen) Cutler, a widow, and they have one child, Mary Ellen.

Colonel Osgood Vose Tracy died January 31, 1909, and is buried in Oakwood Cemetery. His type of citizenship leaves an indelible mark upon the community, and although more than a decade has elapsed since his passing, there are many to do willing honor and homage to his memory.

HOFFMAN, Colonel Henry C.,

Agriculturist, Civil War Veteran.

The military title which Henry C. Hoffman bore was not ornamental, but was won on the field of mortal conflict where he commanded the old Twenty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, a regiment raised in Elmira, New York, mustered into the service of the United States, July 16, 1861, the first regiment to be mustered in from the New York Twenty-Seventh Congressional District. The regiment went to the front and was reviewed by President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward at Washington, D. C., July 17, 1861, the day after their muster in. The regiment saw hard service, and at the expiration of the term of enlistment was mustered out of the service at Elmira, May 1, 1863. A gallant officer, Colonel Hoffman was not less valuable to his country as an exponent of the arts of peace, being long engaged in the cattle raising and creamery business, and was rated one of the progressive, successful farmers of his county.

Colonel Henry C. Hoffman was the youngest son of William Hoffman and his second wife, Sally (Smith) Hoffman, his father one of the pioneers of Elmira, New York. William Hoffman was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1780, there grew to manhood, and learned the trade of hatter. In 1799, at the age of nineteen, he left his home in Pennsylvania and on foot made his way through the forest to Geneva, New York, at the upper end of Seneca Lake. In 1800, after a year in Geneva, he packed his personal belongings in a boat and rode his way by lake and stream to Elmira on the Chemung River, the settlement then being known as Newton. There he bought land, farmed, made hats, and aided in the upbuilding of the village. He died in Elmira, at the end of a long and useful life, July 4, 1866, aged eighty-six. William Hoffman married (first), March 28, 1805, Peggy Smith, who died November 11, 1805, leaving a daughter Peggy. He married (second), March 2, 1809, Sally Smith, born February 3, 1786, in Southport, Orange County, New York, who died December 7, 1865, the mother of four sons, Colonel Henry C. Hoffman the youngest.

Henry C. Hoffman was born in Elmira, New York, January 14, 1827, and died August 26, 1883, at Horseheads, Chemung County, New York, he having been one of the best known men of Chemung County. He attended the Elmira schools, and in that city spent the years until 1861 as his father's assistant in farming and manufacturing. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union Army, going to the front as colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He served as commander of the Twenty-third Regiment until the expiration of his term, compiling a record of bravery and

soldierly conduct that won him the commendation of his superiors in rank and the respect and confidence of his men. During a part of his service he was in command of the brigade to which the Twenty-third was attached. He was mustered out with his regiment at Elmira, New York, May 13, 1863, and at once settled down to the quiet life of a farmer.

Colonel Hoffman bought a tract of seventy-five acres at Horseheads from Hayes & Thompson, and on it he built a dwelling and barns. The tract he devoted to the raising of Holstein cattle of high grade, being a pioneer in the introduction of that breed of cattle in Chemung County. He became widely known throughout the State, his herd of Holsteins being famous for its size and quality. In connection with his cattle breeding he maintained a dairy, and was the first man to establish a creamery in Chemung County. He continued his farm, dairy and creamery with great success until his death, giving all his personal attention and deep interest.

In politics Colonel Hoffman was a Democrat, serving the town of Horseheads as a member of the County Board of Supervisors, and as Representative in the State Legislature, 1866-1880, a period of fourteen years. He was very popular and so well known in the Chemung Valley that he was familiarly and lovingly called "Barney" by his many friends. To add to his popularity he possessed a sweet, tuneful tenor voice which he freely used for the pleasure of his audiences and friends. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Colonel H. C. Hoffman Post, that order being named in his honor.

Colonel Hoffman married Martha Holbert in Chemung Township, Chemung County, New York, she born in Min-

isink, Orange County, New York, daughter of John and Amanda (Sayer) Holbert, of that county, but later a resident of Chemung County. Mrs. Hoffman is a granddaughter of Peter Holbert, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who died at Minisink, Orange County, New York. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Hoffman has conducted the farm left by him, it lying just outside the limits of the village of Horseheads. For some time she continued the raising of Holstein cattle and the management of the creamery established by Colonel Hoffman, but these have been disposed of, Mrs. Hoffman confining herself to dairy and general farming. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a woman of strong character and ability.

ALLEWELT, Frank Joseph,

Interior Decorator.

The business with which Frank J. Allewelt, of Syracuse, New York, was connected during his entire adult life dates its existence back into the past sixty-seven years, when Henry C. Allewelt located in Syracuse. To the genius of the father was added that of the sons, and until 1913 Frank J. Allewelt was a part of the firm that was known throughout Central New York as the master firm in interior decoration, furnishings, and architectural woodwork. He was likewise highly esteemed as a citizen, and he possessed a wealth of friends.

Henry C. Allewelt was born at Bielefeld, Westphalia, Prussia, March 12, 1834, and died in Syracuse, New York, in April, 1897. In his native land he obtained a public school education, and learned the painter's trade, specializing in interior decoration. On August 8, 1852, he sailed from Bremen on a two-masted schooner, and on September 30,

1852, reached New York harbor. He remained in New York City for a time, employed at his trade, then located in Syracuse, New York, having been engaged to decorate Longstreet Castle. He removed to Syracuse in January, 1855, and the following September started in business there under his own name, Henry C. Allewelt, interior decorator. That business, founded in September, 1855, he continued until 1895, his place of business being on North Salina Street. Until 1880 he was sole owner and manager, then having taught his two sons the trade and business, he admitted them to a partnership, under the firm name Henry C. Allewelt & Sons, they operating until 1895, when the founder retired, the sons continuing.

In 1862 Henry C. Allewelt enlisted in the Hawley Guards, a militia company of Syracuse, but later transferred to the Monroe Cadets, becoming captain of the latter company in 1863. His company was a part of the 51st Regiment, of which Captain Allewelt was elected major, September 12, 1870. He was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 51st Regiment, December 16, 1871, and on December 11, 1872, was the unanimous choice of the officers of the regiment as their colonel, an office he later resigned to accept position on General Wood's staff.

In 1855 Mr. Allewelt became a member of Lincoln Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1863 was made a Mason. He became affiliated with lodge, chapter, and commandery of the York Rite of the order, and of all bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in which he attained the thirty-second degree. In politics he was a Republican. He was regarded as the best interior decorator in Central New York, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

Henry C. Allewelt married, in Syra-

cuse, New York, November 20, 1855, Elizabeth Boehm, born in Germany, died in Syracuse, November 6, 1885, and both husband and wife are buried in Oakwood Cemetery. They were members of the Lutheran Church. To Colonel and Mrs. Allewelt three children were born: 1. Frank Joseph, of further mention. 2. Emil M., who still continues the business in Syracuse founded by his father. 3. Elizabeth S., a resident of Syracuse, the city of her birth.

Frank Joseph Allewelt, eldest son of Henry C. and Elizabeth (Boehm) Allewelt, was born in Syracuse, New York, April 22, 1858, and there died, October 8, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of the city, then began learning the trade and art of interior decorator under the skilled direction of his talented father. In course of time he became an expert, and with his brother Emil, who also learned under his father the decorative art, was in 1880 admitted to a partnership in the firm of Henry C. Allewelt & Sons. In 1895, after Henry C. Allewelt retired, the brothers continued the business, re-organizing as E. M. Allewelt & Brother, their headquarters on South Salina Street. In 1902 the business was broadened by adding architectural woodwork of style and period design, bringing that department on an equality with the other branches and giving the firm facilities to handle interior decoration in all its detail. The factory for the manufacture of the woodwork used by the firm was located at Fayetteville, New York, and until the death of Frank J. Allewelt, in 1913, the brothers conducted a highly successful business. Father and sons possessed the artistic sense, highly developed, and they were entrusted with decorative problems requiring exquisite taste in blend, color, and arrangement in design,

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and perfect workmanship to execute. The death of the brother has left Emil M. Allewelt the last male survivor of the family to continue the business, which he has done until the present (1923).

Frank J. Allewelt was a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Protestant Episcopal Church, his political faith, Republican. He held membership in the Masonic Temple Club of Syracuse, but was devoted to his home, and outside his business and family had few interests.

Mr. Allewelt married, in Syracuse,

Emma D. Siefker, and to them was born a daughter, Ethel Marguerite, a graduate of Syracuse University. She married Dr. Lucas Smith Henry, a well known physician of Syracuse, and they have a daughter, Gertrude Marguerite Henry.

Mrs. Allewelt and Mrs. Henry are members of the Episcopal Church and the Morning Musicals, of Syracuse, Mrs. Henry is a member of the Syracuse University Alumni Association. They both reside at No. 131 Cambridge Street, Syracuse.



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